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A
COLLECTION

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Voyages and Travels,

S O M E

Now first Printed from *Original Manuscripts*,

O T H E R S

Now First Published in ENGLISH.

In Six VOLUMES.

With a General PREFACE, giving an Account of the
Progress of NAVIGATION, from its first Beginning.

Illustrated with a great Number of useful MAPS and CUTS,
Curiously Engraven.

VOL. VI.

L O N D O N :

Printed by Assignment from Messrs CHURCHILL,
For JOHN WALTHOE, over-against the Royal-Exchange, in Cornhill; THO. WOTTON,
at the *Queen's-Head* and *Three Daggers* over-against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street;
SAMUEL BIRT, in *Ave-Mary-Lane*, Ludgate-street; DANIEL BROWNE, at the *Black-*
Swan, without Temple-Bar; THOMAS OSBORN, in *Gray's-Inn*; JOHN SHUCKBURGH,
at the *Sun*, next the *Inner-Temple-Gate*, in Fleet-street; and HENRY LINTOT, at the
Cross-Keys, against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street. M.DCC.XXXII.

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Voyages and Travels.

VOL. VI.

CONTAINING,

- I. A DESCRIPTION of the Kingdom of *TONQUEEN*. By SAM. BARON, a Native thereof.
- II. TRAVELS through *EUROPE*. By Dr. JOHN GEMELLI CARERI. In several Letters to the Counsellor AMATO DANIO, at *Naples*.
- III. A VOYAGE to *VIRGINIA*. By Col. NORWOOD.
- IV. Captain PHILLIPS's Journal of his VOYAGE from *England* to Cape *Mounferadoe* in *Africa*; and thence along the Coast of *Guiney* to *Whidaw*, the Island of *St. Thomas*, and so forward to *Barbadoes*. In which is contained an exact Account of the Longitudes, Latitudes, &c. As also a Curfory Account of the Country, People, Forts, Trade, &c.
- V. A VOYAGE into the North-West Passage. Written by JOHN GATONBE.
- VI. A Relation of Three Years Sufferings of ROBERT EVERARD, upon the Coast of *Affada*, near *Madagafcar*, in a Voyage to *India*; And of his wonderful Preservation and Deliverance.
- VII. A familiar DESCRIPTION of the Mosqueto Kingdom in *America*, with a Relation of the strange Customs, Religion, Wars, &c. of those Heathenish People.
- VIII. A Discovery of Two Foreign Sects in the *East-Indies*; viz. the Sect of the BANIANs, the antient Natives of *India*; and the Sect of the PERSEES, the ancient Inhabitants of *Persia*. With the Religion and Manners of each Sect. By the Rev. Mr. HENRY LORD.
- IX. An Account of the wonderful Preservation of the Ship *TERRA NOVA* of *London*. By C. MAY.
- X. An Account of the King of *MOCHA*, and of his Country.
- XI. Some Reasons for the Unhealthfulness of the Island of *BOMBAY*.
- XII. A JOURNEY through Part of the *Low-Countries*, *Germany*, *Italy* and *France*. By PHILLIP SKIPPON, Esq; (afterwards Knighted) in Company with the celebrated Mr. RAY, Mr. LISTER, Mr. WILLUGHBY, Mr. HENRY MASSINGBERD, &c.
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DESCRIPTION

OF THE

Kingdom of *Tonqueen*,

BY

S. *BARON*, a Native thereof.



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For
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T O
 Sir **JOHN HOSKINS**, Kt.
 AND
ROBERT HOOKE, Esq;

HONOURED SIRs,

I SEND by this conveyance to Mr. *Charles Chamberlain* the promised description of *Tonqueen*, wherein I think I have noted the most material passages of trade, government, and customs of the country, vice and virtue of the people, at least so far as will content and satisfy a moderate mind, and be sufficient for a new commissioner to conduct business by at his first entrance there. As to the imperfections and errors therein, you will be pleased to favour it with your exact survey and prudent correction, especially to remove or cancel what therein may be either against, or reflectingly spoken of *Monf. Tavernier*, since the intention is to inform the reader of the truth, and not to carp and find faults with others; which when I did, was only for your particular perusal. The pictures are true and exact, tho' not according to art; the map, drawn and computed out of two others, is as near the truth as could be done in this place either by care or diligence. Of the whole the honourable president *Gyfford* sends his judgment to you, whose liberality has chiefly supported my expences thereon; therefore I request you will be pleased to deliver to Mr. *Charles Chamberlain* the money the said description will yield, for the president's use. And if you should think convenient to dedicate it to the right honourable company, then to make honourable and particular mention of Mr. *John Page*, Mr. *James Hobland*, Mr. *Charles Chamberlain*, and Mr. *William Moyer*, my benefactors. I am now on a voyage to *China*, where if I can pick up any curiosity, or discover any thing worthy your sight or information, you are sure to hear from me; in the mean while I recommend myself to the continuation of your favour, as,

Fort St. George at
 Madras-patnam,
 February 11.
 1685-6.

Honoured Sirs,

Your very humble devoted Servant,

SAMUEL BARON.



To the HONOURABLE

William Gyfford, *Esq*;

President of Coast Cormandell, Bengall, &c.

AND

Governour of Fort St. George.

HONOURED SIR,

THIS is but a rough draught of what is in a more clear and lively manner impress'd in your honour's memory; I mean, the state and constitution of the kingdom of *Tonqueen*, since yourself was the first *English* man that, entering the country, open'd that trade, and settled there a factory for the honourable company; in effecting which your patience appear'd no less exemplary (having suffer'd strange rudeness and harsh usages from the natives, their usual welcome to new-comers) than your prudence and dexterity was eminent in that negotiation, wherein (I can say without incurring the imputation of flattery) your generosity respected the honour of your nation and common benefit much more than your particular interest, and with a liberal spirit bestow'd your wax and honey most freely on others, thinking, as that heroick *German* express'd himself to the emperor *Charles V.* *If my Labour is not for myself, 'tis for Posterity.* Equal to this was your honour's deportment, affable, courteous and complaisant to the humours of those people, wherein your condescending temper was very conspicuous; which, tho' it had been accustomed to live in other parts of *India* after another rate and splendor than the *Tonqueuese*, *Chinese* or *Japanese* willingly tolerate any stranger or foreigner to do in their country, did yet know readily how to please them, by your conformity and seasonable receding to their pride, whereby you presently so gain'd the good-will of courtiers and merchants (of which they are otherwise great niggards to new-comers, yet very loving to them that know their country and customs) as prov'd no small means to uphold afterwards the *English* name.

name, your person, factory, and what else belong'd to your place, with honour, reputation and credit, notwithstanding the *Dutch* war, want of shipping, supplies, and your incapacity to trade, which are mortal distempers for a new-settled factory, all the time of your residence, until your departure thence, the space of well nigh six years, in which time you got much experience yourself, and gave so true and exact a character of that country, whereof there had been before but a confus'd idea amongst the *English*, as was very advantageous to commerce.

These, and the respects of your superintendency over the right honourable company's affairs in the South Seas, the honour of your many years acquaintance, have induc'd me to direct this description to your honour, who, as the most capable to judge and discern the truth thereof, so I hope will have the charity to construe with your innate candor my intention therein. I am sensible of the inconsiderateness of my labour herein, tho', to the best of my might, I did it as well as the troubles I was in would permit me; and that only the subject is to be taken notice of, which is such as Sir *John Hoskins* and Mr. *Robert Hooke*, my most honour'd friends, assured me, by reiterated letters out of *England*, would be taking and acceptable, whose approved judgment, which I shall always reverence, did alone encourage me to undertake this task, were it but to satisfy their curiosity and noble desires, ever constant in assiduous application to advance learning, and enrich the publick by new discoveries, which otherwise I would not have ventur'd on; but since they were the promoters thereof, I submit it to their censure, according to the following advertisement, but leave the whole disposal to yourself, as from,

Port St. George at Madagascaram, on the Coast of
Carnaud's, August 2^d
1683.

Honoured S I R,

Your very humble obedient Servant,

Samuel Baron.

Adver-

Advertisement.

MY design at first was not to undertake an historical narration of *Tonqueen*, but only to note the errors in Monsieur *Tavernier's* description of that country, as it was desired of me by Sir *John Hoskins* and Mr. *Robert Hooke* out of *England*; but having made some small progress therein, I was quickly tired with finding faults and noting mistakes, also thinking I should thereby give but small satisfaction to the curiosity of those worthy gentlemen, whose highly active genius's penetrate the very essence of the most occult things, and finding it much more easy for me to compose a new description of *Tonqueen* (the country of my nativity, and where I have been conversant with persons of all qualities and degrees) than to correct the mistakes of others; these considerations, together with ambition to do the publick acceptable service, and especially to demonstrate in some measure my thankfulness and profound respects to my much-honour'd friends Sir *John Hoskins* and Mr. *Robert Hooke*, induced me to undertake and finish this work, such as it is. I can freely declare, that there is nothing inserted herein but what I thought, to the best of my knowledge, to be exactly true and real. In dubious matters I had my informations from the most knowing and credible amongst the natives. As for the order and method, I follow'd Monsr. *Tavernier*. The stile and diction thereof, since they are my first essays, must needs be very defective; therefore I intreat my friends to correct and alter what therein they find amiss, and to dedicate it to whom they please; and in so doing they will infinitely oblige

Their most humble Servant,

Samuel Baron.

Note, that the original Pictures, whereof those in this Book are but a Copy, were drawn on the Place by a Tonqueeneer of eminent Quality, and according to my Judgment are done as well as Things of that nature can be.

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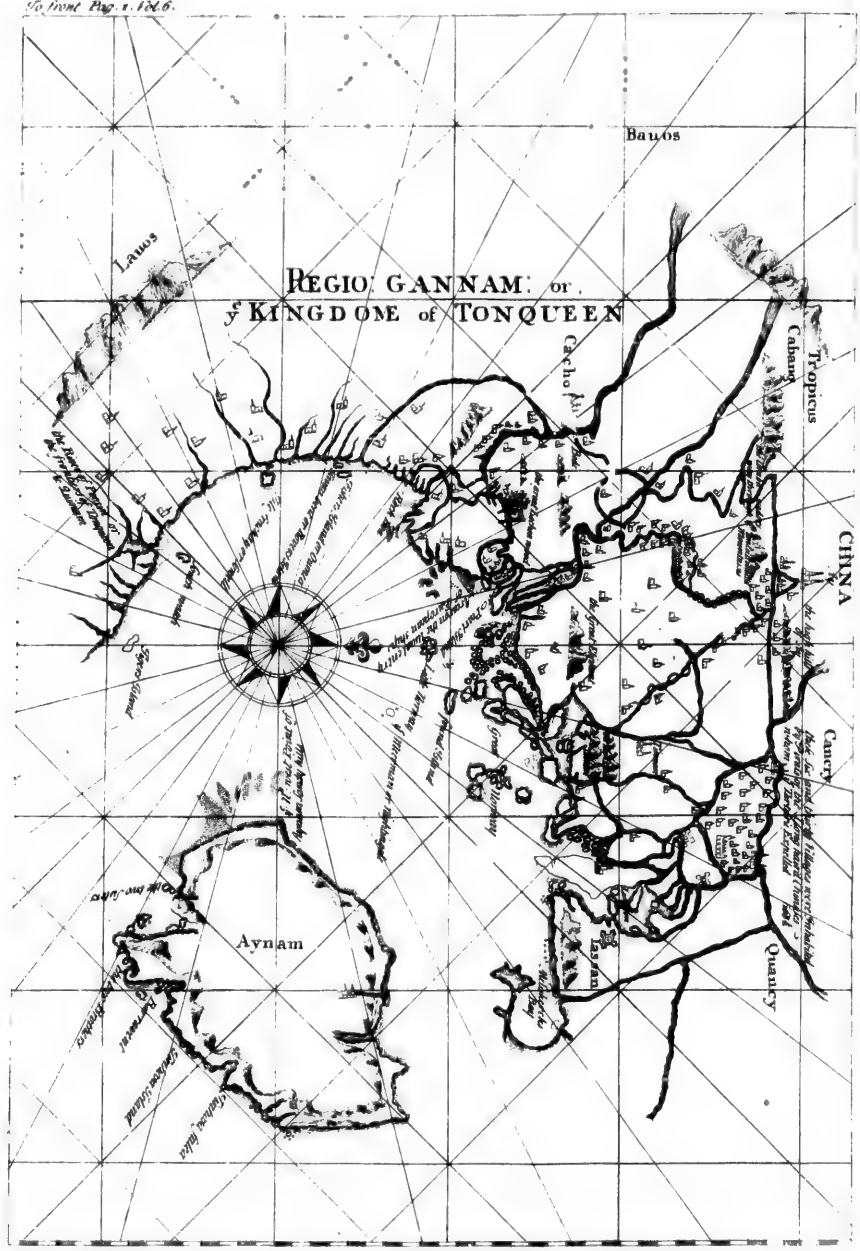
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The Description of TONQUEEN.

CHAP. I.

Taverniere's Account of Tonqueen animadverted on.

THE kingdom of *Tonqueen* has been discovered by the *Portuguese* above one hundred and twenty years since, and the relations that *Padre Martin* and *Alexander de Rodes*, both jesuites, give of it, is in general more true than this of *Taverniere*; for what contradictions we find in them, may be imputed to the alteration of things by mutation of time.

Taverniere talks of eleven or twelve voyages his brother made to *Tonqueen*, from *Acbeen*, *Batavia*, and *Bantam*; on the confidence of whose relation, together with what he inquired of the *bonzes*, or priests, that came while he was in *Bantam*, he has compiled his history, as fabulous and full of gross absurdities as lines.

For first, the *Tonqueuese* have no *bonzes* or priests, however they came to *Bantam* and *Batavia*; and then he saith, when the *Tonqueuese* make voyages, they take their wives and families with them; I suppose he means those voyages they make in the river of *Tonqueen*, from one village to another: but for foreign voyages they are altogether unacquainted with them, unless it be some few of the poorer sort that go to attend strangers, or are forced otherwise for a livelihood. He notes how the *Tonqueuese* were ravished with admiration, when he shewed them his Atlas, and some particular maps about the compofure and structure of the whole world, and its several Kingdoms and states, which they heeded as much as a world in the moon. Neither can I hear of a *Taverniere* that has made eleven or twelve voyages to *Tonqueen* on his own account; only thus much I have heard, that there has been one *Taverniere*, a purser in the *Dutch* service, and once in *Tonqueen*.

He commends his brother for a person of courage and cunning, how justly I cannot tell; but this I am sure, he has used but little cordianity, and less sincerity, notwithstanding all his protestations, in his account of *Tonqueen*: He magnifies the great sums of money his brother carried always with him, when he went on that voyage; but it is

too well known what a purser in the *Dutch* service can do, and what they are allowed to do; hindring so strictly the private trade.

He talks of a large present he gave the king and prince, together with his favourable reception and familiar conversation with them; if this be true, I say the *Tonqueuese* are much degenerated, yet it cannot be denied, but that strangers at their first entrance into this country, had, in many respects, better usage than at present; but not so, as to permit themselves to play with a foreigner the good companion: at this time they keep their distance to all strangers, making but small account of them. To kiss the king's hand, is not the *Tonqueen* mode, much less permitted to strangers: and when he spoke the *Malayan* language so fluently, he might as well have spoken *French* to them, that understood not a word of either. When he played amongst those lords, I wonder what game it was that he lost so many thousand crowns at, as he mentions; but it is most to be admired, that a calf and two jars of *Tonqueen* arrack, the usual largess and liberality of this king, (water distilled out of rice) should supply his great losses. He farther tells you, that by the great familiarity his brother had at court, and by the frequent discourses he had with a great many *Tonqueuese*, (who never stir out of the country, however he met them at *Bantam* and *Batavia*) he laid the foundation of his work, which is both faithful and exact: Furthermore he saith, no other consideration, than the speaking of truth, has invited him to undertake this relation; all which being notorious contradictions and false tales, shame, indeed, the author the more.

Our author, as all other *Europeans*, terms and intitles the general or *Cheva*, king; because he disposes of the kingdom at his pleasure, receiving all foreign ambassadors, except that of *China*. However, this is a mistake; for they have their king or *Bova*, though he signifies no more than a cypher, as will be noted in several places of this relation.

VOL. VI.

B

He



BARON He not only vaunts of his cuts, which he says were drawn on the place, and will contribute much to the divertisement of the reader, but also praises, for its exactness, the map which he gives of the country; than which nothing can be more false, for compare it with our sea draughts, 'twill plainly

appear what it is: But as fabulous stories and fictions, invented at pleasure, are pleasing only to the ignorant, so 'tis most certain, the ingenious reader will blame him for promising so much, and using so little probity in his history.

CH A P. II.

Of the Situation and Extent of TONQUEEN.

WE have no more reason to admire why our predecessors had no earlier knowledge of this kingdom than they had of that of *China*, because its discovery was something posterior to that; for the *Portuguese* had no sooner discovered the last, but they sent out ships to visit this also.

It is true, this kingdom was a province of *China* formerly, and pays tribute still to that emperor: But that was not the reason why we had no sooner knowledge thereof, considering these people have been governed by their native princes for above these four hundred years without interruption, which was long before the *Portuguese* came to make their discoveries in *India*. The true reason seems to be, that the people did never stir abroad, nor do yet, for commerce or other association; and they somewhat affect in this the *Chinese* vanity, thinking all other people to be barbarous, imitating their government, learning, characters, &c. yet hate their persons.

I do not know why *Taverniere* saith most people should believe this country to be in a very hot climate, considering it is situated under the tropick, and some part of it more to the northward; nevertheless he affirms it to be very temperate, by reason of the great number of rivers (and altogether free from those sand-hills and barren mountains that cause such heat in *Commoroon*, and other places in the gulf of *Persia*) that water it, together with the rain that falls in its season; whereas the truth thereof is, that the rains, indeed, generally fall in the months of *May*, *June*, *July* and *August*, and sometimes sooner, which moisten the ground, but cause no fresh breezes at all; on the contrary, the said two months of *July* and *August*, make the weather here unflatterably hot. Doubtless the country would be plentiful in fruits, were there not so many inhabitants, who living by rice chiefly, find therefore the greater necessity to cultivate what ground they have with that grain, not neglecting the least spot.

Situation.

To the north-east of this kingdom lies the province of *Canton*; to the west it is bounded by the kingdoms of *Laos* and the *Bornes*; to the north it borders on two other

provinces of *China*, *Funam* and *Quanci*, or *Ai*; to the south and south-east on *Cochinchina*. The climate is temperate and whole. Climate. some, from *September* till *March*, sometimes very cold in *January* and *February*; though frost and snow are never seen here; for the months of *April*, *May* and *June* are not so healthful, both because of the rains and fogginess of the air, and the sun's coming to the zenith: but *June*, *July* and *August* are excessive hot months. The winds are here divided between the north and south for six months and six months; the country is delightful from *May* till *August*, the trees being then in their verdure, and the fields all covered with paddy, very pleasant to the beholders.

The great winds that are called amongst *Touffoons* or *Hurricanes*. our seamen the hurricanes, and known here by the name of *Touffoons*, reign on this and the adjacent coasts, and the seas thereof are very terrible; but the time of their coming is very uncertain, sometimes once in five or six years, and sometimes in eight or nine; and though this wind is not known in other oriental seas by that name, and with that excessive violence, yet that which is called the *Elephant* in the bay of *Bengal* and the coast of *Cormandel*, is not much inferior to this; and the sad effects thereof are but too often experienced by the seamen. I cannot find an astronomer in all *Tonqueen*, to ask from whence those winds should proceed, so I cannot affirm that they are caused by the exhalations of the mines of *Japan*.

As for the extent of the country, which *Extent*. he makes equal to that of *France*, it is a gross mistake; for this kingdom is reckon'd by men experienced, to be not much bigger than *Portugal*; but may be thought to contain four times the number of inhabitants. *Taverniere* makes its limits to be unknown, forgetting that he had so lately described the borders and extent thereof.

As for islands belonging to this kingdom, *Islands*. there are several in the bay of *Tonqueen*, the chief whereof is called by the natives *Tewon Bene*, and by the *Dutch*, *Rovers island*. It is situated in the latitude of 19 degrees 15 minutes north; is long one and a half, and broad

Chap. 2.

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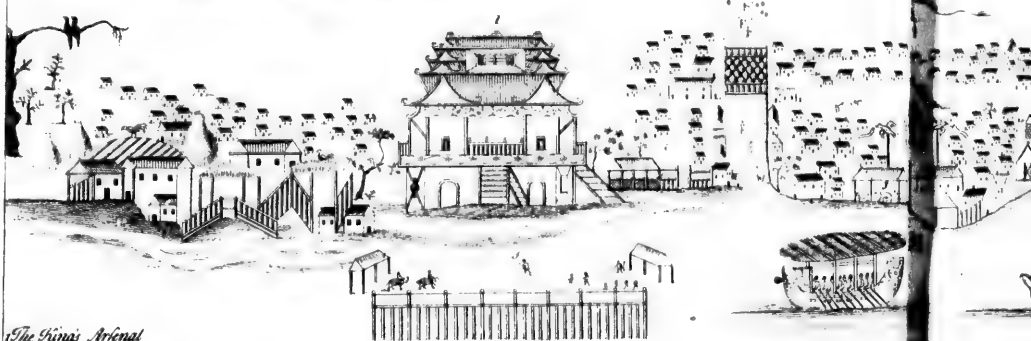
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The City of **CHA-CHO**
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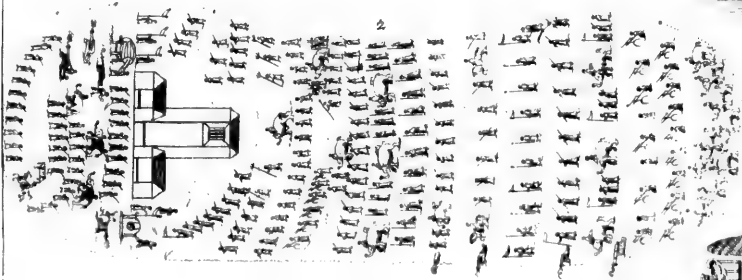
1 The Kings Arsenal

2 Sandy Bay with a Representation of the Cheydan described P. 31. cap. 25.

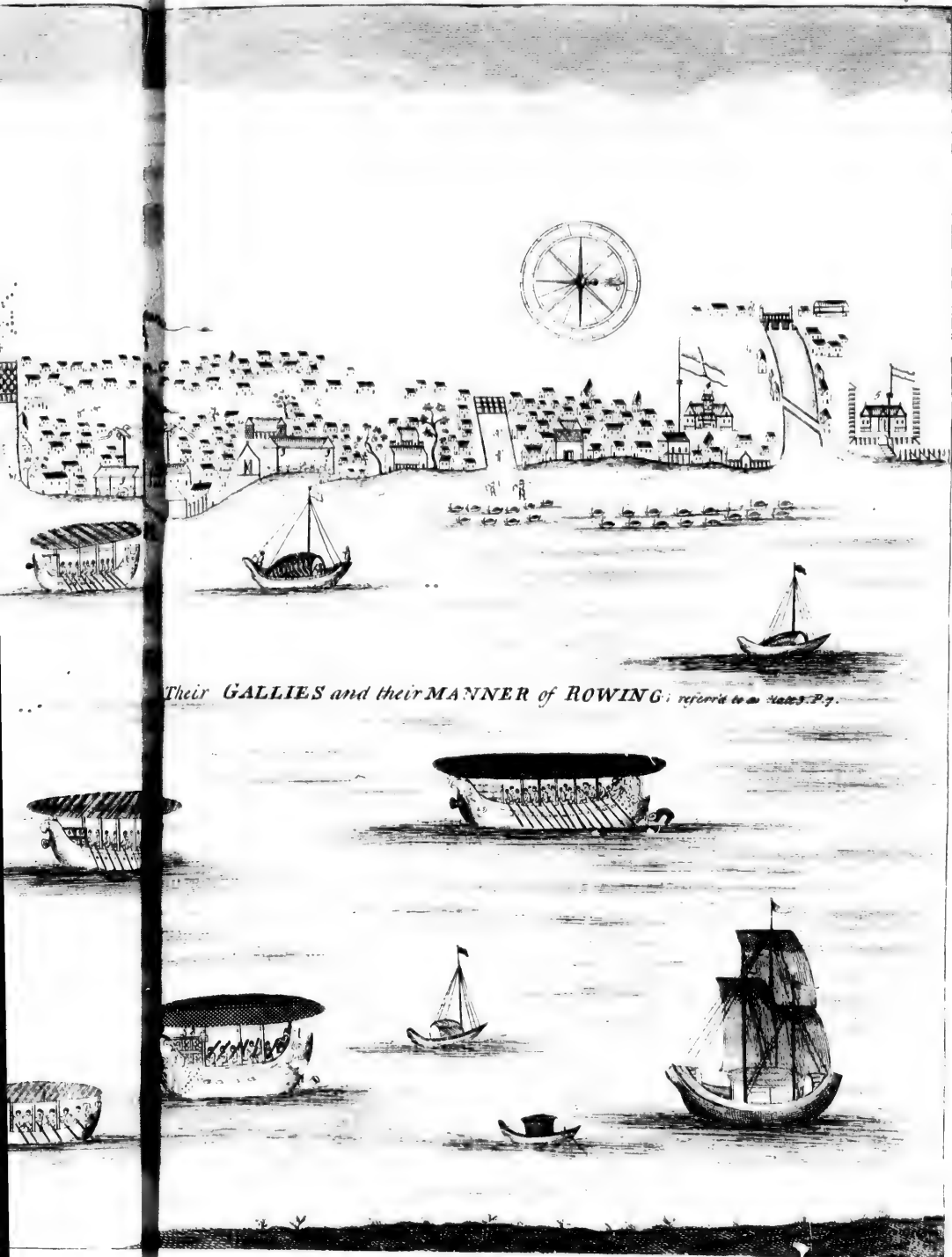
3 Kings Elephants Stables

4 the Designed English Factor

5 the Dutch Factor



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... Their GALLIES and their MANNER of ROWING: referred to as Plate P. 7.

Soil.

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Plate II.]

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broad half a league at most, the better part high land, and distant from the main one league, between which and the main sea, ships may pass, as the *Dutch* did formerly; but the navigator must observe to keep the island side aboard, within a musket shot; where you will find six, seven, and seven and a half fathoms, oozy ground. On the same side of the island, which is its west part, are two small bays, the northermost has a small pearl bank, but not rich, yet none dare to fish here without the king's special grant. In both the bays there is sweet water, which we found to be exceeding good, and esteemed the best we tasted there. At the south-west point of this island, is a ridge of rocks, extending from the said point 100 paces into the sea, and may be discovered at half ebb, by the breach thereon; for the rest, a clear coast.

Towards the north-west, is a fair bay, three fathom and a half and four fathom water, clay ground; here resort many fishing boats, besides what appertain to this village, whose inhabitants I compute between three or four hundred persons, most fishermen.

In this island is the watch-house general, which is a place of the greatest profit in the kingdom of *Tonqueen*: for all trading boats, either to the province of *Tingway* or *Guian*, or from thence to the north, must stop here and pay custom, viz. for a large boat about the value of a dollar and half, with some presents for the waiters, the rest proportionable; so that the customs of this place cannot yield less than a million of dollars *per annum*.

Soil. As for the ground, it is stony and mountainous, therefore not proper to manure; cattle we saw but few (tho' the inhabitants told us of many antelopes that sheltered amongst the rocks and shrubs of the mountains) so that rice and other provisions for sustenance, are brought hither from the adjacent shore. Some good regulations would make this place plentiful, and with small expence this port might be made a good one.

Towns. For cities and towns, excepting that of *Ca-cho*, there are not above two or three in the whole kingdom of any note. As for *Aldeas* or villages, questionless the number is great, and more than I can exactly affirm, or any man else that hath not made it his business to inquire after them; neither is it an easy matter to find the truth thereof: the city of *Ca-cho* is the metropolis of *Tonqueen*, lieth in the latitude 21 degrees north,

about 40 leagues from the sea, and may, *BAPON* for its capaciousness, be compared with many cities in *Asia*, and superior to most for populousness, especially on the first and fifteenth of their new moon; being their market days, or grand *Bazar*; when the people from the adjacent villages flock thither with their trade, in such numbers, as is almost incredible; several of the streets, tho' broad and spacious, are then so crowded, that one finds enough to do, if he can sometimes advance through the multitude a hundred paces in half an hour. Every different commodity sold in this city, is appointed to a particular street, and these streets again allotted to one, two, or more villages, the inhabitants whereof are only privileged to keep shops in them, much in the nature of the several companies or corporations in *European* cities. The courts of the king, general, princes, &c. *Grandesa*, and high courts of justice, are kept here, of which I can only say, they stand on large tracts of ground; the principal structure makes but a mean appearance, being built of wood, the rest of their houses of bamboos and clay, not well compacted; few of brick except the factories of strangers, which out-vie the rest. Stupendous, indeed, are the triple walls of the old city and palace; for by the ruins they appear to have been strong fabrics with noble large gates, paved with a kind of marble; the palace to have been about six or seven miles in circumference; its gates, courts, apartments, &c. testify amply its former pomp and glory. In this city is likewise quartered a formidable militia, to be ready on all occasions; and here also standeth the king's arsenal or magazine for war, seated on the bank of the river, near a sandy island, on which the *Thecadaw* is kept, as hereafter will be mentioned. This river is called by the natives *Songkoy*, or the head river: it rises in *China*, and after it has rolled many hundred leagues, it passes here and disgorgeth itself in the bay of *Aynam*, by eight or nine mouths, most of them navigable for vessels of small draught. This river is exceeding commodious for the city, since all sorts of merchandize are brought hither as to the epitome of the kingdom, by an infinite number of boats trading up and down the country; yet they have their houses in their respective *Aldeas*, and do not live altogether in their boats, as *Taverniere* reports, but when they are voyaging.

Of the Nature and Productions of the Kingdom of Tonqueen.

BARON **T**HIS country is for the most part low and flat, not unlike the united provinces, especially for its moats and banks. The hills make the frontiers towards the north, west and south: it is watered by one special river, which disgorgeth itself into the sea, by many branches, most of them navigable for ships of mean burthen. These rivers swarm with boats and large barks, which make it very commodious for traders: indeed in this country grows neither corn nor wine, which is not occasioned by the want of rains, for both of them require rather dry than wet ground; but by reason the inhabitants do not much care for them, as being ignorant of their goodness, and therefore do not plant them. Rice, indeed, is the chief sustenance of these people; and the country produces sufficient quantities thereof; and if this grain would have grown only by the rains of the months of *June* and *July*, we should not have experienced the sad effects of a most dreadful and calamitous famine, that swept away so many millions of souls, in these two preceding years.

Rivers.

From the rice they distil a liquor called arrack, but much inferior to aquavite. Their ploughs, and the manner of using them, are much after the *Chinese* fashion, described in the history of *China*: the paddy they tread out with their feet, where in their practice has made them very expert.

Fruit.

The fruits are equally good in their kinds with those of other oriental countries, but their oranges, far exceed all that I have tasted: what *Taverniere* calls a palm-tree, is, indeed, a cocoa-nut, the pulp within is white, and tastes something like an almond; this fruit is so plentiful in *Siam*, that they lade ships with the oil that is made of the said pulp, to supply their neighbours, which is used to burn in lamps.

The liquor thereof is very cold, and pleasant enough, but reckoned bad for the nerves: unquestionably it is the most useful tree that is found in *India*, serving for meat, drink, cloathing, firing, building, &c.

The *Guava* is a fruit much like his description; but he is mightily out in the effects thereof, for whether green or ripe, it is always binding, but not usually eaten green.

The *Papay* is a fruit indeed resembling a melon, and somewhat of the taste, not unpleasant.

The *Arreak*, called by the *Malays*, *Penang*, grows strait upright, bearing no branch, but at the top, like a crown; the fruit of which is in bigness like a large pigeon's egg, which most of them use to eat with the leaf called *...* by the *Portuguese*, and *Sera* by the *Malays*; it is good to sweeten the breath, soften the teeth, and revive the spirits: in chewing, the juice thereof turns red; it is so much in use, that they think they do not make their friends welcome without presenting them with a dish of it. The *Tonqueneze*, *Siamese*, *Malays* and *Javas*, had rather lose a third of their diet than be without it. They have a fig called by them *Hung*, in taste something like a carrot, but much more pleasant; not at all like our *European* figs.

The other fort, called *Bonana*, or plantains, which he calls *Adam's* figs, some are in length above a span, some less.

The high-ways are here and there beset with trees and many sheds, where they sell tea and beetle, &c. very commodious for travellers: and for those exceeding great trees, that shade so many thousands of men, called the *Baniam*-tree, I cannot contradict him; but what I have seen at *Swallow Marreene*, at *Surrat*, far exceed any of these in bigness.

In this country we have the fruit *Leechea*, call'd *Bejay* by the natives, in great plenty; which indeed no where else comes to maturity but in the latitude from 20 to 30 degrees north: It grows on high trees, the leaves resemble somewhat the laurel; the fruits in clusters on the branches, shew like so many hearts, of the bigness of a small hen egg; when ripe of a crimson colour; the shell thin and rough, yet easy to be pulled off; the kernel is full of a white juice. This fruit is of an excellent taste, and most pleasant to the sight, but it doth not last above forty days in season: the time of its maturity is *April*, about when the General will cause his *chiaup* or seal to be fixed on most trees of the best *Lachea* in the country, belong they to whom they will, which obliges the owner not only not to meddle with his own, but also to watch narrowly that others do not touch them, which would be to his peril, since it is ingrossed by the court, who allow him nothing for his fruit or pains.

The fruit called *Jean* or *Lungung* (that is, *Dragons-eggs*) by the *Chinese*, is very plentiful here: the tree much as the former, the kernel white, but exceeding luscious; the

Mice.

Birds-nests.

the fruit round, and less than a small plumb, the skin not rough, of a pale olive colour, and near to a wither'd leaf. This fruit, though it pleases many of the *Tonqueense*, yet it is reckon'd hot and unwholesome. The season is *May*, and lasts 'till *July*.

The *Na*, or as the *Portuguese* call it, *Annona*, *Pompelmoor*, and two or three sorts of plums, with other kind of *Indian* fruits, (except *Durrians*, which will only grow in hot countries; that is, from *Siam* towards the South, as *Mallaya*, *Mallacam*, *Java*, &c.) are to be found here; but what exceeds all I have tasted in other parts of that kind, is the *Jaca* or *Myte* in *Tonqueen*. This is the largest fruit, I think, in the world, and because of its bigness provident nature has placed its growth on the stock or body of the tree, not on the branches, lest it should not be sufficient to bear the burthen: The skin, when green, is very hard; but ripe, of a yellow colour, and easy to be cut with a knife. There are several sorts of them, but that which eats dryest, without sticking either to the fingers or lips, is the best and pleasantest. The greatest part are of a slimy substance, and, as it were, a yellow pap covers the nuts, which lie in little holes. Some of the poorer people will boil or roast the nuts, and eat them, which have a kind of taste like our chestnuts, but are reckon'd hurtful to the lungs.

Mice.

Taverniere tells a long story of the rare mice that are in this country, of many sorts, yet I never was at a feast of any, and therefore am no competent judge of their daintiness; I know the *Portuguese* eat them physically in several distempers.

Birds-nests.

The next thing to be taken notice of, is a particular kind of birds-nests, which indeed are in great esteem amongst all *Indians*, and kept at a great price, being taken as great restoratives, and by some counted stimulaters to venery; but *Taverniere* saith, they are not to be found but in the four islands of *Cochin-china* *A. B. C. D.* which I am sure is a great mistake, neither do I know those islands, or of any birds-nests to be found in *Cochin-china*: The birds which make these nests are less than swallows. As to the form and figure of these birds-nests, they are much as he describes them, and the greatest quantities of them come from *Jebor*, *Rebo*, *Pattany*, and other *Malayan* countries; but that they are, when boiled, of that exceeding fragrance and odoriferousness, as he pretends, is a fiction. These nests are laid to soak in warm water two hours, then pulled out in strings, the smaller the better, and so stewed with hens, pigeons, or any other flesh, with a little water: In stewing they

dissolve almost to a jelly, without either *BARON*. taste or smell.

Tortoise.

And as *M. Taverniere* is very erroneous in his map, so I do not know nor have I heard of those islands 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, that afford, as he says, such infinite numbers of tortoises. The goodness of the said tortoises is sufficiently known to our *English* seamen, in their homeward bound voyages; but that the *Tonqueense* or *Cochin-chinese* do not believe that they have entertain'd their friends at a banquet as they ought, 'till the tortoise is brought in, is altogether fabulous; for when we were at the island *Twon Bene*, or, according to the *Dutch*, *Rovers Island*, a tortoise of about twenty pounds weight was brought to the custom-house, where I lodged, to be sold, and the *Tonqueense* not caring to buy it, I had it for a small matter. Moreover, coming from *Siam* I touch'd at *Pulo Uby*, where my mariners took five or six very large tortoises, and brought them on board, but the *Tonqueense* seamen that were with me (who were compell'd to take up that imploy, because of the great famine that ravaged their country) would not touch them; neither do I know, as he asserts, that any of those tortoises are wont to be pickled by either of these two nations, or that there is any commerce carry'd on therewith amongst them; therefore I wonder how *Monfieur Taverniere* could dream of a war between them, merely on account of catching them.

Tonqueen affords no great store of *Ananas*, or *Pine-apples*. The Citrons he mentions are not altogether so large as those of *Europe*, which look green before they are ripe, and being mature look yellow.

They make good store of silks in the kingdom of *Tonqueen*, of which both rich and poor make themselves garments, since they can purchase them as cheap almost as outlandish callicoes.

As for sweet-smelling flowers, tho' I do not profess myself a florist, yet I knew above two sorts in *Tonqueen*; but what he calls the *Bague* I cannot smell out: For, first, there is a beautiful rose, of a white colour mix'd with purple; and another of almost the same kind, red and yellow; it grows on a bush without prickles or thorns, but has no scent.

The flower that is nothing else but a bud, and resembles a caper, but much less, smells as fragrant and odoriferous as any flower I know, and will retain the scent above a fortnight, tho' off the tree; the ladies of the court use it amongst their wearing apparel.

The *Indian* lilly grows here as in several other parts of *India*; the shape somewhat resembles the *European* lilly, but is a great

BARON. deal less; it grows on a pretty high tree, is of a white colour, and yields a good scent, tho' a little faintish.

Here is a small flower, snow white, in scent like jessamine, but more vigorous; it grows on a low tree, or rather shrub: in *Perfia* there are such great quantities of it, that they load whole ships with the water distilled from it. These flowers being of no great esteem amongst the natives, I shall pass them by.

Sugar-canes. Here are great plenty of sugar-canes, but they have no great skill to refine the sugar they make from them; however, they do it after their manner, and use it, but not after meals, as *Taverniere* saith, for concoction.

Birds. Tigers and harts here are, but not many; apes in great plenty; of cows, hogs, hens, ducks, geese, &c. there is no want; their horses are small, but very mettlesome and lively, and were it not that they are so seldom rid, and kept too tender, they might be of good use, and fit for service.

Elephants. Their elephants are all trained up for war, and are not of that prodigious bigness he would make one believe, for I have seen larger in *Siam*; neither are they nimbler

than other elephants that are taught to lie down for the rider to mount.

They have many cats, but no great *Cats* and mousers, which defect is pretty well supplied by their dogs, which are fit for little else.

Birds here are not many, but wild fowl birds in abundance.

Near the sea-side and in the city they have a great many musketoes, but in the country they are not so much troubled with them: Those that will be free of them must either imoak their room, or lie in close curtains, made of thin silks for that purpose. The cold northern wind drives them away, and frees the country of those tormentors for a while.

What he saith of the white emmets is true. This vermin is very mischievous; in *Siam* hardly any house is free from them, so that merchants are forced to make hearths, and to rub the feet thereof with oil of earth, (which scent they cannot endure) in order to secure their merchandize.

The way of pickling hen or duck eggs, as *Taverniere* describes, is true, but these eggs serve only for sauces, and not to be eaten otherwise.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Riches, Trade, and Money of the Kingdom of TONQUEEN.

THE chief riches, and indeed the only staple commodity, is silk, raw and wrought; of the raw the *Portuguese* and *Castilians*, in former days; the *Hollanders* lately; and at present the *Chinese*, export good quantities to *Japan*, &c. Of their wrought silks, the *English* and *Dutch* expend the most.

This kingdom has no lignum aloes at all, but what is imported by foreign traders.

Musk we have here brought from *Bowes* and *China* annually, sometimes the quantity of five or six *Peculs*, sometimes less; neither have they any gold but what comes from *China*. Their silver is brought in by *English*, *Dutch*, and *Chinese* trading to *Japan*. They have iron and lead mines, which afford them just enough of those minerals to serve their occasions.

Their domestick trade consists in rice, salt fish, and other sustenance; little raw and wrought silk for their own wear. They likewise drive a commerce with *Bowes* and *Si*, though with no great profit, by reason of high expences and large presents to the *Eunuchs*, who command the avenues; nor do the *Chinese* that pass those ways fare better, being often exacted upon, and sometimes stripped of all they have, by the ravenous *Mandareens*: And since it is

one of the policies of the court not to make the subjects rich, lest they should be proud and ambitious, and aspire to greater matters, the king connives at those disorders, and oppresses them with heavy taxes and impositions; and should he know that any persons were to exceed the ordinary means of a private subject, they would incur the danger of losing all, on some pretence or other; which is a great discouragement to the industrious, and necessitates them to bury their wealth, having no means to improve it.

As for foreign traders, a new-comer suffers, besides hard usage in his buying and selling, a thousand inconveniencies; and no certain rates on merchandizes imported or exported being imposed, the insatiable *Mandareens* cause the ships to be rummaged, and take what commodities may likely yield a price at their own rates, using the king's name to cloak their griping and villainous extortions; and for all this there is no remedy but patience.

Yet strangers that are experienced here are less subject to those irregularities and oppressions, escaping their clutches, tho' not without some trouble and cost; in a word, the *Tonqueen* trade is at present the most fastidious in all *India*, wherefore I wonder

[Plate 3]

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wonder our author should say, it is a great pleasure to deal with them; for if you bargain for any thing, and are likely to lose thereby, you are sure to bear the loss: Nothing almost is sold but upon trust for three or four months time, and yet then you run the hazard to lose what is so sold, or at least to undergo a thousand troubles for the recovery of the debt, and at last are likely to suffer, either in bad coin or unmerchable goods. This defect and disorder in trade, proceeds more from their indigency and poverty than from any thing else; for there is not a *Tonqueense* merchant that has or ever had the courage and ability to buy the value of two thousand dollars at once, and to pay it upon the nail. But after all, the *Tonqueense* are not altogether so fraudulent, and of that deceitful disposition as the *Chinese*; it may be, by reason they are inferior to them in craft or cunning.

There is this further difference between these two nations; a *Tonqueense* will beg incessantly, and torment your purse sufficiently, if you have business with him; whereas a *Chinese* is cruel and bloody, maliciously killing a man, or flinging him into the sea for small matters.

Another occasion of hindrance and stop to trade is, that they permit the greater part of what silver comes into the country (commonly a million of dollars *per annum*) to be carried to *Borneo* and *China*, to be exchanged for copper cash, which rises and falls according as the *Cbova* finds it agree with his interest; besides, this cash will be defaced in few years, and consequently not

current, which grand inconvenience causes considerable losses to merchants, and signal prejudice to the publick. Thus goes the silver out of the country, and no provision is made against it, which is very bad policy.

And tho' the *Cbova* values foreign trade so little, yet he receives from it, considerable annual incomes into his coffers; as taxes, head-money, impositions, customs, &c. But tho' these amount to vast sums, yet very little remains in the treasury, by reason of the great army he maintains, together with several other unnecessary expences. In fine, 'tis pity so many conveniencies and opportunities to make the kingdom rich, and its trade flourishing, should be neglected; for if we consider how this kingdom borders on two of the richest provinces in *China*, it will appear, that with small difficulty most commodities of that vast empire might be drawn hither, and great store of *Indian* and *European* commodities, especially woollen manufactures, might be vended there; nay, would they permit strangers the freedom of this inland trade, 'twould be vastly advantageous to the kingdom; but the *Cbova* (jealous that *Europeans* should discover too much of his frontiers, by which certainly he can receive no injury) has, and will probably in all time to come, impeded this important affair.

They have no coin but copper cash, which comes from *China*, as aforesaid. Gold and silver they cast into bars about fourteen dollars weight, and they are current amongst them.

CHAP. V.

Of the Strength of the Kingdom of TONQUEEN.

[Plate 3.] **T**HE kingdom of *Tonqueen* might be reckon'd very formidable, were the strength wholly to consist in the number of men, for the standing force cannot be less than one hundred and forty thousand, all well trained up, and fit to handle their arms, after their mode; and they can raise twice that number on occasion. But since courage in the men is to be likewise attended to, we cannot esteem them very formidable, being of dejected spirits and base dispositions, and their leaders being for the most part capadoes, and want their manhood.

The general may muster up about eight or ten thousand horse, and between three and four hundred elephants; his sea force consists in two hundred and twenty galleys, great and small, more fit for the river than the sea, and rather for sport and exercise

than war. They have but one gun in the prow, which will carry a four pound shot; they have no masts, and are forc'd to do all by strength of oars; the men that row stand all exposed to great or small shot, and other engines of war. They have about five hundred other boats, called *Twin-jaes*, which are good and swift to sail, but too weak for war, being only few'd together with rattans; however, they serve well enough for transportation of provisions and soldiers.

In one of these boats I was forc'd to go to *Siam*, the last year, with three other gentlemen in company with me, we being left by a *Chinese* (in whose junk we had taken passage) on an isle on the westmost part of the bay of *Tonqueen*, where we were forced to this shift; yet, thanks be to God, we got our passage in twenty-three days,

to

BARON. to the admiration of all that knew of it.

They are likewise provided with guns and cannons of all sorts, as also calibres, some of them of their own fabrick, but the greatest part bought of the *Portuguese*, *Dutch*, and *English*, and stored with other ammunition suitable to their occasions.

But to return to the condition of the soldiery of *Tonqueen*. It is a very toilsome and laborious situation, and of little advantage; once a soldier and always a soldier, and hardly one in a thousand riseth to preferment, unless he be very dextrous in handling his weapons, or so fortunate as to obtain the friendship of some great *Mandareen*, to present him to the king: Money may likewise effect somewhat, but to think of advancement by mere valour, is a very fruitless expectation, since they rarely find occasion to meet an enemy in open field, and so have no opportunity to improve themselves, or display their prowess; not but that some few have, from mean beginnings, mounted to high preferment and great dignity, by some bold achievement; but this being extraordinary, is not to be generally reckon'd upon.

Their wars consist in much noise and great trains; so they go to *Cochin-china*, look on the walls, rivers, &c. and if any disease or sickness happens amongst their army, so as to carry off some few of their men, and they come within hearing of the shouts of the enemy, they begin to cry out, A cruel and bloody war, and turn

head, running, *re infeliza*, as fast as they can home. This is the game they have play'd against *Cochin-china* more than three times, and will do so, in all probability, as long as they are commanded by those emaculated captains called *Capons*.

They have had amongst themselves civil wars, wherein they contended for superiority, and he that has been the cunningest has prevailed always against him that has been valiant. But in former days, when they fought against the *Chinese*, they have shew'd themselves bold and courageous, but it was necessity that forced them to it. The general will sometimes take delight in seeing his soldiers exercise, either in his arsenal, or with his galleys on the river, and sometimes when he finds a soldier to exceed his companions, it may be, he gratifies him with the value of a dollar in cash.

The soldiers have very small pay, not above three dollars in a year, besides rice, except those of the life-guard, who have twice as much; they are free of all taxes, and are dispersed among the *Mandareens*, which *Mandareens* have certain *Aideas* assign'd them, which pay an income to them for the maintenance of the soldiers.

Castles, forts, strong-holds, citadels, &c. they have none, nor do they understand the art of fortification, and make but small account of our skill therein; though they have so little reason to depend, like the *Lacedemonians*, on the bravery of their soldiers.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Manners of the People of TONQUEEN.

THE people of *Tonqueen* are rather of a working and turbulent spirit, (tho' cowards) than naturally mild and peaceable, since quiet and concord can hardly be maintain'd amongst them, without a heavy hand and severity; for they have often conspired and broke out in open rebellion. True it is, that superstition (to which the meaner sort are miserably addicted) did further the evil very much, and drove them headlong to the precipice, no less than ambition; but persons of great note, or *Mandareens* of quality, are very seldom found to be embark'd in those dangerous attempts, and rarely aim to make themselves heads of publick factions, which, questionless, proceeds from the little credit they give to those fictions and fopperies of their blind fortune-tellers, who delude and mislead the ignorant and superstitious vulgar, and from this their consciousness, that their folly and per-

fidioufness will hardly fail to meet with deserved destruction.

They are not much given to choler, yet are addicted to the far worse passions of envy and malice, even to an extreme degree. In former times they had in great esteem the manufactures of strange countries, but now that passion is almost worn out, and only a few *Japan* gold and silver pieces, and *European* broad cloth remain at present in request with them. They are not curious to visit other countries, believing they can see none so good as their own, and give no credit to those who have been abroad, when they relate what they have seen.

They are of happy memory and quick apprehension, and might prove of eminent abilities by good and due instructions: Learning they love, not so much for its own sake, but because it conducts them to publick

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publick employs and dignities. Their tone in reading is much like to fingering. Their language is full of monosyllables, and sometimes twelve or thirteen several things are meant by one word, and have no other distinction, but in the tone, either to pronounce it with a full mouth, heavy accent, pressing or retaining voice, &c. and therefore it is very difficult for strangers to attain any perfection therein.

I do not find any difference between the court language and the vulgar, except in matter of ceremony and cases of law, where the *China* characters are used as the *Greek* and *Latin* sentences amongst our learned.

Both the sexes are well proportioned, rather of small stature and weak constitutions, occasioned, perhaps, by their intemperate eating and immoderate sleeping.

They are generally of brown complection, like the *Chinese* and *Japanese*, but the better sort, and women of quality, are almost as fair as the *Portuguese* and *Spaniards*.

Their noses and faces are not so flat as the *Chinese*, their hair black, and if long, 'tis reckon'd an ornament; both men and women, without distinction, wear it down as long as it will grow; but soldiers, when they are in their exercises, and handicraftsmen about their trades, put it up under their caps, or tie it in a great roll on the top of their heads. Both boys and girls, when they are past sixteen or seventeen years of age, black their teeth as the *Japanese* do, and let their nails grow as the *Chinese*, the longest being accounted the finest, which has place amongst persons of quality and those of wealth only.

Their habit is long robes, very little differing from those of *China*, and not at all resembling the *Japan* garb, or the picture in *Taverniere's* description, where he makes them to wear girdles, a mode that these people are strangers to.

They are forbidden by an old tradition the wear of hose or shooes, except the literadoes (*Literati*) and those that have taken the degree of *Tuncy* (or *Doctor*); however, at present the custom is not observed so strictly as formerly.

The condition of the vulgar sort is miserable enough, since they are imposed on by heavy taxes, and undergo sore labour; for the males at eighteen, and in some countries and provinces twenty years of age, are liable to pay the value of three, four, five, six, and seven dollars *per annum*, according to the goodness and fertility of the soil of their *Aldea*, or village; and this money is gathered in two several terms, as *April* and *October*, being the harvest of the rice. From this tax are exempted the royal

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blood, the king's immediate servants, all BARON. publick ministers and officers of the kingdom, together with the Literadoes, or learned men, from a *Singdo*, upwards, (for the latter are obliged to pay half tax), all foldiers and military persons, with a few others that have obtained this freedom, either *gratis*, or bought it for money, which exemption is granted only for life, and is purchas'd of the *Chova*, or General; yet those that desire the continuation of the said privilege, may have their patent renew'd for a moderate sum of money, by the succeeding prince, who seldom denies to grant them their redemption on such an account; but merchants, though they live in the city, are rated in the *Aldeas* or villages of their ancestors and parents, and are liable besides to the *Vecquan*, or lord's service, of the city, at their own expences, and are obliged to work and drudge themselves, or hire another in their room, to perform what the governor orders, whether it be to mend the broken walls, repair the banks and ways of the city, dragging timber for the king's palaces, and other publick buildings, &c.

The handicrafts-men, of what profession soever, are bound to this *Vecquan* tax moons in the year, and receive nothing, nor dare they demand any thing for their labour in all that time; it depends on their Matters, the *Mandareens*, direction and bounty, to allow them the charges for their very victuals; the other half year they are allow'd to make use of for themselves and family, and it must be suppos'd to be hard enough with them, especially if they are burthen'd with many children.

As for the poor *Aldeans*, who inhabit barren soils, and therefore are unable to pay their taxes in rice or money, they are employ'd to cut grafs for the general's elephants and horses, and though their stations and villages be often very remote from the place where they fetch the grafs, they are obliged to bring it by turns the whole year, on their own expences, to the city.

By what is said, it appears, with what politick maxims this prince keeps his subjects poor and needy; and in truth, it seems to be necessary enough, for if their proud turbulent spirits were not kept in the bounds of their duty and allegiance with a strong rein, they would often forget themselves; however, every one enjoys what he gets by his own industry, and may leave his estate to his heirs and successors; always provided that the rumour of his wealth sounds not so loud as to charm the general's ear.

The eldest son's portion is much larger than the rest of the children of the decessed;

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fed;

BARON. sed; the daughters have some small matter allow'd them, yet can claim but little by law, if there be an heir male.

And as the *Tonqueense* are ambitious of many dependants and opulent kindred, so they have a custom among them to adopt one another (both sexes indifferently) to be their children, and of their family; and those so adopted are obliged to the same duty as their own children, *viz.*

At festival times to sombey and present them; to be ready on every occasion in their service; to bring them the first-fruits of the season, and the new rice at harvest; to contribute to the sacrifice made to some of the family, as the mother, brother, wife, &c. or near relations, of the *Patroon*, that are dead, or shall die. To these and several other expences they are obliged, several times in the year, at their own cost: And as this is the obligation of the adopted, so the *Patroon* takes care to advance or promote them, according as occasion and their power will permit, defending and protecting them as their own children, and when the *Patroon* dies, they have a legacy almost equal to the youngest children; and they mourn for the *Patroon* as for their own father and mother, though they be both alive.

The manner of adopting is thus: He that intends to be adopted, sends to acquaint the person of whom he requests that favour, with his intention, who, if content therewith, returns a satisfactory answer; upon which the suppliant comes and presents himself before him, with a hog and two jars of arrack, which the *Patroon* receives of the party, who having made four sombeys, and given satisfactory answers to some questions, he is adopted.

Strangers who reside here, or use the trade, have often taken this course, to free themselves from those vexations and extortions, which they usually meet with from some insolent courtiers. I myself was adopted by a prince, who then was presumptive,

and now heir apparent to the general, and had his *Chaoop*, or *Chop*, which is his seal. I always gave him presents at my arrival from a voyage, which chiefly consisted in foreign curiosities. This prince, tho' he be of a generous, noble mind, and had an extraordinary kindness for me, yet I was not the better for him in my troubles; for on the decease of his grandfather, it pleas'd God to visit him, in the height of his prosperity with madness, which was the overthrow of my business, by incapacitating him to protect me in my greatest trouble and necessity; but lately I understand he is recover'd again.

The *Aldeans* or Villagers, for the most part, are simple people, and subject to be misled by their over-much credulity and superstition. The character that is given of some other nations is applicable enough to them; that is, they are either extraordinary good, or extreme bad.

'Tis a great mistake, that the people of *Tonqueen* live out of pleasure, or choice, in their boats upon the rivers, when mere necessity and indigence drives them to that course of life; for to run from port to port, and from one village to another, with wife and children, to look out for a livelihood, in a small boat, cannot be very pleasant, although they do not know here what a crocodile means.

The largest of the *Tonqueen* rivers has, as I said before, its source in *China*, and the great rains there, in the months of *March*, *April*, and *May*, cause the waters to descend here with that incredible rapidity (this country being, without comparison, lower than *China*) as threatens banks and dams with destruction; sometimes the waters will rise so fast, and swell to that degree, as to over-top most barricadoes, all human industry notwithstanding, drowning thereby whole provinces, which causes lamentable disorders and great losses, both of men and beasts.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Marriages of the Tonqueense.

[Plate 4.] THE *Tonqueense* cannot marry without the consent of their father and mother, or of the nearest kindred. When a young man comes to the age of sixteen, eighteen, or twenty, his father and mother being resolved to get him a wife, make their application to the parents of the party they design for him, carrying with them an hundred dressed beetles, in a decent box, one jar of arrack, or strong

liquor, and a live hog; under favour of such a present only, this is to be proposed. The friends of the maid seeing the visitants thus prepar'd, and knowing by the custom of the country whereto it tends, give fitting answers to the question in hand, according to their inclinations; for if they are unwilling it should be a match, they find their subtleties and excuses, by pretending their daughter's youth and inability to

Chap. 7.

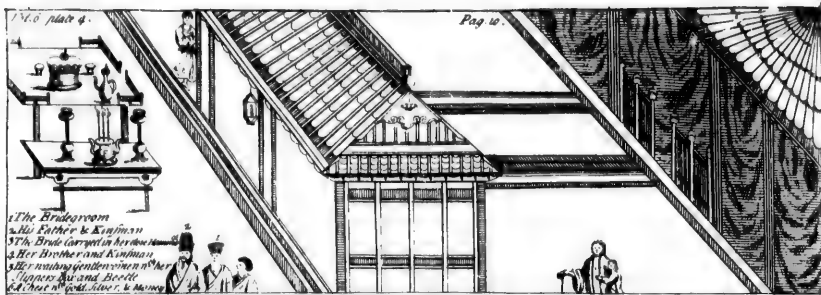
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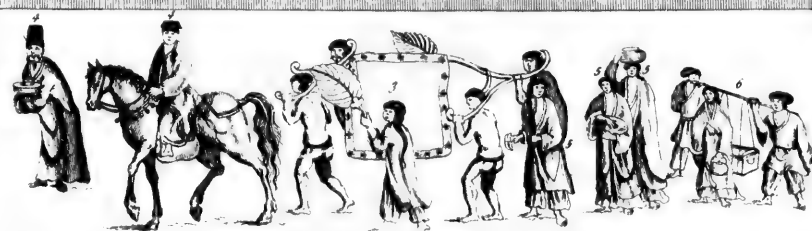
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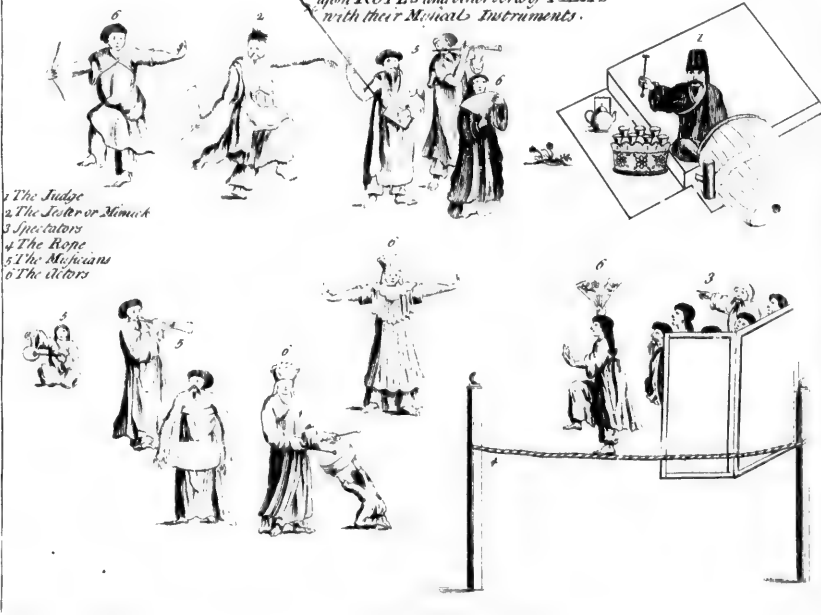
In this MANNER y. is the BRIDE to the BRIDEGROOM.



Vol. 6. plate 5.

THE MANNER of their Dancing upon ROPES and other Sorts of PLAYS with their Manual Instruments.

Page 11.



to take upon her the burthen of a household, and that, however, they will consider of the matter further hereafter, and the like compliments, wherewith they and their presents are sent back again.

But in case they are content to bestow their daughter on the young man, the present is readily accepted of, with expressions of their approbation of the business; and then immediately, without any other formality, they consult and agree about the most auspicious time (in which they are guided by their blind superstition) for the solemnization of the wedding: In the mean time the parents of the bridegroom send often presents of victuals to the bride, and visit her now and then, yet the young people are not permitted so much as to speak to each other.

At the prefix'd time the wedding is kept, with a feast agreeable to the condition and abilities of the parents of the young couple, which doth not last above a day. The ceremony of their marriage is barely this; In the afternoon of the day that precedes the wedding, the bridegroom comes to the bride, and brings with him, according to his quality, either gold, silver, or a quantity of cash (the more the greater honour), and victuals prepared, all which he leaves there, and retires to his own home. The next morning being the wedding day, the bride is dress'd in her finest robes, with bracelets of gold, pendants, &c. her parents, acquaintance, and servants are ready to conduct and wait on her to the bridegroom's, whither she goes about ten o'clock in the forenoon, with all this train attending her, whilst all her moveables, household-stuff, and whatever else her father and mother give for her portion, together with what she had of the bridegroom, is carried in great state; and for a more glorious shew, it passes in a long field before her and the whole company, all which enter the bridegroom's house, who receives her and them with kindness and courtesy, after their mode, and presents them with victuals prepared for the purpose, whilst music and other expressions of joy, are not neglected: And this is the whole solemnity of the wedding, without any further formalities of either magistrate or priest, as our author talks.

Polygamy is here tolerated; however, that woman whose parents are of the greatest quality, is chief amongst them, and has the title of wife.

Rapes, and the like, are not known, much less practised in this country. The law of the land permits the man to divorce his wife, but the woman has not the same privilege, and can hardly obtain a separa-

tion, against the good-liking of the husband, unless she be of a family that is able to compel him to it, by mere authority. When the husband designs to repudiate his wife, he gives her a note, declaring under his hand and seal, that he has no more pretensions to her person, and that she is free to dispose of herself, as she finds occasion, which liberty capacitates her to marry another; neither would any person dare to pretend to her, without being certain of the said note, for fear of her former husband, who in that case can claim her again, and thereby embroil such a one in the labyrinth of the law, and recover a good sum of money from him.

The woman so repudiated, when she departs from her husband, may take along with her the same quantity of gold, silver, cash, &c. as he brought to her house, at the time of his espousing her. The children born during the time of their mutual cohabitation, the husband keeps; but their *Mandareens* seldom, and only on urgent occasions, or for capital offences, will deal thus severely with their wives; yet their concubines are thus served, on every light occasion, when the humour takes them to make an exchange, or that they are satiated with their persons. Among the meaner sort, when a man and his wife disagree, and mutually desire a separation, they are divorced in the presence of some small judge and public officers, by mutual discharges in writing; but the village husband, that cannot write nor read, breaks a copper cash, this country money, or a stick, in the presence of his wife, as a testimony of his resolution to dismiss her; the one half he keeps himself, and the other he gives to her, which she carries to the heads and elders of the *Adea*, or village, requesting them to bear witness, her husband hath discharged her of her duty, to be any longer his wife, and that he has nothing more to pretend to her, for ever; so she may either keep or throw away the piece of cash, or stick, and marry again as soon as she pleases.

As for adultery, if a man of quality surprizes his wife in the fact, he may freely, if he pleases, kill her and her paramour, with his own hands; otherwise the woman is sent to be trampled to death by an elephant; the adulterer is delivered to the justice, who proceeds with him to execution without any further delay: But with the meaner sort of people it is not so; they must go to law, where the offenders will have severe punishment inflicted on them, if they are proved guilty of the crime.

BARON. The story that *Monſieur Taverniere* relates to have happened whilſt his brother was in *Tonqueen*, is not at all agreeable to

the cuſtoms of this people, or congruous with their diſpoſitions; wherefore, in all probability, 'tis only a fiction.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the viſits and paſſimes of the Tonqueeneſe.

THEIR viſits are generally made in the afternoon. It is uncivil to come to any great man's houſe before dinner, unleſs neceſſitated by urgent buſineſs, or expreſſly invited, becauſe they then have the leaſt time to ſpare; for in the morning very early they go to court, to attend the general; which attendance takes them up 'till eight o'clock: when they come home, they employ themſelves a while in ordering their domeſtick concerns, among their ſervants, (if more important ſtate-affairs will permit it); the little ſpace that remains between that and dinner is reſerv'd for their retirement and repoſe.

The princes, or great *Mandareens*, ride either on elephants, or are carried in a *bang-mack*, and followed by moſt of their ſervants, foldiers, dependants, &c. that are not otherwiſe occupied in ſuch a ſeaſon, which is more or leſs numerous, according to the degree of the perſon's dignity; thoſe of leſſer rank ride on horſeback, and are followed by as many as they are able to maintain, without limitation, which uſually is not above ten perſons, but to be ſure all that can, muſt go, for they are very ambitious of many attendants.

If he that gives the viſit is of greater quality than the perſon viſited, he dares not to offer him any thing of meat or drink, no, not ſo much as a beetle, unleſs he calls for it: Their water and beetle is always carried with them by their ſervants.

In diſcourſing with them, eſpecially if the perſon be of authority, care muſt be had not to move any mournful ſubject, either directly or indirectly; but things that are pleaſant, in commendation of them, are beſt approved. But that which is moſt intolerable in thoſe lords is, that they permit the men of their train (a rude brutiſh gang) to enter with them into the moſt private apartments of other peoples houſes, eſpecially when they come to viſit *Euro-peans*, where they behave themſelves very amiſhly, and commit many abſurdities and impertinencies in their talk and jeſtings; and moreover, often ſteal whatever they can lay hold on: In all which their ſtupify'd maſters rather take delight, than check them for their ſaucineſs and miſdemours. But if they are invited by their inferiors or equals, then they entertain them

as they find occaſion, either with tea or meat, &c. not omitting beetle, which is always the firſt and laſt part of the regale. The boxes wherein the beetle is preſented, are generally plain lacquer'd, either black, red, or ſome grave colour; yet the gentry, and the princes and princeſſes of the royal blood, have them of maſſy gold, ſilver, tortoiſe-shell, or inlaid with mother of pearl; the painted and gaudy ones are only uſed at their ſacrifices in their *Pagoda's*. But ſuch rich boxes as *M. Taverniere* avers to have ſeen, to the value of four or five hundred thouſand livres, at the *Great Mogul's* court, were certainly no *Tonqueen* ones; for diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other jewels do not grow in this country, neither are they in requeſt among the natives, nor could that have been brought there by any *Tonqueen* ambaffador, ſince the king ſends none thither, nor is there the leaſt commerce between the two nations.

They ſeldom viſit ſick perſons, and they hardly care to admit any but their kindred and relations to put them in mind of death, how deſperate ſoever their ſtate may be, and the leaſt admonition to ſettle their affairs and concerns, would be a heinous crime and unpardonable offence; ſo that thoſe that die make no will, which defect often creates vexatious law-ſuits among the kindred, if the deceaſed leaves no children behind him, even to the ruin of their own eſtates, and the loſs of what they contend for.

In the halls of great mens houſes are ſeveral alcoves, where they ſit croſs-legg'd upon mats, according to their degree, the higher the more honourable; and theſe ſeats are all cover'd with mats, anſwerable in fineneſs to their ſtations; except in time of mourning, when they are oblig'd to uſe coarſe ones. As for carpets, they have none, neither can they afford them; wherefore I wonder at our author's ſaying, that the mats are as dear as a fine carpet, which at the cheapeſt, coſts from thirty to fifty rupees, and upwards, in *Porſia* and *Surat*; whereas the beſt and fineſt mat may be bought here for the value of three or four ſhillings at the moſt; neither do I believe any *Euro-pean*, beſides himſelf, has ever ſeen a *Tonqueen* mat nine ells ſquare, and as ſoft as velvet: However, this is like the reſt of his

Chap. 8.

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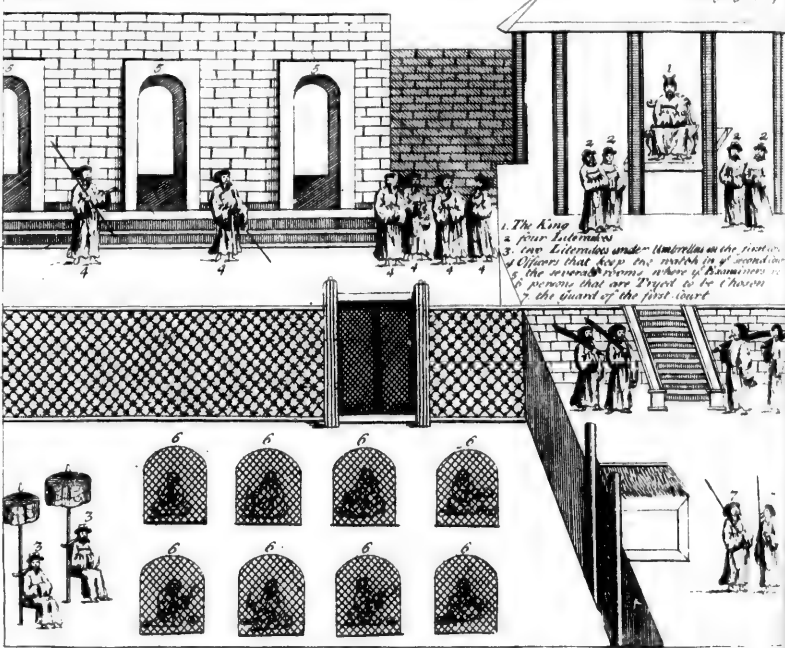
Vol. 6. plate 6. p. 13.



THE MANNER & ORDER of CHOOSING LITERADORS

Vol. 6. plate 7.

Page 13. 16. 17.



his fables. As for cushions, these people use none, either to sit or lie on; but they have a kind of bolster made of reeds or mats, to sleep or lean on.

As for their victuals they are curious enough therein, though their diet doth not generally please strangers. The common sort must be content with green trade, rice, and salt fish, or the like; the great lords may, if they please, feed themselves with the best in the land.

I can make no comparison for neatness, between the *Europeans* and them, in their houses, wherein they have but little or no furniture more than usual in the meanest cots, sometimes tables and benches, seldom chairs. They use neither table-cloths nor napkins, nor do they want them, since they do not touch their meat with their fingers, but use two sticks, as the *Chinese* and *Japanese* do. All their victuals is served in little plates and dishes, not made of wood, and then varnish'd and lacquer'd over, as Mr. *Taverniere* affirms, but of *China* and *Japan* wares, which are in esteem here. Persons of quality or condition use a kind of formality and decency at their feasts; but as for the rest, as soon as they are at the *bandes*, which are small lacquer'd tables, they do not so much as mind any discourses; and this not out of good manners or reverence to the aged and grave persons, but a greedy desire to fill their guts, they being generally great eaters and true epicures; also they may be afraid to lose their share by prating, whilst others make all the silent haste they can, to empty the platters and dishes. I have often seen the followers and attendants of *Mandareens* at the like sport, and used to admire their eating both for quantity and greediness, in which I believe no nation under the cope of heaven can match them.

As for drinking, though the clowns and meaner sort seldom fall under the excess and debauchery of strong drink, yet amongst the courtiers and soldiers drunkenness is no vice. A fellow that can drink smartly, is a brave blade. It is no custom of theirs to wash their hands when they go to table, only they rinse their mouths, because of the beetle; yet after meals, they often wash both; and having cleansed their teeth with a piece of bamboo, prepared for the purpose, they eat beetle. At a friend's house entertained may freely, if he please, call for more boil'd rice, or any thing else, if he is not satisfied, which the host takes very kindly. They do not ask one another, how they do, but compliment them with a *Where have you been thus long?* and, *What have you done all this while?* And if they know or perceive by their countenance, that they have been sick or

indisposed, then they ask, *How many cups BARON.* of rice they eat at a meal? (for they make three in a day, besides a collation in the afternoon, amongst the rich and wealthy) and, *Whether he eats with an appetite or no?*

Of all the pastimes of the *Tonqueense*, they affect most their balls, ballads, and singing, which are, for the most part, acted in the night, and last 'till morning, and are what Monsieur *Taverniere* calls comedies: A very improper name, and resembling them in no respect, much less are they set out with beautiful decorations and machines, as he says, very pleasing to behold; and they are as skilful to represent sea and river water, and marine combats thereon, as they are able to describe the fight in 1588, between the *English* and the *Spaniards*; neither have they in the city any theatres to act upon, but every *Mandareen's* hall, and the yards of other houses must serve turn: Yet in their *Aldeas* they have singing houses, erected at the expence of three, four or more *Aldeas* or villages, and in this they celebrate their festival times, singing and banquetting, after their mode. The actors of one house are sometimes three, four, or five persons; their fees are no more than a thousand cash, to the value of about a dollar for a whole night's labour: But the liberal spectators give them presents, as often as they perform any thing dexterously. They are usually habited in country taffeties, palongs, satins, and the like. They have but few songs, and not above five different tunes, and those composed most in praise of their kings and generals, interspers'd with amorous interjections and poetical elegance. The women only dance, and the that dances must sing too, and will be, between whiles, interrupted by a man that plays the part of a jester, who is generally the wittiest mimic they can find, and such a one as is able to make the company laugh at his inventions and postures. Their musical instruments are drums, copper basons, hautboys, guitars, with two or three sorts of violins, &c. Besides this, they have another kind of dancing, with a bason filled or piled up with small lamps lighted, which a woman sers on her head, and then dances, turning, winding, and bowing her body in several shapes and figures, with great celerity, without spilling a drop of oyl in the lamps, to the admiration of the spectators; this act will last about half an hour.

Dancing on ropes their women are also expert at, and some will perform it very gracefully.

Cock-fighting is a mighty game amongst them, so that it is become a princely sport, and



Fig. 15. 16. 17.



Under Umbrellas at the front of the theatre in the evening, where the Banquet is served, and the first course.



BARON. and much in fashion with courtiers. They lose much that lay against the general, for right or wrong he must and will win, whereby he impoverishes his grantees, so that they are not able to undertake any thing.

They delight much in fishing, and have the convenience of many rivers, and infinite ponds.

As for hunting, there is scarce a wood or forest proper for this exercise, in all the country, neither are they expert in that sport.

But their grand pastime is their new-year's feast, which commonly happens about the 25th of *January*, and is kept by some thirty days; for then, besides dancing and the recreations aforesaid, all their other sorts of games, as playing at football, swinging on an engine erected of *Lamboo's*, at most corners of the streets, tricks of bodily activity, and a kind of hocus-pocus, are brought on the stage, to increase merriment; neither are they behind-hand to prepare their feasts and banquets plentiful and large, striving to outdo each other therein, for the space of three or four days, according to their ability; and as this is indeed the time to gormandize and debauch to excess, so he is accounted the most miserable wretch that doth not provide to welcome his friends and acquaintance, tho' by so doing he is certain to beg the rest of that year for his livelihood.

The first day of the year the ordinary sort do not stir abroad (unless they are dependants of some lords), but keep themselves close shut up in their houses, admitting none but their nearest relations and domesticks; to others they would deny, on that day, a draught of water, or a coal for fire, and be very angry too at any one's making such a request, superstitiously believing its consequence would be to subject them to infallible malediction, and that if they should give any thing that day, it would be their bad destiny to give continually, and beggar themselves thereby at last. Their reason for not stirring abroad proceeds from the same cause, which is, fear to encounter with some ominous thing or other, that might preface evil to them, that day, which would make them unfortunate all the year; for they observe superstitiously many frivolous niceties as good and bad luck: But the second day of the new year, they go to visit each other, and acquit themselves of their duty and obligations to their superiors, to sojourn them; as likewise do their soldiers and servants to them. But the *Mandareens* go the first day to the king and general, of which they

are as careful observers as the others are sharp and precise exactors of this attendance.

Some reckon their new year from the 25th of their last moon, but very improperly; their ground for it is, because the *Sup. Umn*, implying as much as the great seal reversed, is then put into a box, with the face downward, for a whole month's time, and in that interval, the law is, as it were, laid asleep, and no acts whatsoever pass under the said seal; all courts of judicature are shut up; debtors cannot be seized on; small crimes, as petty larceny, fighting, beating one another, &c. escape with impunity; only treason and murder the governors of the city and province take account of, and keep the malefactor prisoners 'till the grand seal comes to be active again, to bring them to their trial, &c. But their new year more properly begins at the first of their new moon, which falls out usually about our 25th of *January* as aforesaid, and lasts, according to the *China* custom, one whole month.

By what is related it appears how excessively our author has hyperboliz'd on these passages, especially where he commends the *Tonqueuese* for laborious and industrious people, prudently employing their time to the most advantage, which in some degree may be granted in the women, but the men are so lazy and idle generally, that were they not by mere necessity compell'd to work, I verily believe they would be glad to spend their time only in eating and sleeping; for many will forfeit themselves by over-gorging their stomachs, feeding as if they were born only to eat, and not to eat for the support of life chiefly.

It is also a mistake to say, the *Tonqueuese* deem it a disgrace to have their heads uncover'd; for when an inferior comes to a *Mandareen*, either upon business or some errand from a *Mandareen*, he has always his black gown and cap on, and the *Mandareen* receives him bare; but if the messenger comes with an order from the king, either verbal or in writing, then they dare not hear the message, or peruse the note, without putting on their gown and cap. Of this more will be said when I come to speak of the court of *Tonquen*.

As to criminals, they are shaved as soon as they are condemned to die, because they may be known and apprehended if they should chance to out-run their keepers, which is a different thing from being uncover'd, which *M. Taverniere* talks of. So likewise to nail malefactors on crosses, or to dismember them, by four small galleys that row several ways, are torments unheard-of in this country.

CHAP. IX.

Of the learned men of Tonqueen.

THE *Tonqueense* have a great inclination for learning, because it is the only step to acquire dignity and preferments, which encourageth them to a studious and diligent application to learning; which is often attended with good or ill success, as in other countries, according to their several talents, and as they are indued with vivacity, spirit, and more-especially as they are furnish'd with a good or bad memory; which is the chief requisite for mastering that sort of learning which is in repute in this country, which consisting mostly in hieroglyphick characters, whereof they have as many as words or things, requires a very retentive memory. Hence it is, that some scholars are fit to take degrees upon them after twelve or fifteen years study, others in twenty-five or thirty, many not in their life-time.

They may, as soon as they think themselves able or capable, adventure their trial, without either obligation to continue longer a scholar, or limitation of years: Nor have they any publick schools, but every one chuses such a preceptor for his children as he fancies, at his own cost.

Their learning consists not in the knowledge of languages, as among us in *Europe*, much less are they acquainted with our philosophy: but they have one *Confucius*, a *Chinese*, (or, as the people call him, *Congtu*) the founder of their arts and sciences, which are the same with those of the *Chinese*. This man compos'd himself but one book, but he compil'd four others from the works of the ancient *Chinese* philosophers, containing morals and political precepts, with their rites and sacrifices, &c. Moreover, his disciples have out of his works extract'd divers rules, sentences, and similies, fit for the state in general, and every person in particular; all which is collected into one tome, divided into four parts, and entitled *The four Books*, which, with the five before-mention'd, make nine books, and are the ancientest they have, and of that reputation, that they will admit no contradiction whatsoever against them; and these are the sole foundation of the learning, not only of the *Chinese* and this nation, but also of the *Japaneze*, some small differences excepted.

The said books comprehend likewise the greatest part of their hieroglyphical characters, the multitude of which none can easily affirm, yet they commonly reckon ninety or an hundred thousand, because

their learned have a way of compounding and connecting them, to shrink that number; and as it is not necessary for the vulgar sort to know so many, so very few do, and twelve or fourteen thousand is sufficient for usual writing.

They are wholly ignorant of natural philosophy, and not more skill'd in mathematicks and astronomy; their poetry I do not understand, and their musick I do not find very delightful or harmonious; and I cannot but wonder by what faculty Monsieur *Taverniere* has discover'd them to be the most excellent of all the oriental people in that art.

Having thus confusedly mention'd a word or two, in general, of their learning, I return to the scholars: They must, in the acquisition of employ and dignity, (I do not say nobility, for the custom is here, that all the honours die with the person, and descend not to his posterity) pass through three degrees; the first of a *Singdo*, something like the *Bachelors*, in *Europe*; the second a *Hung-cong*, resembling our *Licentiates*; the third degree is a *Tancy*, equal to the degree of *Doctor* with us.

Out of these doctors they choose the ablest, and elect him *Trangveeen*, which is as much as to say, a president, or professor of learning.

And indeed, the election of these literates is manag'd with the most commendable policy and justice, that I know of, among them; for whereas in all other things they are sway'd by corruption, partiality, or private passions; in the distribution of these degrees they respect singularly the deserts of persons, since no man can obtain any of them, unless he is found worthy thereof, by a strict and most exact examination.

The order and method observed in the promotion of *Singdo's*, or bachelors, is thus: Once in three years it is customary for the king, and general to nominate two or three *Liceties*, with some *Wene Quan*, or justice of peace, who has the degree of *Hung-cong*, to be examiners of the design'd academy in that province where the election is to be made (for in this they proceed from one province to another, by turns) whither they repair immediately on receiving their commission. Great care is taken, that none speak with those to be examined on the way, or receive any bribes of them. Being arrived, they take up their lodgings in houses built of bamboo's and straw, incom-

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BARON. passed with a wall of the same materials, leaving a spacious empty place in the midst thereof for a theatre. The *Tuncies* are presently separated from the *Wene Quan* and the rest in distinct apartments, and are not to speak one with the other, during their function, strict guards being kept at the several doors, and all comers in or out are searched for papers, writings, &c. If any is found to have transgressed herein, he is rigorously punished, and loses his dignity.

In the morning of the day preferib'd for the commencing of the said examination, all the students resort to this place, where they find an officer, who exhibits to them five short sentences, written in capital letters, whereof every one, as many as there are, may take copies; which being done, they are all searched for papers or other writings, and then plac'd on the bare ground of the yard aforementioned, at good and equal distance, and many watches are set, that none comes to speak with them.

Thus they sit to write their themes, which they must finish before evening, neither must the said answer contain more than twenty-four sides of paper. And as every one brings in his, he fastens to it, on a particular sheet, his name, the names of his parents and village, which the *Tuncies* tear off, and mark the answer and paper of names with the same number, which are put up severally, according to their provinces and aldeas.

All the papers being thus served, the *Tuncies* send them to the *Wene Quan*, (the names of their authors being kept in the custody of another officer, to be examined, who throws out all the bad, and sends the good ones to the *Tuncies* again. They, upon a strict review, put out a great many more, so that sometimes of four or five thousand pretenders, only one thousand are approved of the first time; the second, perhaps, no more than five hundred; and on the last proof, only three hundred are to be graduated batchelors. Such as have behaved themselves well in the first trial, their names come out in publick within eight or ten days after, to be prepared for the second examination; and those whose names are thus thrown out, need not stay, for they cannot be admitted that sessions any more. In the same manner they continue the second and third trial, only their task at the second trial is but of three sentences, and the answer twelve sides; the last of two sentences, and its reply eight sides, but more difficult than the former. Whosoever passes these trials is declared batchelor, and has his name register'd among those of the same rank, in the book of state, and from that time they pay but half the taxes which they were rated at

before, and likewise enjoy some other petty immunities.

Now follows their manner of electing the *Hung-congs*, or licentiates. These are selected out of the batchelors, more or less, as the king pleases to order; they are examin'd by the same officers, and created alternately in the place aforesaid, where the batchelors were. If they can overcome but one proof more, which is the fourth, including the three preceding of the *Singdoes*, or batchelors, they become licentiates. The formality used in this proceeding is in a manner the same with the former, only they and their examiners are still more severely watched, and they are not permitted to see or speak with any of the competitors; they are separated, and distant enough from each other, when they write their meditations, &c. And all those *Hung-congs* of former creation, must leave, at that time, the province where the school is held, by repairing to the capital city, and abide there 'till the end of the act; many spies are set over them, and they are numbered every day. The like care is recommended to the governors of the other provinces about the said *Hung-congs*, during the solemnity, to prevent frauds and deceits in that behalf.

The examiners propound three sentences out of the book of their prince of philosophers, *Confucius*, and four more out of the volume of his disciples; the arguments of so many orations, which the candidate is to answer with so many themes in writing, which is to be in an elegant and sententious style, and adorned with the best of their rhetoric; the more concise the better.

The examiners then reject the worst, and present the best, who are to proceed to the *Tuncies*, or chief examiners, and they chuse those that are to be admitted graduates, and expose their names with much ceremony. The privileges and immunities of the licentiates are far greater than the batchelors; besides, they have the honour to be presented to the king, who gives to each of them a thousand small pieces of coin, about the value of a dollar in money, and a piece of black calicoe for a gown, worth about three dollars more.

The last or third degree, called *Tuncy*, answerable to our doctors, is conferred every four years, at the capital city or court of the kingdom, in a particular palace with marble gates, formerly the best in the country, but now, through age, much decay'd. The choicest and learn'd of the *Hung-congs*, or licentiates, are only admitted to this trial; of many competitors few are successful. Their examiners are the king himself, the princes, and most eminent doctors of the realm, with other principal

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cipal magistrates. This trial is in most circumstances like the two former, except in the questions propounded, which are both of greater number, and more intricate, grave, and specious, being commonly the most difficult part of their ethicks, politics, and civil law, and something of poetry and rhetorick, all which they are to expound and resolve in writing, at four several times, in the space of twenty days, and he that doth it, is admitted doctor. This is no easy task, considering what a burthen it is to the memory, to retain all the characters of the four last of the nine books of *Confucius*, which necessarily they must have, word for word, by heart, to acquit themselves well therein.

They write their themes and meditations on the exhibited sentences, in a close cage made of bamboo's for that purpose, and cover'd with callicoe, wherein they sit from the morning to night, being search'd, that they have nothing about them, but pen, ink, and clean paper; and to watch them the narrower, two doctors, or *Tuncies*, sit at a good distance from them, under umbrello's. Thus they are served at four distinct times, before they are made *Tuncies* or doctors. The king and general honour this solemnity with their presence the two first days, as the most important, and leave the compleating thereof to the ministers. Those thus graduated are congratulated by their friends, applauded by the spectators, and honour'd by their brother doctors, with many complimentary expressions; the king presents each of them with a bar of silver, of the value of fourteen dollars, and a piece of silk, besides the revenue of some aldeas

or villages for their maintenance, which is ^{BARON,} more or less, according to favour or desert, and they are feasted at the publick expence of their aldeas for some time. Out of these the principal magistrates of the kingdom are chosen, and they are sent Embassadors to *China*, and are permitted to wear *Chinese* boots and caps, with their proper veil.

The rejected licentiates may, if they please, continue their study, and try fortune again; if not, they are capable of some magistracy in the country, as justice of peace, head of an aldeas, &c.

The batchelors have the same privilege; and those that are unwilling to make any further progress in learning, may find likewise employment, if they have money, among the governors of provinces, in the courts of justice, or as clerks, stewards, secretaries, or solicitors to the *Mandarins*; and in all this an eloquent tongue is not so requisite as a good pen.

Such fire-works as Monsieur *Taverniere* mentions these people to be exquisite in the making of, I have met none all the time I frequented this country, nor any other sorts, unless it be squibs, or the like. And as for those machines, or change of scenes in every act of their comedy, they may be long enough sought after, but will never be found here, where-ever he saw them.

In astrology, geometry, and other mathematical sciences, they are but little skilled, but they understand arithmetic reasonably well; their ethicks are confusedly deliver'd, not digested into formal method, as is their logic.

CHAP. X.

Of the physicians and diseases of the Tonqueenese.

EVERY one that pleases may be a physician in *Tonqueen*, and indeed every one almost is his own doctor, whereby this noble science is become the publick practice of the very drags of the nation, to the disgrace of the publick in tolerating it.

Their principal study in this science consists only of an examination of some *Chinese* books, that direct them how to boil and compound their roots, herbs, and simples, with some obscure notions of their several qualities, nature, and virtue, but generally so confused, that they know little or nothing, until they add thereto their own experience. They understand hardly any thing of anatomy, or the nature and composition of mens bodies, with the divisions of the several parts thereof, which might lead them

to form a judgment of the diseases incident to the human system; but attribute all to the blood, as the principal cause of all the disorders that befall the body, and therefore consider no further the constitution or temper in the application of their remedies; and with them it is enough to succeed well in three or four cures, though by mere chance (for they are hardly ever able to give a reason for what they do) to get the reputation of an excellent *Medicus*, which oftentimes, as it increases their practice, so gives them a greater power to kill their fellow-creatures. Their patients are generally very impatient under the hands of their doctors, who if he doth not afford them present ease and speedy cure, they send for other help, and so often go from

BARON. bad to worse, 'till they are either well or kill'd, for want of patience on one side, and judgment on the other.

These people generally on visiting a patient, feel the pulse in two places, and that upon the wrist, as the *Europeans*; but they must be the *Chinese* physicians, whom Monsieur *Taverniere* extolls for their skill in the pulse; and I own that some of that nation excell in it, but the far greater number are mere pretenders to this art, and affect to amuse the patient by ostentatious conjectures, and conceited and confused notions, to inspire a belief of their skill, in discovering thereby the cause of diseases, and so gull the credulous patients of their money, and oftentimes their health to boot.

These people have no apothecary among them, every one that professeth the art of physick prepares the dose himself, which consists, as I mention'd, in the composition of herbs and roots, boiled in water.

The pestilence, gravel, and the gout are hardly known in these countries: Fevers, agues, dysenteries, the jaundice, small-pox, &c. reign here most; to all which they administer the said drugs for remedies, sometimes with desired success, wherein more is to be ascribed to the patient's own care, sparing diet and abstinence, (in which they are most singular, occasion'd perhaps by their more than common fear of death) than the skill and judgment of the physician.

The *grandees* drink the herb tea, of *China* and *Japan*, but 'tis not much admired; they use most their native tea, called by them *Cbia Bang*, the leaf of a certain tree, and *Chia way*, the buds and flowers of another certain tree, which after they are dry'd and roasted, they boil and drink the liquor hot; the last is of a good pleasant taste. Besides these two sorts, they have many other sorts of liquor, made of beans, roots, &c.

I need not here describe the quality and virtue of the *China* and *Japan* tea, since they are so well known in *England*, and most other parts of *Europe*; only I will note, how grossly *M. Taverniere* was mistaken, to prefer the *Japan* tea before that of *China*, when in the choice of them there is above thirty per cent. difference.

Phlebotomy, or blood-letting, is rarely practised amongst this people, and when they do it, 'tis not after our way, in the arm, and with a lancet, but on the fore-

head, and with the bone of a fish tid to a small stick, in form like the horie-fleams in *England*, which instrument is applied to the vein of the forehead; then they give thereon a filip with a finger, and the blood gushes out. Their grand remedy is fire, in most distempers, which is used as they see cause, not regarding therein either the time of day or night precisely: The matter wherewith they burn is the leaf of a tree, well dry'd, and then beaten in a mortar until it grows almost like to our beaten hemp, and this they take and fix on every place to be burnt (for they do it in many places at the same time) so much as will lie on a farthing, striking each parcel with ink of *China* at the bottom, that it may stick to the skin, then they fire it with a match of paper: Many account this a sovereign remedy, how true I cannot affirm; however, I am certain, that it puts the patient to great torment, and that our use of letting blood is but a flea-bite, in comparison of it.

But most common and frequently amongst them cupping is used, because cheap and easier. Their way here is much after the same manner as ours in *Europe*, only that they have calabasses instead of glasses.

Of anatomy they understand nothing, as I said before, and of surgery little, admiring much our *Europeans* art in that behalf. To broken bones they apply certain herbs, which, they say, will heal them in the space of twenty-four days, and cement them as strong as ever. They have another remedy, which is, to take the raw bones of hens, and beat them to powder, making thereof a paste, which applied to the part affected, is esteemed by them a sovereign medicine.

Their little children are much subject to dangerous obstructions, which deprive them of the benefit of nature, both by stool and urine, causing their bellies to swell so, that often their lives are endangered thereby. Their remedy for this is, cock-roches and onions roasted and beaten together; this they apply to the navel of the child, which is often attended with good success.

These people affirm, that crabs are turned into stones by the power of the sun, and use them as physick, but not in fevers and dysenteries: Moreover, they take up by the sea-side a kind of cockles, which being beaten to powder, they drink in the cho-lick.

[Plate 8.]

C H A P. XI.

Of the original government, law, and policy of the Tonqueeneſe, with ſome conſiderations thereon.

[Plate 8.] **I**T is without all diſpute that the *Tonqueeneſe* ever were a nation of themſelves different from the *Chineſe*, who call them *Manſo*, or *Barbarians*, and their country *Gannam*, becauſe ſituated far to the ſouth, in reference to them, and the inhabitants bearing a great affinity with other *Indians*, in eating penang, colouring their teeth, going barefoot, and that their right great toe ſtandeth athwart from their foot, as is to be ſeen yet by ſome of the *Tonqueen* caſt. But how this country was govern'd before it was made a province of *Cbina*, is hard to know, ſince they had in thoſe days no characters; by conſequence no hiſtory of that time can be extant among them: what was afterward compil'd thereof may be ſuſpected as fictions, invented at pleaſure, and indeed, they are moſt of them ſo unaccountable, that they ought rather to be look'd upon as dreams and chimera's than hiſtorical narrations; neither is there much appearance of verity in thoſe relations of theirs, which make this people ſo valiant, that they were not only able to contend with, but vanquiſh alſo the formidable armies of the prodigious empire of *Cbina*, and maintain their liberty in ſpite thereof for many ages: but 'tis moſt likely that they have ſet the beſt face in their narrations, upon their actions, that they might not hand themſelves down to poſterity and to ſtrangers in the baſe light, which it ſeems to me, their cowardice and ill conduct have deſerved.

They pretend they have had the uſe of the *Chineſe* characters amongſt them before the reign of *Ding*, one of their firſt kings, according to their beſt hiſtorians, which, by computation, cannot be leſs than two thouſand years; if ſo, I infer, they were once before either conquer'd, or voluntary ſubjects to that empire, becauſe the *Cbina* laws, rites, cuſtoms, characters, &c. could have been neither of that antiquity, or ſo entirely and all at once introduced among them, as it was by their own teſtimony; beſides, this agrees with the *Cbina* chronicles, that mention, about the ſame time their empire was in great glory, calling it a triumphant one, whoſe limits extended as far as *Siam*; therefore there is no reaſon to believe this neighbouring kingdom could have remained unmoleſted, ſince it lies as a bar juſt in the way to hinder and obſtruct their progreſs, but rather, that it

was immediately incorporated with their empire.

Yet, it may be, the *Chineſe* did not keep the country the firſt time long under ſubjection, but left them on the invasion of the *Tartars*, or on ſome other motives, ſo that after their departure *Ding* was king: Now, whether they made him ſo, or whether he uſurped the regality, by the aſſiſtance of great numbers of vagabonds, and other ſcum of the nation, is differently deliver'd. They ſay, that king *Ding* had enjoy'd the ſcepter but a ſmall time before the great ones murmured againſt him; the malcontents finding the common people diſobedient, whoſe affections, whether he had loſt by cruel and harſh uſage, or that they diſdain'd to be any longer ſubject to their country-man, as it commonly falls out with people accuſtomed to ſervitude, to be incapable of uſing well their new-recover'd liberty, (with other occult motives and malignant influences that cauſed the effects of thoſe diſtractions,) they fell into open rebellion, and took arms againſt *Ding*, whom they murdered, whereon enſued bloody civil wars for many years, 'till being weary, they choſe, by general conſent, a puſſant prince of theirs, called *Leedaybang*, for their king.

In his reign, they ſay, the *Chineſe* invaded the country, not mentioning for what reaſon: Probably they were *Chineſe* rebels, that fled thence, and that this people fought many battles againſt them with good ſucceſs. Yet, in the height of this war *Leedaybang* dying, whether in battle or otherwiſe is uncertain, left to his ſucceſſor *Libatvie*, a politic and valiant prince, the proſecution thereof, which he carry'd on with no leſs valour than proſperity; for having encounter'd and routed the *Chineſe* in ſix or ſeven battles, he reſtored peace and tranquillity to the whole kingdom, and built that large and magnificent palace of marble, which is now, through age, ſo decay'd, that nothing but the gates and ſome of the walls of that ſumptuous ſtructure remain.

They ſay, that after this king, his poſterity poſſeſſed the crown to the fourth or ſixth generation, ſucceſſively, and ruled in great proſperity; but the laſt left the ſucceſſion to a daughter, having no heir male, which princeſs coming to the crown, married a powerful lord of the family of *Tran*, who

BARON. who ruled with her jointly but few months ; for another of their grantees, called *Hoe*, rebelled against them, and having vanquish'd them in battle, put them to death, and ascended the throne himself.

He govern'd not long, for the people conspired against him ; for what cause I cannot find : it may be suspected, that he us'd bad means for the maintaining of his unjust possession ; and having call'd the *Chinese* to their assistance, they kill'd the usurper, and withal lost their own freedom, for the *Chinese* shew'd themselves true auxiliaries, in seizing the whole kingdom for a reward of their labour and victory.

A *Chinese* viceroy or general was then ordered over this people, to govern them as formerly, which continued for the space of sixteen years, when they began to be weary of the *Chinese* oppressions and infolence, and withal, commemorating their former condition, they resolv'd unanimously to endeavour to free themselves from the *Chinese* yoke, and accordingly took arms under the leading of a valiant captain, by name *Lee*, and fought with the *Chinese*, and routed them in several battles, killing many of them, with their viceroy or general *Luetang* ; which disaster, with the charges of the war abroad and civil commotions at home, and the small profit this country yielded, were perhaps the motives why the *China* emperor *Humweu* thought convenient to quit it again, which is now about four hundred and fifty years ago. Having therefore imposed on them certain conditions, and taken security for their faithful performance, (*viz.* to come every three years, once to the imperial city, *Pekin*, with several presents, which they call tribute, and to do homage to the emperor, in acknowledgment that they hold this their kingdom and liberty of his mere grace and bounty) he withdrew his troops from *Tonqueen* ; and these conditions are punctually observed to this very day.

Among the presents, they are to carry images of gold and silver, made in the posture of criminals, denoting that they are such to the *China* empire, for the murder of *Luetang*, the foresaid general, and that they are to remain evermore supplicants to that court for the said offence. The kings of *Tonqueen* have likewise their *chasop*, or seal, from the *China* emperor, as a mark of their dependency. And tho' this formality be a mere piece of *Chinese* vanity, yet they make no little ado about it. This year (1683.) came here an ambassador from the imperial court of *Pekin*, to bring a title for the *Bova*, that had been inaugurated above eight or nine

years before ; he was received with all the pomp and magnificence that the general could devise, or was capable to put in practice, and that not out of love, but mere ostentation, to shew the *Tartars* his grandeur and puissance. They had presented to their view a great number of soldiers, richly clothed in *English* and *Dutch* manufactures ; most of their elephants and cavalry in their best furniture, gilded galleys, &c. But for all this, the ambassador did not deign to visit his highness ; as indeed no ambassadors of that empire ever do, making of him no other account than as of a plebeian usurper, obscure in comparison of their emperors.

But to return : The *Chinese* having thus forsaken the country, *Lee* was proclaimed king, who reigned several years, and his family enjoy'd the scepter afterwards uninterrupted, for the space of above two hundred years, and then *Mack* usurped the crown. This man was of a low and vile original, born about *Batshaw*, a fisher village, at the river's mouth where the *European* ships enter it ; he was a wrestler by profession, and so dextrous therein, that he raised himself to the degree of a *Mandareen*, or lord : But his ambition, that aspired higher, could not be satisfied with any other condition but the sovereignty itself, and accordingly he conspired against the king, and effected his design, rather by crafty practices and stratagems than force.

Having thus usurped the crown, he fortified *Batshaw* and other places, because of his many enemies, especially one *Hoawing*, a mighty and powerful prince, in the province of *Tingwa*, of whom he most stood in fear, since he was in open defiance of the usurper. This *Hoawing* married his daughter to *Hoatrin*, a man of singular strength and valour, who had been formerly a notorious robber, and made him general of his forces, and when he died, left him the guardianship and tuition of his only son, at that time about fourteen or fifteen years of age. *Hoatrin* having gotten the forces of his deceased father-in-law at his devotion, made open war against *Mack*, and after many petty encounters, with various success, at last overcame him. The usurper finding himself reduced to a nonplus, was necessitated to fly for his security to *Cabang*, a kingdom on the frontier of *China*, and subject to this king, formerly inhabited by a kind of wild people : But *Hoatrin* came immediately after the victory to *Cacho*, the metropolis, and having first demolished the fortifications of *Mack*, he made proclamation, if there was any heir male of the

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Chap. II.

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181 vs. plate viii.

1 The King on his Throne
2 His Lifeguard with pendants & standards
3 The Librarians, Nondarons, &c.
4 The Samboys to him
5 Other Librarians
6 Drums & Musick
7 The Librarians

THE BOVA or KING of TONQUEEN When he gives AUDIENCE

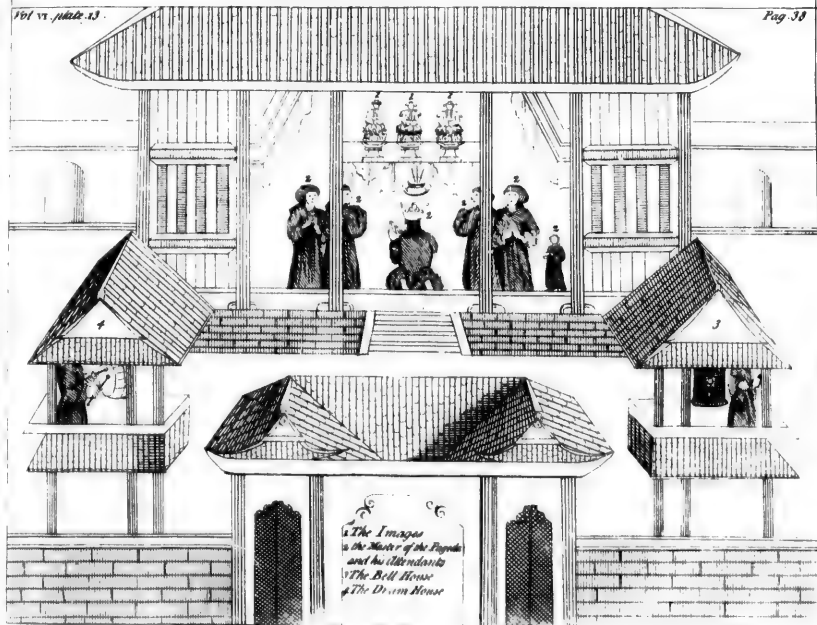
Fig. 19. no. 1. 181



THEIR PAGODAS OR TEMPLES

181 vs. plate ix.

Fig. 38



house of *Lee*, he might freely discover himself, promising to place him on the throne of his ancestors, and protested he had taken arms for that end; and accordingly, when a youth of the house of *Lee* was brought to him, he expressed much joy, placed him on the throne with abundance of readiness, and owned him his sovereign, ordering every one to pay obedience to *Lee*, lawful king of *Tonqueen*, &c. and for himself he reserved the title of *Chova*, or general of all the forces. This was to the infinite discontentment of his pupil, the young *Hoowing*, who did not dream that his brother-in-law would have converted all the effects of his father's forces and army, with the prosperous success thereof, to his particular use, greatness, and advancement, by excluding the orphan; but he was deceived in his account, for *Hoatrin* having previously made the requisite provision for the settlement of the government, he sent a peremptory letter to his brother-in-law, requiring his obedience to this prince of the house of *Lee*, or by default, to declare him a rebel, and open enemy to the state: This occasioned a civil war, and a rent in the kingdom of *Tonqueen*; for young *Hoowing*, altho' he was not against *Lee*, yet could he not endure to think that *Tring* should make himself general, esteeming that place more justly to belong to him. But finding he was too weak to resist the power of *Tring*, and to remain so near as *Tingwa* is to the city of *Cacho*, he thought it the safest way to retire to *Cochin-china*, where he was joyfully received by those governors and soldiers, who immediately elected him *Chova*, or general to *Lee*, their lawful *Bova*, or king, proclaiming *Tring* a traitor and rebel; so that ever since, now above two hundred and twenty years, this kingdom has remain'd divided, under two lieutenant-generals, with royal authority; both own *Lee* as king and ruler, according to their ancient laws, customs, and rights, but are mortal enemies, and wage continual wars against each other.

I return now to *Tring*, and see why, as victor, he did not ascend the throne, and take upon him the name and title of a king. Certainly, it was not for want of ambition, or altogether out of modesty and sense of justice that he did not accept of any higher title, than that of general; but it was in consideration of two very specious reasons; for should he assume the crown and royal title to himself, he would be regarded as an usurper, and expose himself to the general hate and envy of the natives, and more especially to the persecution of *Hoowing*, who would be able, under the most just and plausible pretences,

V o l. VI.

to work his ruin and extirpation: The other motive was his apprehension, that the *Chinese* emperor should be against him, as knowing he was a stranger to the royal race of the kings of *Tonqueen*, whereby *Tring* would involve himself in a torrent of troubles, and be, probably, the cause of his own perdition; therefore he thought it was the securest way to set up a prince of the house of *Lee*, with only the bare name of king, and reserve the royal power for himself; and indeed, all that belongs to the sovereign resides in the *Chova*, for he may make war or peace as he thinks fit, he makes and abrogates laws, pardons and condemns criminals, he creates and deposes magistrates and military officers, he imposes taxes and orders fines according to his pleasure, all strangers make their application to him, except the ambassadors of *China*; and, in a word, his authority is not only royal, but absolute and unlimited, wherefore the *Europeans* call him The king, and the true king is called, for distinction sake, The emperor; whilst the *Bova*, or king, is shut up in his palace, attended by none but spies of the *Chova*, neither is he permitted to stir abroad more than once a year, and that on the great solemnity of their annual sacrifices, &c. As for the rest, he serves only to cry *amen* to all that the general doth, and to confirm, for formality sake, with his *Chao*, all the acts and decrees of the other; to contest with him the least matter would not be safe for him; and though the people respect the *Bova*, yet they fear the *Chova* much more, who is most flatter'd because of his power.

The general's place is like the king's, hereditary, the eldest son succeeds the father; yet often the ambition of the brothers has occasioned commotions and civil broils, aiming to supplant each other, therefore it is a common saying amongst them, That the death of a thousand *Bova*'s doth not endanger the country in the least; but when the *Chova* dies, every one's mind is possess'd with great tremors and heavy consternation, expecting fearful changes in state and government.

This kingdom is properly divided into six provinces, not reckoning the country of *Cubang*, and a small part of *Bowen*, which are maintain'd as conquer'd lands, that people being of a different language and manner from the *Tonqueense*; and five of the six provinces are govern'd by their particular governors, which at present are all eunuchs, with ample power; but he that rules in *Giang*, the frontiers of *Cochin-china*, the sixth province, is a kind of viceroy, or lieutenant-general, and the militia under him are not less in number than forty thousand soldiers. His authority is

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BARON. in a manner absolute, from whom there is no appeal, except in cases of high-treason, to the supreme court of the kingdom. This viceroy is usually a person of great favour, and much confided in by the general, who, to oblige him the more, marries either his daughter or sister to him; for it would be of ill consequence to the whole kingdom, especially for the general, if this man should revolt to *Cochin-china*.

In former times they had eunuchs to govern this province too; but since the trick the *Cochin-chinese* put on one of them, they have not placed there any more as governors in chief. The jest was thus: The *Cochin-chinese*, who hate these kind of creatures, and never employ any of them in business of importance, especially in the militia, knowing the capon-vice-roy of that province was appointed generalissimo for the expedition in hand against them, they sent him, in contempt, a breast-piece of silk, such as is worn by their women, for a present, desiring him to make use of it; giving thereby to understand, that such a dress and ornament better became him, than either to command soldiers or to govern provinces, &c. as approaching so near the female sex.

The governors of provinces have for their seconds a literado *Mandareen*, or lawyer, to assist them in the civil government and administration of their laws, who sit with the governors in public courts of justice; besides this, each province has its several inferior courts of judicature, and one among the rest that is independent of the governor's authority, the judges whereof have their characters immediately of the sovereign court of the *Quan fo Lew* at *Cacho*.

In small controversies of property of grounds, houses, debts, or the like, they proceed thus: A man that has an action against another gives his complaint into *Ongshaw*, or the head of his aldea, who takes some cognizance of the matter, and brings it before the *Wean Quan*, head of twenty, thirty, or forty aldeas, or villages, where the plaintiff and defendant are heard, and then sentence is given: But if one of the parties be not content to stand to this award, he appeals to the *Foe Quan*, head of eighty, an hundred, or an hundred and fifty aldeas, where the matter is examined, with the sentence of the *Wean Quan*, who, as he finds cause, passes his sentence: And in case this doth not satisfy them, the suit is brought before the provincial governor, where it receives its final determination, without further appealing, provided the matter be of no great importance, as I said before; but if the debt be considerable, or the pretensions ample, &c. they

may appeal from the governor to *Inga Hean*, a court, as is noted above, which the provincial governors have no jurisdiction over. In this tribunal a *Tuncy* of the class of the first literadoes always presides, and from thence the suit may be removed to the several courts of the city, if they are firmly resolved, by prosecuting the law, to ruin each other; and altho' the judges cannot hinder the parties appealing from one court to another, yet if two different courts give the like sentence on one and the same cause, then the courts from which the appeal is made, has the privilege to inflict some corporal punishment on the appellants, or fine them, as is ordained by law.

Criminal cases, as theft, or the like matters, belong wholly to the governors of the province, who punish immediately small offences; but such as deserve death, their sentences are sent to the general, to have his consent for the execution thereof.

The quarrels of the great ones come generally to the city of *Cacho*; but the names of all the courts, and the precise methods of process, I cannot exactly affirm. However, I think they begin with the courts called *Quan Key Dow*, then an appeal lies to *Quan Gay Chue*, and in case of great moment, petition being made to the general, he remits the cause at last for a review to *Quan fo Lew*, who hold their assize in the general's palace. The persons who compose this college are most of them old literadoes, reputed wise, and such as have been presidents of the chief courts of judicature, and known, or at least supposed to be of great integrity and honesty, and exalted to be principal ministers and counsellors of state, on whose care and prudence reposes the whole weight of the civil government and laws of the kingdom.

Quarrels indifferent about ground, houses, &c. in and about the city, belong to the court called *Quan fu Dovan*, where all such differences are decided; but the party may appeal to *Quan guné Sew*, and thus successively to *Quan fo Lew*, by way of petition.

Rebellion and conspiracy against the general, &c. falls under the cognizance of the court of *Quan fo Lew*, and the governor of the city puts their sentences or decrees in execution, who are as much as presidents of life and death of the city and its jurisdiction: But more immediately appertain to them all causes of murder, theft, and other like crimes, both to judge and punish the offender without further appeal.

They are the rebels that come before the general with a whisp of straw in their mouths, after they have made their peace and

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and obtain'd pardon, to shew, that by their disorderly life, they have made themselves equal to brute beasts; but not those guilty of murder, as *Taverniers* is pleas'd to assert.

The *China* laws are in use amongst them, which indeed may be considered as their civil and written law; but the temporal edicts, statutes, and constitutions of their princes and chiefest doctors, intermix'd with their old customs, are of greatest force, and in a manner the whole directory of the government, and the rule of the peoples obedience; all which are committed to writing, and digested into several books that make at present their body of law: and to give this people their due, they shew much more good nature and honesty than the *Chinese*, or *Aristotle* himself in that respect, where both their laws tolerate, nay, command the exposing of all maimed, deformed, and female children, which are maxims that these people abhor as unnatural and brutish.

With no less disdain they reject that law of their neighbours which encourageth the most execrable and abominable vice not fit to be nam'd: Questionless their primitive legislators were wise and good-intentioned politicians; but how commendable soever those institutions were, yet the misery of human imperfections, degeneracy by length of time, multiplicity of lawyers, together with the daily increase of other petty officers, has brought justice now to that corruption, that for money most crimes will be absolved, since there are few of their judges but what are subject to bribes.

Justice thus betray'd and perverted even by its officers, has brought the country into much disorders, and the people under great oppressions, so as to be involv'd in a thousand miseries; and woe be to a stranger that falls into the labyrinths of their laws, especially into the clutches of their capon *Mandareens* to be judges of his particular affairs; for to them it commonly happens in the like cases that matters are referred, and he must look for nothing less than the ruin of his purse, and be glad if he escapes without being bereav'd of his senses too; whereof I could alledge many examples of my own knowledge, to my woful experience, were it to the purpose.

Having thus amply spoken of their Laws and their manner of proceeding therein, it remains now to consider the other state column as it stands at present, their Policy, in which is very remarkable, their great veneration for the family of their lawful kings, whose title, tho' an empty one, is used in all their writings. The *Chova's* are exceedingly to be commended for their religious observing their promises to main-

tain both the royal stock, and the laws and constitutions of the land, and to innovate nothing therein, tho' repugnant to the interest of their usurped power.

To this is owing chiefly that we see the heir of the crown permitted to live after he is stripped of his rights and royal authority; a thing, I believe, that has no where an example, and is not to be found in the histories of any other nation, and may found like a strange paradox in the ears of the politicians of other countries. Nor is it altogether the fear of *China* that ties the general's hands so as not to be able to infligate him against the king, nor ignorance of the power of those temptations which generally the lustre of a diadem inspires in the minds even of such as have no reason to pretend to it; nor are they strangers to the practices of other oriental monarchs, who retain their possessions by what means soever they acquire them, tho' it be by the perversion of justice and honesty, and the subversion and violation of all laws human and divine.

But in truth, we may say, these generals were moderate, and that of those qualities proper to tyrants, as ambition, covetousness and cruelty, this last was never found predominant in them; whereof their brothers, who are often intrusted with important employs, as governors of provinces, the conduct of armies, &c. are both convincing proofs and manifest arguments. They are, in short, too generous to follow the maxim of killing them for their own imaginary security.

One prince indeed, I knew, who was poison'd by order of his brother the general; but the necessity (if one may so say) was so urgent, that there was no other way in that exigency, to preserve his own life, as will be noted in the next chapter.

Their method of promoting scholars to their several degrees, which I have already mention'd, is both regular and just, and a great encouragement to learning, and the well-deserving therein.

The often removing their *Mandareens* from their government, is good prudence to prevent plots and conspiracies; but as there is no government but what has its defect as well as its perfection, so this is not wanting in both qualities; and it is certainly a great weakness in their politicks, as it is a needless charge to the publick, to maintain such a great army idle, as they do in time of peace, and must needs be a mighty burthen to the commonalty, who feel the weight most.

The general is likewise short, in not making timely provision for the great numbers of his people, since their daily increase will make them too numerous, and

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BARON. and incapable of living together ; therefore it would be a good expedient to find some out-let for those superfluous humours, for fear they might in time cause some violent convulsion in the state, which perhaps might irretrievably overturn it. The last famine, in particular, swept away two-thirds of the inhabitants, who, if they had been employ'd against the *Cochin-chinese*, or some other hostile Countries, they might have destroy'd it with their very hands and teeth.

The over-great confidence the general reposes in the capons, as it is a mean thing, so it is contrary to good policy to tolerate so much evil as they occasion in the state, for the small and unjust benefits which he receives by their means.

The custom of selling most offices indifferently to such as will pay most for them, not regarding condition or capacity of persons, is certainly a foul merchandize, and a baseness unbecoming the publick, especially as to the offices of judicature ; for if they buy their places dear, 'tis likely they will make the most advantage thereof, at the expence of right and justice.

[Plate 9.] Their militia, as it is also much more numerous than is required in a defensive war (which is a conduct, that for several years they have thought it their interest to observe) or besitting peaceable times, so it may prove of dangerous consequence, if they should be troublesome. Some years ago these foldiers mutinied ; and had they then found one to head them, it would have gone very hard with the general, who perhaps might have experienc'd from them some such insolences and devastations as several *Roman* emperors met with from their pretorians, and the *Turks* from their janizaries. He doth well to shift them from place to place, and change often their commanders, and to keep them in continual labour or action. But the worst of all is, that the captains of his militia are eunuchs, who, generally, are cowardly fellows ; and, it is thought, their baseness has been the grand cause of the many overthrows this nation has received of the *Cochin-chinese*, and will be (as long as they are thus employ'd) always a hindrance in the conquest of that spot of ground, which in comparison of them, contains but a handful of men.

They trust more to their infantry, than to their cavalry or elephants, by reason the country is low, swampy, and full of rivers and brooks, which renders them of small service.

Their foldiers are good marksmen, and in that, I believe, inferior to few ; and surpassing most nations in dexterity of handling and quickness of firing their muskets.

Firelocks are not in use amongst them, but the bow is mightily in fashion, in which they are expert to admiration.

In fine, they soon learn their exercise of arms, and are good proficients therein. But to mount the great horse, is no more with them, than the getting astride on a common beast ; which this country produces for the most part small, yet very lively.

Their elephants are trained up for war, and imboldened against some sort of fire-works and the noise of guns, as far as the nature of the creature is capable of : as for artificial fire-works, they are rather ignorant than skilful therein.

Their finances, or invention to bring in money to the general's coffers, over and above his usual revenue, are, By the sale of most offices in the kingdom ; by the fines imposed on *Mandareens*, and transgressors ; the tenths of all contrabands ; considerable shares out of the estates of deceased *Mandareens* ; but he is heir-general of the eunuchs or capons, and has in a manner all they leave ; add to this, his accidental revenue, which comes in by strangers, merchants, &c. (which is more or less according as ships and vessels come to trade in this port) ; the poll or head-money ; excises on provisions, and impositions on inland merchants commodities, &c. so that the general's revenues must needs amount to a very considerable sum. But since this money, for the most part, is taken from one to feed the other, the publick wealth is nothing better'd thereby, but rather the worse ; forasmuch as it is the sweat and blood of the industrious, which the lazy and idle often spend most prodigally and profusely ; also for that the oppressive taxes do not surcease thereby : which (together with their proceedings in matters of commerce, which they hold in scorn, as much as they despise the traders, neglecting the great convenience they have thereby to render their country rich and flourishing, which is the study of all well-govern'd nations throughout the world) renders them, in the main, but a mean and miserable people.

I have noted this more particularly in the chapter treating about the trade, &c. of the kingdom ; so referring thereto, I shall proceed next to give some account of the general and his grandees and court.

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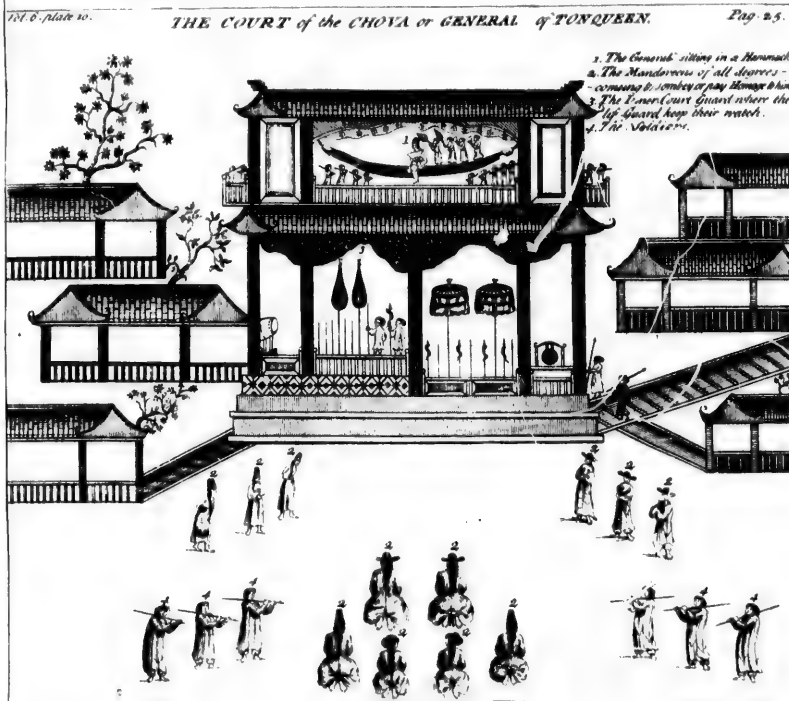
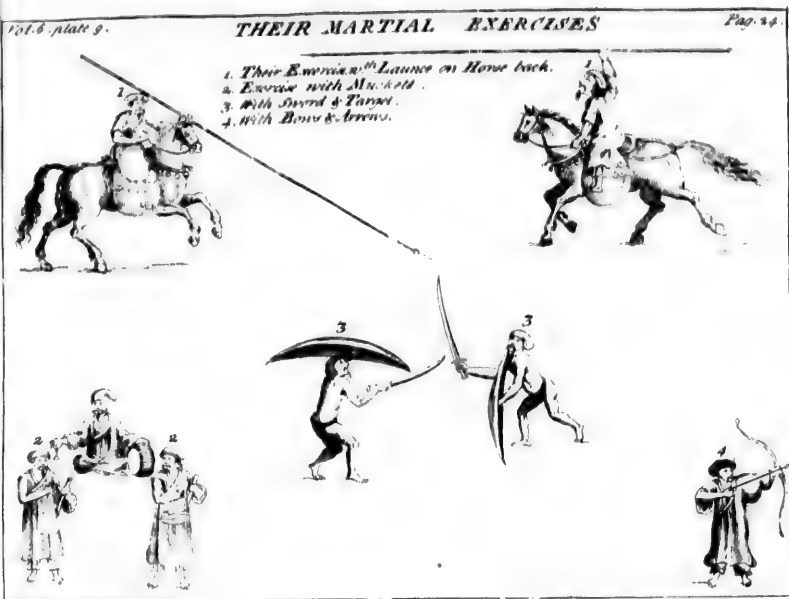
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CHAP. XII.

Of the general of Tonqueen, his family, officers, and court.

[Pierro.] BY what hath been said in the foregoing chapter, it may easily be understood how far the authority of the *Bova* of Tonqueen extends, and that the general has really the helm in hand; let us then consider him as the spirit and life of this state. His power is, like that of most Eastern kings, monarchical in excess, yet not so tyrannical as many of them, since they ever had their laws and old customs in great veneration, and comported their actions agreeable thereto.

The present general is the fourth of the house of *Tring*, in a direct line, that has, as one may say, swayed the scepter over this people; his family was establish'd in the government as soon as *Mack* the usurper was suppress'd, and then laid the foundation of their present greatness. He is aged fifty-three years, and is a sharp subtle politician, but of an infirm constitution. He succeeded his father in the year 1682, with whom he reigned jointly several years. He had three sons, and as many daughters, by sundry concubines; but his eldest and youngest sons dying, the second, just on his grandfather's decease, fell mad or distracted, but is now recovered, and has the title of *Chu-ta*, that is, young general (the usual title of the eldest surviving son) who keeps his court separate, and almost as magnificent as his father, has his *Mandareens*, servants, and officers of the same denomination, only that in precedence they give place to those of the father; but as soon as the prince succeeds the general, then his servants take place of the others, very few excepted, who often for their wisdom and experience keep their former stations.

If the general marries (which seldom happens but in their latter years, when there are but little hopes of issue by the person) this lady, as wife, is chief of all his women, and has the name and title of Mother of the Land, because of her extraction, which is always royal; but concubines he takes early, and sometimes before eighteen, the number not limited, sometimes three hundred, often five hundred, and more, if he pleases, for it is an honour to excel therein: and in the choice of them, their beauty is not so much regarded as their art and skill in singing and dancing, and playing on a musical instrument, and to have the wit to divert the general with diversity of pleasing sports. Of these, she that proves mother of the first son, is honoured as soon as her son is declared heir apparent,

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with the name and title of True and Legitimate Wife, and tho' not quite so much respected, yet far better beloved than the former; the rest of the concubines, that have children by him, are called *Ducba*, or excellent women; his male-children, the eldest excepted, are saluted with the appellation, *Duc-ang*, i.e. excellent person, or man; the daughters are called *Baiua*, which is as much as to say princess with us; the like titles have his brothers and sisters, but not their children, nor his grand-children, except those descending from his eldest son.

For his own children, questionless, he provides well, but his sisters and brothers must be content with such revenues as he is pleas'd to allow them out of the publick, which decreases in their family as it declines and grows remote from his blood, so that those of the fourth or fifth descent can expect no such provision.

The present general has many brothers and sisters, but he is not over kind to them, which I take to proceed from his suspicious temper and weakly constitution. Most of his predecessors were otherwise inclined; they admitted their brothers to publick affairs, and conferred on them the titles and power of generals, field-marsals, and provincial governors, with the trust of numbers of soldiers, always employing them in honourable charges, and such as became the general's brothers.

As I said before, I never could hear of more than one example amongst them, of killing a brother in cool blood, and is, that of the late deceased general against prince *Cheebening*; which, all circumstances considered, can hardly be termed cruelty. The history runs thus.

This *Cheebening* was second brother to the deceased general, a prince indued with many heroick virtues; his liberality, generosity, and courteous disposition, made him popular and so beloved among the soldiers, that they would call him their father. A prudent captain he was, and no less eminent in valour, for having given the *Cochinchins* several overthrows, he was so extremely redoubted, that they called him the Lightning of Tonqueen. His fame thus daily increasing both abroad and at home, it at length drove him on the rocks and precipices of his brother's envy and jealousy, which the good prince perceiving, endeavoured to remove; humbly telling him, he would do nothing but what he should

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BARON orders; and, that the good success he had in arms, proceeded wholly from his wit and prudent direction, protesting, and solemnly swearing, he never did, nor would undertake any thing that might in the least be prejudicial to him; and, that if the soldiers or rabble should dare to offer him his place, he would not only refuse and abhor it, but punish also most severely the movers of such propositions.

This declaration gave, for the present, some seeming content and satisfaction to the general, but few years after, whether the ground was the envy and jealousy aforesaid, or that he had done somewhat that could be misconstrued or suspected, or was falsely accused, or whatsoever else the matter was, for it is indifferently reported, the general sent for him and part of his army from the frontiers of *Cochin-China*. In obedience to this command, he came to court, where, by order of the general, he was immediately clapp'd in irons, and confin'd to a certain close prison near the palace.

In this condition he continued several years, by which it seems his faults were not capital, or at least nothing could be proved against him to take away his life; but in the interim, as fate would have it, about the year 1672, the soldiers that were in the city of *Chasbo*, a great number, no less than forty thousand meeting all at once, and filling every corner thereof with fear and tumultuous noises, and driving out thereby its vulgar to their several aldeas, came with sad exclamations to the palace gate, yet had so much reverence as not to enter; they brought no arms but their hands and tongues, rudely bawling forth their random thoughts against the general in opprobrious language, reproaching his ungratefulness towards them, and prodigality to his women, whom he permitted to squander and waste the treasure of the land, while they were ready to perish in want and misery, as if he purposely design'd their destruction and confusion by the most uneasy and insupportable methods of famine and nakedness; magnifying their own deserts in his service, threatening to take some severe course, if he did not enlarge their pay, and distribute some money among them, committing the mean while a thousand insolent enormities, hovering round the palace, and encamping at the several avenues thereof, as if they intended to besiege the general therein; and in effect, none could go out or in without their commission.

In this extremity and freight, the general consulted with the *Quanfo Lew*, and other privy-counsellors, what to do. One of them, a great literado, was of opinion,

'twas best to grant the soldiers their desires; which being moderate, they might easily be appeased, alledging, that to quell the country people, when rebellious, 'twas customary to use the soldiers, but to quiet the mutinous foldiers, money was the only expedient; but another literado, by name *Ong Trangdame*, of great fame for his wisdom, and in high respect for his dignity, of a violent resolute nature, opposed the first opinion, saying, it was imprudent, and of pernicious consequence to indulge a company of mutinous fellows too far; adding, that it was much the better remedy to seize some of the ring-leaders, and put them to death, which would amaze and astonish the rest so, as to make them shift for their safety and security. The general, inclin'd most to this last advice, for love of his money, yet was doubtful in his resolution. The soldiers having their spies in the palace (as he had his among them) had presently notice of what pass'd, which so incensed them against *Trangdame*, that watching the time of his coming forth the palace to go home, they immediately seized him, and treated him in the most cruel and barbarous manner an enraged multitude could invent; for having inhumanly bruised and beaten him with their fists, knees, elbows, knobs of their fans, &c. they trampled the breath out of his body with their feet, and then, dead as he was, they drew him ignominiously thro' the street to the sandy island near the arsenal, where they tore and cut his body into small pieces. This audacious cruelty, together with other notorious affronts put on several *Mandareens* at the same time, plunged the general and his courtiers in divers deep perplexities, and filled them with mortal fears, inasmuch, that most began to creep in holes and corners to avoid the rage of this terrible tempest, leaving their master in a manner desolate.

The discreetest among the soldiers finding that they had pass'd the *Rubicon*, thought there was no retiring, and therefore advis'd their companions to provide themselves with a head who might guide and order their irregular and tumultuous proceedings, proposing prince *Cheebening* as fit for the purpose; to which they unanimously consented, and would have fetch'd him out of prison that instant, and proclaimed him general, but that the night, which was already come on, hinder'd the enterprise, and caus'd them to defer it to next morning; but the general having item of their intentions, prepared with his own hands a dose for prince *Cheebening*, and sent it him in the dead of the night, by a trusty eunuch, with order that he should drink all the potion. The capon, as soon as he came to the prince, after he had made four fombays, deliver'd his errand, and the

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general's prefer, which the prince present-ly guess'd to be what it was; but what he said is not well known, only, that he made four sombeyes toward the general's palace, and then took off the draught, and in few hours after dy'd. This was the end of prince *Cheebening*, whose virtue was his greatest crime, the soldiers unseasonable love causing his untimely death. The next morning he ordered a great quantity of silver and copper cash to be given to the mutineers, quenching thereby in an instant the fire of this popular insurrection; but several of them perish'd afterwards, few knew how.

It is time now to return from our digression, to take a view of the lords or the blood, *Mandareens*, &c. either civil magistrates or military officers, who at the time of their abode in the city, go every morning early to court to wait on the *Chow* and prince. The *Chow* is complimented on the first and fifteenth of every moon, by them, in their violet or blue garb, with caps of their own callicoe manufactures, in which they are obliged to cloath their retinue. The *Chow* receives them in great state, sitting at a great distance uncovered, for the more pomp (unless on some solemnity) his numerous life-guard in arms in the palace-yard, surrounded by many capon servants, who carry his order and commissions to the *Mandareens*, and bring their answers, or, according to their method of speaking, supplications, which they deliver to him on their knees. In fine, at this time, most state-matters are here handled and dispatch'd; the acts and resolutions of the *Quan-fa-liew*, or supreme court (whose Sessions is in this palace) is presented to him, to have his approbation thereon. The prince likewise has his solicitors near the general (for he himself comes hardly once in a moon to court) who gives him notice of all that passes, that he may regulate his proceedings accordingly. No business of requests or petitions slide in this court, except it be greased with presents and gifts answerable to the import of affairs.

It is a goodly sight to see such a crowd of lords, and how every thing is carry'd here with that decency and decorum, that strikes an awe in every beholder, and would have really much majesty in it, if they would dispense with, or abrogate that slavish custom of going barefoot. The general indulges his *Mandareens* much, treating them with respect and tenderness as to their lives, which are seldom in danger, but for treason; for other offences they are fined or disgraced, by being turned out of employ, or banish'd the court.

When any *Mandareen* interceeds for their friends or kindred that have offended, they come covered before the general, then put-

ting off their caps, they sombey four times, *BARON*. a way of reverence, or rather adoration, which consists in falling first on their knees, then touching the ground with their bodies, after the *Chingje* mode, they request his highness to pardon the crime, and impute the fault to the intercessor, who is ready by the sign of standing bare, which on such-like occasions, intimates the condition of a criminal, to undergo such punishment as the prince shall please to inflict on him.

About eight o'clock the general withdraws from the audience place, and the lords, &c. retire from court, all but the captain of the guards, with some that have offices at court who are capons, of which a great number being young, are menial servants, who, with the domestick maids, are only permitted to enter his privy apartments and seraglio of women and concubines.

Of these capons, a pest of mankind, the parasites, sycophants, and perversers of these princes, there are no less than four or five hundred belonging to the court, who are usually so proud, imperious and unreasonable, as makes them not less hateful and abhorred, than feared by the whole nation; however, the prince confides most in them, both for domestick and state matters; for, after they have served seven or eight years in the inner court, they are raised gradually to publick administrations and dignities, so as to be graced with the most honourable titles of provincial governors, and military prefects, while several of the more deserving, both of the military officers, and the classes of the literadoes are neglected, and suffer for want: But it is certain, the general respects his own present profit (whatsoever the consequence may be) in the advancing them; for when they die, the riches they have accumulated by foul practices, rapine and extortion, fall, in a manner, all to the general, as next heir; and tho' their parents are living, yet in regard they contributed nothing to their well-being in the world, but to geld them, to which they were prompted by great indigence, and hopes of court preferment, therefore they can pretend to no more than a few houses and small spots of ground; which also they cannot enjoy but with the good-liking and pleasure of the general.

However, not to detract from truth, some of these capons have been of extraordinary merit, and among them more especially these three by name, *Ong-Ja-Tu-Lea*, *Ong-Ja-Ta-Foe-Bay*, and *Ong-Ja-How-Foe-Tack*; these were indeed the delight of *Tonqueen*; but they were such as lost their genitals by chance, having had them bit off either by a hog or dog. These sort of capons are, by the superstitious *Tonquenses*, believed to be destined

BARON, destined to great preferments and eminence.

The last of these is yet living, and at present governour of *Hain*, and the largest province in the country, admiral of all the sea forces, and principal minister for the affairs of strangers; a prudent captain, a wife governour, and an uncorrupted judge, which renders him admirable to these heathens, and a shame to many christians, who, tho' they are blest with the light of the gospel, rarely arrive at that height of excellence, as to know how to be great, good and poor at once.

Remarkable is what they relate of *Ong-Ja-Tu-Lea*, famous for his sharp brain, and prodigious parts, and no less for his sudden rise, as strange and tragical fall; whose history take as follows.

In the minority of the house of *Tring* (that is to say, before it was firmly established in the government) the then reigning general having great necessity for some able statesman (on whom he might disburden some part of his weighty affairs) and being afflicted with continual perplexities on this head, he chanced to dream that he should meet a man the next morning, whom he could trust and employ; and, as it happened, the first man that came to the court in the morning, was this *Tu-Lea*, who agreeing exactly with the imaginary picture of his dream, both in proportion, stature and physiognomy, the general conferred with him; and, after some discourse, found him of great ability, and exactly acquainted with their *arcana imperii*; whereupon he raised him immediately, and, in a little while, augmented his authority so greatly, that there was hardly any difference between the master and the servant, but, if any, *Tu-Lea* was more respected, courted and feared than the general himself. Whether this was the cause of his displeasure against him, or that this mushroom (raised in a night) forgetting his obligation, prompted by ambitious ingratitude, and blinded by his overmuch prosperity, did conspire really to destroy his master, and to assume the place himself (as the common bruit was) or that this was merely a pretence to colour the general's jealousy of his over-grown greatness, I will not determine; but, to be brief, he was, by the general's order, torn in pieces by four horses, his body and dismembered limbs cut in pieces, and then burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river.

Every year about the latter end of our *January*, which falls out about their last moon, all the mandarens, officers and military men are sworn to be faithful to the king and general, and that they shall not conceal treasonable machinations against their persons, on forfeiture of their lives.

The mandarens take the like oath of their wives, servants and domesticks. He that reveals high treason, has at most but thirty dollars, and a small employ for a reward, which is far short of our author's multiplication.

They have annual musters for the levy of soldiers through the whole kingdom; in which choice they greatly respect the tallness of persons: Those of extraordinary height are allotted to be of the general's life-guard, the others are disposed of according to occasions. All those that have any degree in learning and handicrafts men are exempt from this muster. How they proceed with deserters I cannot affirm; but am certain, the *Tonqueuse* know not what hanging means: their way is to behead them; only those of the royal blood are strangled. I must needs say, they are neither cruel nor exquisite in these inventions.

As for strangers, they employ none; thinking none so wise as themselves: however, when I came from *Siam*, I was examined about the affairs of that kingdom and *Cochin-china*, and concerning my voyage in the *Tonqueuse* *Sing Ja*, and whether those boats might be able to transport soldiers through the high seas; to which I answered as I thought fit. Then I was questioned how, if the general should give me the command of two or three hundred soldiers to be employed against *Cochin-china*? to which I replied, I was, by profession, a merchant, consequently ignorant of martial affairs, and therefore incapable of serving his highness in that respect. Which excuse and refusal, tho' it served for that time, yet it operated against me when I was accused by the *Chineuse*.

With the nobility of this country, as I have hinted elsewhere, and acquainted you, that nobility only descends to the posterity of the king and general, and that only to the third degree; but the rest, as they obtained it by arms, learning, or money, so it is but *durante vita*. By the first means few are raised, by the second some, but the third is the true loadstone which attracts most favour.

The general's court stands in *Ca-cho*, almost in the midst of the city; it is very spacious, and walled about; within and without built full of low small houses for the convenience of the soldiers: Within they are two stories high, most open for air. The gates are large and stately, all of iron-wood, as indeed the greatest part of the palace is. His own and womens apartments are stately and costly edifices, set forth with carved, gilded, and lacquer work. In the first plain of the court are the stables for his biggest elephants, and best horses; on the hinder

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part are many parks, groves, walks, ar-
bours, fish-ponds, and whatsoever else the

country can afford for his pleasure or recrea-
tion, since he seldom stirs out.

BARON.

C H A P. XIII.

That there is no such manner of coronation and inthronization of their kings, as is related by M. Taverniere.

AS our author is most erroneous through-
out his book, so this his thirteenth
chapter is, in a manner, one intire error;
for, how diligent soever I was to enquire of
their learned men, and other persons of
quality, I could not find, that they used
the solemnity of inthroning or coronation
of their kings with such pomp and magni-
ficence, or any thing like it, as he relates;
nay, scarce that they observe any ceremony
at all.

They told me, that such external gallan-
try, and all ostentations were contrary to
their customs and practice; for when their
king or general dies, all publick shews what-
soever that express mirth, or demonstrate any
magnificence, or have any sign of glory,
so much as the wearing gold, silver, or
gaudy cloaths, are not only forbidden
throughout the whole kingdom, but reck-
oned very scandalous to be used. Neither
must a courtier, during the time of his
mourning for his prince, appear in rich fur-
niture himself, or in his horse, elephants,
palankeens, hammocks, &c. but the worst,
coarsest and meanest habiliments they can
invent, are accounted the properest, espe-
cially for the highest dignified, and nearest
of blood, with many other nice observa-
tions, whereof more amply in due place.

All the ceremony they use on these oc-
casions, consists only to sombey, and pre-
sent the prince so succeeding, who enter-
tains the complimenters of note with meat,
yet not with the usual court-splendor or
merriment, by reason of his mourning for
his predecessor. But was it usual with them
to advance their king (who at present has
no interest in the state) with so much gran-
deur and state to the throne, questionless
they would have some degrees of honour
likewise for the general when he assumes
his dignity, since his power and authority,
tho' intruded, controls all, and that on all
occasions he is most respected and observed.

In 1682. when I arrived here from Siam,
the old general was newly deceased: his
heir made no noise at all when he succeeded;
nay, he carried himself so private therein,
that none abroad heard of court matters, or
perceived the least alteration of government
whatsoever; neither would he receive the
usual honours from his own Mandareens, or
admit strangers to audience, either to con-
dole his sorrow, or to congratulate his ad-

vancement; only their presents were receiv-
ed. Thus, without any other formality,
the general took possession of his office; and
undoubtedly he would never condescend the
king should exceed him in that kind, not
only because he is to bear all such charges
and expences, but also for fear the other
should increase too much in reputation there-
by.

Our author then is to be admired for re-
lating things both unknown, and contrary
to the customs of this people; confidently
affirming, his brother was an eye-witness of
that ingenious invented romance, on this
occasion: For what are they else than fables,
to say, that, in this solemnity, all the artiller-
y of the court walls were fired? when there
is not so much as a great gun upon the
walls, nor ever was, by relation; that all
the soldiers were drawn thither from the
frontiers; which is to open the gates of the
kingdom to the *Cochin-chinese*, who are al-
ways upon the watch for such an opportuni-
ty, to incorporate with their dominion, the
two adjoining provinces, which were once
ruled by the predecessors of their *Chooa*:
That they swear fidelity to the king, and that
they will defend him and the country against
the *Chinese* their inveterate enemies; when,
as we have recounted, they are tributary to
the *China* empire, now in possession of the
Tartars, whom they endeavour by all means
imaginable not to offend, for fear of losing
their country and freedom: That the king's
liberality extends that day to one million of
Panes of gold; which, in silver, amounts at
least to one hundred and fifty millions of
crowns; a sum, I am sure, the whole king-
dom can hardly mulier up both in gold and
silver, tho' he aims to periwade the world,
that the king of *Tonqueen* possesses the riches
of *Croesus*: That the king makes presents of
money to officers of unknown names, and
offices never heard of in the country: That
he bestows so many *Panes* of gold and silver
on the countable, meaning thereby the ge-
neral, from whom he receives all he has:
That the sacrifices should be so large, as to
contain that prodigious number of beasts,
whereby necessarily the plow must stand still,
and the people be content to fast the whole
year, as to flesh.

After this *Epicurean* banquet, together
with what he mentions of the bonzes, fire-
works, birds nests, colts flesh, &c. imper-
tinent

BARON. *W*ontin contradictions and absurdities, not worthy regard; I must confess he notes some things and passages here proper to *Siam*, and agreeable to the manners and constitutions of that people, so that he is only mistaken in the application. What is to be said of the king's going out, I will note in the next chapter.

The ladies of quality, when they go abroad, are carried according to their several degrees, either in close sedans, or hammocks upon the shoulders of men. Neither doth this nation keep their women so strict from the sight of others, as the *Moors* and *Chinese* do.

The celebration of their nativity they observe very punctually, from the prince to the meanest, each to his ability and power, with feasting, musick, and other pastimes, fire-works excepted; in which they are very deficient, as I hinted before. They are also presented, on the said occasions, by their

kindred, friends and dependents; who attend them to honour the solemnity.

As to the king's liberality, who sent his son and successor a donative of a thousand *Panes* of gold, intrinsic value, an hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and five hundred bars of silver, above seven thousand dollars, at once, it is altogether impossible; because the yearly revenue allowed him, comes to no more than eight thousand dollars. He errs likewise in his multiplication, making those *Panes* of gold and bars of silver to be only an hundred and twenty thousand livres.

As to the king's successor, he himself is often ignorant which of his sons is to succeed him, if he has more than one; and, if but one, it is not certain that he shall be king after him, since it lies in the general's breast, to name such an one as he likes best, provided he be of the royal stock; tho' he seldom puts by the next heir, unless it be for great reasons, and urgent political motives, &c.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the ceremony of the king's blessing the country, vulgarly amongst them, called Bova-dee-yaw, or, according to their characters, Can-Ja.

[Plate 11.] **T**HE king seldom or never goes out to take his pleasure, but once a year he shews himself in publick (not reckoning when he is carried by the general on particular occasions) on the solemnization of their grand ceremony, at the beginning of their new year, on a particular chosen day; for they believe some to be good, others better, some indifferent, others bad; whereof they are so superstitiously observant, as to undertake nothing of importance, without consulting first most seriously, both their *China* almanacks, and blind country diviners.

The king, general and prince, with most of the *Mandareens* of the court, on this solemn occasion, go, before break of day, severally to a place at the south end of the city, purposely built for this occasion, with three gates different from their other pagodas; neither are there any images in the house. Here they stay without in sundry apartments till day-light; the king, in the mean time, is to wash his body, and put on new cloaths, never worn before.

About eight of the clock a piece of ordnance is fired; on which signal the general, prince and *Mandareens* repair to the king to do homage, tho' it extends, as to the general and prince, no further than a bare point of formality. This compliment passes in silence, yet with much state and gravity on both sides: Then immediately the second signal of a gun is heard; whereupon the king is accompanied to the gates of the said house, which are all shut, whereat he

knocks, and is, by the door-keepers, asked who he is. He answers, The king, and they let him in; but none may enter with him, that being contrary to their superstition. Thus he does three several times, till he comes into the house, where he falls to his devotion with prayers and supplications, having kept a strict fast to his gods, after their mode; which done he seats himself in a gilt chair placed in the yard of the said house; and, having paused a little, a plow, with a buffalo tied to it in the same manner as they use them for tilling the ground, is presented him, who holding it by the place usually taken hold of when they work it, he blesses the country, and teaches the people by this emblem, that none should be ashamed to be a husbandman, and that the diligent, industrious and provident, especially in the culture of the ground, may certainly expect the enjoyment of their labour and pains.

I am informed by some, that, at the same time, the ceremony of the cups is used; others again contradict that, and affirm it to be on the day of installing the new king.

Be it when it will, the manner is thus: on a *bandesja*, or lacquer'd table, stand several cups with prepared viuals in them; and among the rest there is one with boiled white rice, another with yellow rice, one with water, and one with herbs or greens: All these cups are neatly covered with fine paper, and with starch fastned thereon, so that one cannot be known from another.

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Chap. 14.

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Vol. vi. plate 33.

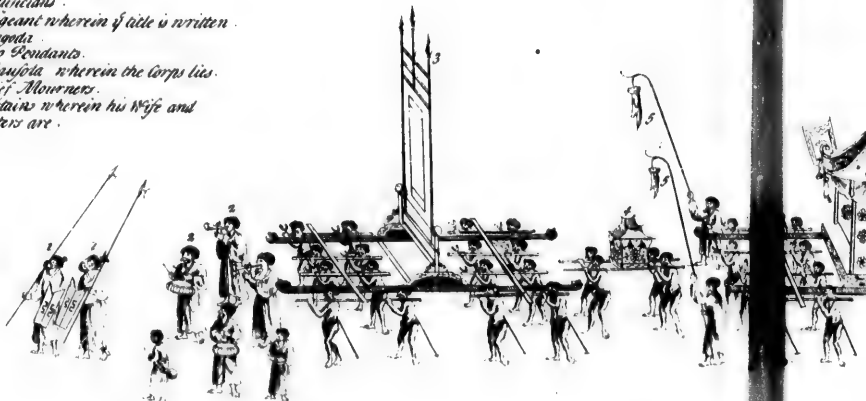
- 1 The Dowry or true King of Tonguen.
- 2 The Litter-bearers in their China Habit.
- 3 The Captain of Life Guard riding upon an Elephant.
- 4 an Ordinary Captain on Horse back.
5. Soldiers of Extraordinary stature.
- 6 The Umbrellas and Fans.



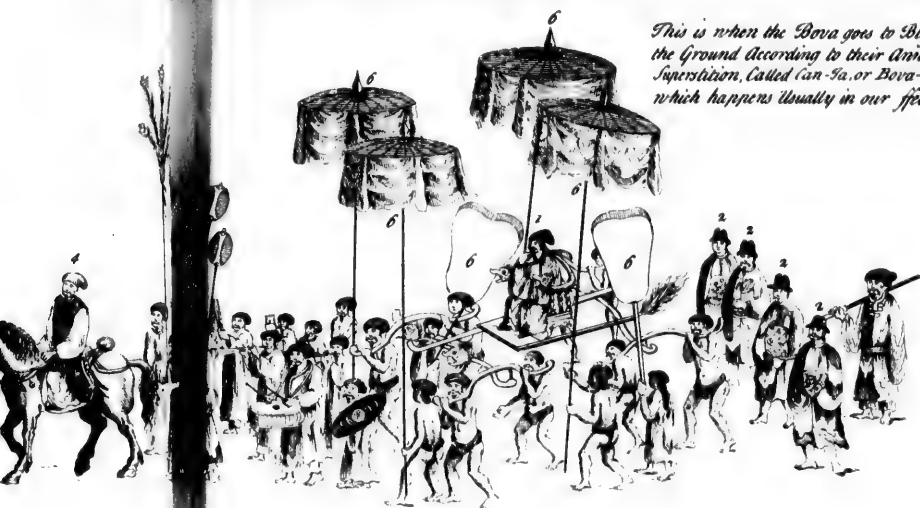
Vol. vi. plate 34.

- 1 Two lusty tall fellows with ligards, Targets and stallets to prepare the way and scare the Devil, that the Corps may pass.
- 2 The Musicians.
- 3 The Pageant wherein a title is written.
- 4 The Pagoda.
- 5 The two Pendants.
- 6 The Playtable wherein the Corps lies.
- 7 The Chief Mourner.
- 8 The Curtains wherein his Wife and Daughters are.

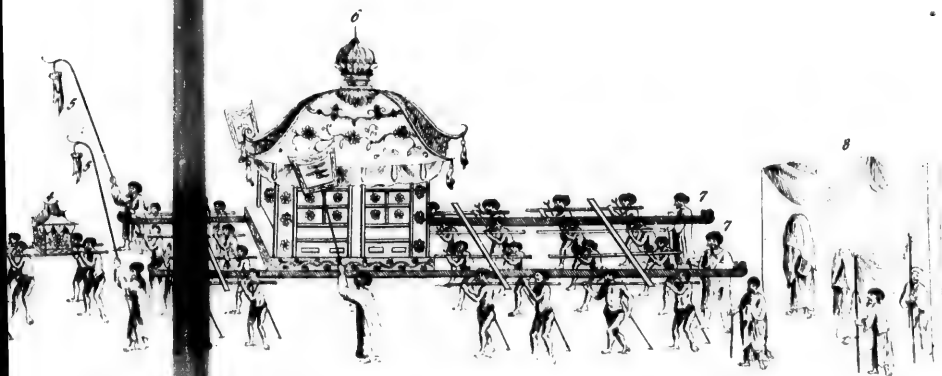
The MANNER OF FUNERAL



This is when the Bova goes to Bless
the Ground According to their Annual
Superstition, Called Can-Sa, or Bova-dee-yow,
which happens Usually in our Feb.



The MANNER OF FUNERAL POMP



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One of these the king takes at adventure, which is immediately opened; and if he lights on the yellow rice, there is great rejoicing, because it portends (as they believe) plenty in the land; if on the white rice, a good harvest; if water, an indifferent year; but the herbs or greens is extreme bad, denoting great mortality, famine and desolation; and so the rest of the cups, every one hath its particular signification and augury, according to what their idolatry and superstition dictates.

With this ends this grand ceremony; and the third gun being fired, the king mounts his open chair, covered with many umbrells, and is carried on the shoulders of eight soldiers, as it were in procession, thro' several streets, to his palace, accompanied by many literadoes in their *China* vests, all on foot. He is likewise attended by a handsome guard of the general's soldiers, some elephants and horses under the noise of drums, timbrels, scalmay, copper basons and hautboys, &c. standards and colours flying.

As he passes along he demonstrates his **BARON.** liberality to the poor spectators and aldea people, by throwing cash or copper coin amongst them. A while after the king, the general follows, riding on a stately elephant, waited on by many princes of his own and royal family, with most of the military officers and civil magistrates of the kingdom, richly attired, and guarded by a detachment of three or four thousand horse, and about an hundred, or an hundred and fifty elephants with sumptuous furniture, and an infantry of no less than ten thousand men, all fine and gallantly clothed, with coats and caps made of *European* manufactures, so that he far exceeds the king in pomp and magnificence. He comes a great part of the same way the king did, till he arrives at the street that leads directly to his palace, where turning, he leaves the other on his march. The prince brings up the rear of this cavalcade; he has half the train of his father, comes the same way, but takes the nearest cut to his own palace.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Theckydaw, or purging the country from all malevolent spirits.

THE *Theckydaw* is observed commonly once every year, especially if there be a great mortality amongst the men, elephants, or horses of the general's stables, or the cattle of the country. The cause of which they attribute to the malicious spirits of such men as have been put to death for treason, rebellion, and conspiring the death of the king, general or princes, and that in revenge of the punishment they have suffer'd, they are bent to destroy every thing, and commit horrible violence. To prevent which, their superstition has suggested to them the institution of this *Theckydaw*, as a proper mean to drive the devil away, and purge the country of evil spirits. For the performance of which the general consults and elects a fit day, which commonly happens about the twenty-fifth of our *February*. Just on the *Chao*'s re-assuming new life and vigour. When the needful orders are given for preparation, and that every thing is got in readiness, then the general, with most of the princes and other qualified persons of the land, repairs to the arsenal about eight o'clock in the morning of the day appointed; he either rides on an elephant or horse, or else in a palankeen upon wheels, which is push'd forward by lusty fellows kept for that purpose, and shadowed by many umbrells. The guard that follows him is very numerous, not less than sixteen or eighteen thousand men, besides elephants

and horses, all set forth to the best advantage. The streets thro' which he passes, are adorn'd with standards, pendants, and armed soldiers, to hinder the people from opening either doors or windows, for fear of sinister designs and machinations, tho' strangers are sometimes permitted to see this stately procession, if they will request it.

Being arrived at the arsenal, the *Man-dareens* go to their several posts (which have been kept for them by their soldiers) on the sandy island near the said arsenal, which is heaped up and increased yearly by the descending waters from *China*, whose rapid and violent courses do not only eat away much of the land in some places, and cast it up again in others, but spoil the river too: here, I say, they build many slight houses with bamboos, and raise infinite tents to shelter them from the injuries of rain and sun, and place their soldiers, foot, horse, and elephants, as it were in battle array, with flying colours, standards and pendants, their ordnance placed on advantage, the boats of war along the bank, in good posture, and every thing else in the method of an exact formidable army, noble and glorious to behold; and is indeed a shew that would, above all others, sufficiently express the power of the kingdom, were but their courage proportionable to their conveniences, and their leaders, men instead of capons; for the number of infantry present

See Plate
ad. for a
representation
of this
grand ap-
pearance
on the sandy
island.

BARON. on that occasion, cannot be less than eighty thousand soldiers well disciplin'd, expert either for sword, pike, musket, aigenats, &c. and the cavalry about five thousand, with rich furniture, armed with bows, arrows, swords and guns; then there are about two hundred and fifty elephants trained up for war, many of them fearless of fire and the noise of guns, having on their backs a box or chair richly gilded and lacquer'd, and two men in them, with a kind of carabines and lances; and there are not less than three hundred pieces of artillery ranged in proper order: nor do the lords, *Mandareens*, commanders, &c. in their belt garb of fine scarlet, with gold buckles on the breast, in manner as we wear our loops, and a cap of the said cloth on their heads, make the least part of this glorious shew. The soldiers of the general's life-guard are stout lusty fellows, some of prodigious height, with caps and coats of the same fashion and fabrick as those of the *Mandareens*, the gold loops excepted, and the cloth not altogether so fine. The general's ten horses and six elephants of state far outshine the rest in splendor, their furniture being massy gold and scarlet, with an infinite number of standards, flags, pendants, hautboys, drums, copper batons, and all other sorts of warlike musick and gallantry ranged promiscuously; and the whole being attended with a vast concourse of people, makes the island very glorious and pleasant for that time.

Every thing being thus ready, three blows on a large drum are heard, keeping good time between every stroak, which sounds almost like the discharge of a small piece of ordnance: on this signal the general comes from the arsenal to the place (where the soldiers stand in order) and enters the house prepared for him. In a while after, three other stroaks are given on a great copper basin or gong, in the same manner as on the drum for distance of time; the general beginneth then to offer meat-offerings to the criminal devils and malevolent spirits (for it is usual and customary likewise amongst them, to feast the con-

demned before their execution) inviting them to eat and drink, when presently he accuses them in a strange language, by characters and figures, &c. of many offences and crimes committed by them, as to their having disquieted the land, killed his elephants and horses, &c. for all which they justly deserve to be chastised, and banished the country. Whereupon three great guns are fired, as the last signal; upon which all the artillery and muskets are discharg'd, that, by their most terrible noise, the devils may be driven away; and they are so blind, as to believe for certain, that they really and effectually put them to flight.

At noon every one may last himself at his own cost; but the soldiers are fed with the offered meat.

In the evening the general retires to his palace in the same state with which he went forth, much glorying that he has vanquished his enemies on so easy terms.

The *Bova* or king never appeareth in this solemnity; perhaps the general suspects that the soldiers, if they should be dissatisfied with him, might take the opportunity to revolt, and confer on the king the real and essential power which at present resides in him, and therefore finds it unsafe that the king should be then present: but on journeys in the country, he is but for two or three days (if he makes any), and when he goes to war, he never omits to carry the king along with him, not only to cloke all his designs with the royal name, but also to prevent any plots which in his absence the king might give into to his utter ruin, or by condescension, permit others to seize his royal person, whereby they would authorize their pretensions, and gain so much reputation as might subvert and confound both the general's greatness and government.

They imagine our way of firing great guns to compliment friends, or the saluting therewith each other's health, very strange and barbarous, because contrary to their customs, since they entertain only their enemies and the malicious devils with such a noise, as is related.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the funerals in general.

THE *Tonqueense*, as they have a great horror at death, so the conceit they have thereof, is not less superstitious; for they believe that only the spirits of young children are transmigrated into the bodies of other infants who are yet in the mother's womb; but all others come to be devils, or at least spirits that can do either good or

harm; and that they would wander up and down as poor vagabonds ready to perish for want and indigence, if they were not assisted by their living kindred, or if they did not steal and commit violence to subsist; so that death, in their estimation, is the ultimate and greatest misery that can befall human nature. They note, with incredible care

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and exactness, the time, hour, and day, (all which are distinguish'd by several particular names, as apes, dogs, cats, mice, &c.) wherein a party dies; which if it happen at the like time in which his father, mother, or near relations were born, it is reckon'd very ominous, and bad for his heirs and successors, who therefore permit not the corpse to be interr'd till their conjurers and diviners advise them of a good and auspicious time, for which they wait sometimes two or three years, sometimes less, as their critical rites and blind doctors shall direct them. The body is coffin'd the mean while, and kept in a particular place, and must stand no other ways than on four stakes erected for that purpose.

This nicety is only observed among the rich, but others who do not die in this scruple, are bury'd within ten or fifteen days; but the longer the corpse is kept, the more expensive it is, not only to the wife and children (who present him daily three times with viſuals, and keep always lamps and candles burning in the room, besides the offering of incense, perfumes, and a quantity of gold and silver paper, some made in the shape of gold and silver bars, others in the likeness of horses, elephants, tygers, &c.) but the rest of the kindred and relations are also obliged to contribute their several shares to the funeral feast, but most liberally at this time; besides, it is very toilsome and a great deal of trouble, both to the children and all that are of kin, to resort so often to the corpse to salute and adore it, by prostrating themselves four times on the ground, and lamenting him three times a day, at the hours of repast, with endless other ceremonies, too tedious here to relate.

All that have means are very careful to provide their own coffin, when they are well advanced in years, in which they are extraordinary choic'd, both as to the thickness and goodness of the wood, as well as workmanship, and regard no expences to have it to their fancies.

They observe this distinction in the sexes. If a male die, he is clothed with seven of his best coats; if a female, with nine. In the mouth of those of quality are put small pieces of gold and silver, with some seed pearl. This they fancy will not only render him honourable in the other world, but prevent also want and indigence; yet the poorer sort use the scrapings of their fingers and toes, believing that the mouth of the deceased being filled with this filth, he cannot plague and torment his living relations. Likewise some will place on the coffin a cup of rice, which is shifted every meal, and at last bury'd with the corpse.

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They use no nails to fasten the lid to its coffin, but cement it with lacker, so tight, as is really admirable, esteeming it a great injury to nail up the body of the deceased.

When the sons accompany the corpse, they are clad, for that day, in very coarse robes, made of the refuse of silk, and caps of the same stuff, which are ty'd with cords on their heads; they have staves in their hands to lean on, for fear grief should cause them to faint.

The wives and daughters of fashion have a curtain, very large, held over their heads, that they may not be seen; yet they are easily heard by their moans and lamentations, which are made *viva voce*, and very loud. As the corpse is carry'd through the streets, the eldest son will lie down now and then on the ground, for the corpse to pass over him (which, in their opinion, is the greatest mark of filial duty); then rising again, he pushes the coffin back with both his hands, as 'twere to stop it from going further on, which is continued till they come to the grave.

Painted and gilded images, in the shapes of men and beasts, all of paper-work, follow the hearse in great numbers, with some fryers, with the noise of drums, timbrels, hautboys, copper basons, &c. much in the nature of a popish procession; which paper finery is to be burnt immediately after the Interment.

More or less sumptuous is the funeral, according to the condition or quality of the person; for those of account are not only carried by many men, but have also double coffins, one in another, and over it a canopy of state, richly set forth, attended by soldiers, and honoured with the presence of great *Mandareens*.

Their manner is to cut their hair to the shoulders, and to wear ash-coloured cloaths, and a particular sort of straw hats, for the space of three years, for either father or mother, yet the eldest son must add thereunto three months more; for other relations less.

Their way of reckoning is very strange, for if one should die, or a child be born, in *January*, be it the last day of the moon, *February* following being the first moon of their new year, they count him to have been dead two years, or the child to be two years old, when, in effect, it is no more than one day.

During the time of the mourning, they seldom use their wonted lodgings; they lie on straw mats on the bare ground; their diet is not only mean and sparing, but the very bandesia and cups the victuals are serv'd in, are coarse, and of the worst sort. They forbear wine, and go to no feasts or banquets; they must lend no ear to musick, nor

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BARON. eye to dancing, nor contract matrimony; for on the complaint of their kindred on this head, the law will disinherit them. They have a great care not to appear in publick anywise fine, but rather aufterly abstain from all merriment and finery whatsoever: but as the three years grow near an end, they gradually decline too in the severity of this discipline.

Their sepulchres are in the several *Aldeas* of their parents nativity, and unhappy is he deem'd whose body or bones are not brought home, as they term it; but how to chuse the best place to inter the dead, is the grand mystery, and held to be of that consequence that they verily believe, that infallibly thereon depends the happiness or misery of their successors; wherefore they usually consult many years with *Tay-de-lee*, before they come to a conclusion in that affair.

During these times of mourning, they feast the dead four times a year, in the months of *May, June, July, and September*, spending in each of them two, three, or four days; but the sacrifice which is made at the expiration of the three years is the greatest and most magnificent of all, tho' they are in the rest prodigal enough, and will spend not only their whole substance therein, but run themselves in debt too, and yet are for so doing both highly respected and commended of friends and acquaintance. After this they keep their anniversary offering on the day of the party's decease, which is punctually observed from generation to generation, to perpetuity. I have, in jesting, told some of them, I should not like to die a *Tongueese*, were it only because the custom of the country, whilst living, allowed me three meals a day, but when dead they would feed me but once a year; a severity more than sufficient to starve the dead, had they need of food.

It cannot fail of being entertaining to our readers, to add to our author in this place, what the learned father *Calmé* has collected, in relation to the practice of setting food upon the tombs of the dead; and of repasts made at their funerals: whereby it will be perceived, that this custom is not confin'd to *Tonguee*, or even to *China*; but that it had obtained almost universally in the darker ages of the world. What he says, will be found under the head of *REPAST*, and is so curious, that we shall give the translation of it intire.

“*REPAST*, or food, *says he*, that was set upon the tombs of the dead. *Cana mortui*. *Baruch* mentions it in these words. *Rugiant autem clamantes contra deos suos, sicut in cana mortui*. The pagans howl in the presence of their gods, as in the repast which is made for the

“dead. He speaks of certain solemnities, wherein the idolaters us'd to make great lamentations: for example, in the feasts of *Adonis*. As to the repasts for the dead, they are distinguish'd into two kinds: “One was made in the house of the defunct, at the return of the mourners from the grave. To this were invited the kindred and friends of the deceased; where they did not fail to express their grief by cries and lamentations. The other kind was made upon the tomb itself of the dead person, where they provided a repast for the wandering souls, and believed that the goddess *Trivia*, who presides over the streets and highways, repair'd thither in the night-time. But in truth they were beggars and poor people, who came thither in the darkness of the night, and carry'd away what was left upon the tomb. *Osil. F. 1.*

Est honor & tumulis animas placare paternas, Parvaeque in extruñas munera ferre pyras.

“Sometimes, however, the relations made a small repast upon the tomb of the deceased. *Ad sepulchrum antiquo more filicernium confestim, id est, supradictum, quo pransi discubentes dicimus alius alii Vale.* Nonnius Marcell. ex Varro. “The custom of setting food upon the sepulchres of the dead, was common among the *Hebrews*. *Tobit* thus advises his son; *Pour out thy bread on the burial of the just, but give nothing to the wicked.* *Tob. iv. 17.* “That is to say, not to partake in the repast with the relations, who performed the same ceremony. And *Jesús* the son of *Sirach* affirms, that *delicates poured upon a mouth shut up, are as messes of xxx. 18.* “meal set upon a grave. What is thus set upon a tomb, is utterly lost as to the dead person; he can have no benefit from it. And elsewhere; *Agist bath grace in the sight of every man living, and 33. for the dead detain it not.* *Ecclus. vii.*

“This custom was almost universal. We find it among the *Greeks*, the *Romans*, and almost all the people of the east. It still obtains in *Syria*, in *Babylonia*, and in *China*. *St. Austin* observes, that in his time, in *Africa*, they laid victuals upon the tombs of the martyrs, and in church-yards. The thing at first was done very innocently, but afterwards it degenerated into an abuse; and the greatest saints, and most zealous bishops, as *St. Austin* and *St. Ambrose*, had much difficulty to suppress it. *St. Monica* being at *Milan*, had a mind, according to custom, to offer bread and wine to the memory of the martyrs; but the porter would not open the door to her, because *St. Ambrose* had forbid him; she there- fore

“ fore submitted with an humble obedience.
 “ The repast that was made in the house
 “ of the deceased among the Jews, was
 “ also of two kinds. One was during the
 “ time that the mourning continu’d, and
 “ these repasts were look’d upon as unclean,
 “ because those that partook of them were
 “ unclean, as having assisted at the obse-
 “ quies of the dead person. *Hosea* says,
 “ *Their sacrifices shall be unto them as the*
 “ *bread of mourners; all that eat thereof*
 “ *shall be polluted.* And in the form that
 “ the Israelites made use of when they of-
 “ fer’d their first-fruits, they address’d
 “ themselves thus to the Lord; *O Lord, I*
 “ *have not neglected thy ordinances; I have*
 “ *not used these things while I was in mourn-*
 “ *ing; I have made no use of them at the*
 “ *funerals of the dead.* God would not
 “ permit *Ezekiel* to mourn for his wife.

“ *Cover not thy lips, and eat not the bread*
 “ *of men.* And *Jeremiab*, *Neither shall*
 “ *men give them the cup of consolation, to*
 “ *drink for their father, or for their mother.*
 “ The other repasts made in the time of
 “ mourning, are those which were given
 “ after the funeral. *Josephus* relates, that
 “ *Archebius* treated the whole people in a
 “ magnificent manner, after he had com-
 “ pleted the seven days mourning for the
 “ king his father. He there adds, that it
 “ was the custom of his nation to make
 “ great feasts for the relations, which could
 “ not be done without an injury to many
 “ families, which were not in a condition
 “ to support such large expences. *Saint*
 “ *Pauline* commends *Pammachius*, for hav-
 “ ing made a great feast for the poor, in
 “ the basilicon of *St. Peter*, on the day of
 “ the funeral of his wife *Paulina*.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the funeral pomp of the chova or general of Tonqueen.

THE funeral obsequies of the chova,
 or general of *Tonqueen*, are performed
 with the same pomp and magnificence as
 were usually observed at the burial of their
 former kings, and in many respects ex-
 ceed that of their present kings. As soon
 then as the general dies, his successors and
 courtiers endeavour, with all imaginable
 art, to conceal his death, for the space of
 three or four days; for should it presently
 be known abroad, it would unavoidably
 put the country, especially the chief city of
Cacbo, in great terror and consternation,
 because it has constantly happened at the
 decease of every one of them (this last ex-
 cepted); that the state was disturbed with
 broils, contentions and civil wars, amongst
 the surviving sons and brethren, who strive
 for superiority; wherefore it is no marvel,
 if in this case the people are affected with
 their contention.

The first thing they do to their dead
 general is, to wash his body, and to put
 him on seven of his best coats, and to pre-
 sent him with victuals, with which he is
 served in the best manner possible. Then
 his successor, and all the princes and prin-
 cesses of the blood come to lament his
 departure, prostrating themselves five times
 before him, weeping aloud, asking him
 Why he would leave them, and what he
 wanted, &c. After them the *Mandareens*,
 most in favour, are permitted to perform
 their duty, but their ceremony of condo-
 lence is to be returned them again, by the
 prince successor and eldest son, tho’ they
 dare not to receive it. Except those per-
 sons, none are permitted to have a sight of

the defunct; nay, those related afar off
 cannot have this honour. After which ce-
 remony they put into his mouth small pieces
 of gold, silver, and seed pearl. The corpse
 is laid in a stately coffin, lacker’d over very
 thick, and of excellent wood; at the bot-
 tom of which they strew powder of rice
 and carvances, to prevent any noisome
 smell, over which they spread fine quilts
 and carpets. The corpse thus served, is
 placed in another room, where lamps and
 candles are continually kept burning; thi-
 ther all his children, wives, and nearest
 kindred, repair three times a day, when the
 deceased is presented with victuals, viz. in
 the morning between five and six o’clock,
 twelve at noon, and five in the evening, and
 they pay their adoration to him. This con-
 tinues all the time he is above ground.

There is no such thing as embalming the
 body to lie in state sixty-five days, and
 liberty for the people to come and see
 him, as our author pretends; neither do
 the bones and poor partake of the victuals
 set before him; nor does the provincial go-
 vernor receive any order from court how
 long the country is to mourn, since their
 custom directs them therein sufficiently,
 without such particular provisions. The
 whole country is oblig’d to mourn, as well
 for the general as king, the space of twenty-
 four days; the prince successor three years
 and three months, his other children and
 wives three years; the other near relations
 one year; and those further off, some five
 and others but three months; but all the
 great mandareens three years, equal with the
 children.

I cannot imagine in what part of the palace those towers, he speaks of, stood, or what became of those bells that never left tolling, from the general's expiring to the bringing of the corpse into the galley, since they were silent at the last funeral pomp of the general in 1683.

When the needful preparations are ready, then the galleys appointed to transport and accompany the body, wait near the arsenal, which is not distant two days journey, as he says, from the palace, but only something less than half an hour, whither the corpse is conducted in the following manner.

[Plates.] Several companies of soldiers, all in black, with their arms, being led by their respective captains, or mandareens, bring up the van of this funeral pomp, marching on gravely and silently; then follow two fellows of gigantick stature, carrying a kind of partisans, with targets in their hands, and a mask or vizard on their face, to scare the devil, and open the way for the hearse to pass; next come the musicians with their drums, hautboys, copper basons, &c. playing their mournful tunes, which really are very doleful. Next is carried the funeral eulogium and titles, which are more illustrious than what he had in his life time; and he is stiled, The incomparable greatness, most precious, and noble father of his country, of most splendid fame, and the like; all which is embroidered in golden characters, on a piece of fine scarlet, or crimson damask, which is fix'd on a frame of two or three fathom high, and almost one fathom wide, and erected on a pedestal, and carried on the shoulders of twenty or thirty foldiers of the life-guard.

After this their idol, or pagoda, takes place, carried in a small gilded house, but with great reverence; then the two pennants, follow'd by the mausoleum or state cabbin, richly gilded, and curiously carved, wherein is the general's corpse. The said mausoleum doth not stand in a chariot, nor is it drawn by eight stags, trained to that service, and led by so many captains of the life-guard, as related by our author (for it is a rare thing to see either deer or stag in this country); but it is carried on the shoulders of a hundred, or a hundred and fifty foldiers, in good order and great silence, with many fans and umbrells round about it, as well to shade it, as for state.

Just behind the hearse comes the eldest son and successor, with his brothers, all clad with coats made of refuse silk, not unlike our sackcloth, of a brown colour, tied with cords to their bodies; their caps are of the same, and fasted in like manner; they all have sticks in their hands, and only the eldest has straw shoes. These are immediately follow'd by the deceased's wives,

concubines, and daughters, under a curtain, or pavilion, of white callicoe, very coarse, their garb of the same stuff, howling and lamenting. Behind these come the servants of the inner court, both damsels and young capadoes; as the front, so the rear and flanks are guarded by armed foldiers, under their several commanders, so that in this funeral pomp neither elephants, horses, nor chariots, appear, as he relates, unless those of paper and painted wood, whereof great quantities accompany the interment, to be burnt at the grave.

Being arrived at the galleys, in one of them, which is all black, lacker'd plain, and without any ornament of carv'd and gilded work, the corpse is placed; the rest of the galleys that attend the solemnity are but ordinary, fifty or sixty in number: Thus they set forth from *Cacho for Tingeva*, the aldea and birth-place of his ancestors, a journey of five or six days at least, as they make it; for the galley the corpse is in, is towed leisurely, by five or six others, and must use neither oars, nor make the least noise by drums or music, for fear of disturbing the dead. The other galleys are also to keep as much silence as may be. By the way they stop at certain places, in each province, appropriated by the said governors to sacrifice; for which service they prepare large provisions of cows, buffaloes, hogs, &c. The new general, however, very often stays at home, and seldom permits any of his brothers to go, for fear of plots and innovation, but his sisters are commanded to attend the funeral. The ordering the whole solemnity is intrusted to the care and conduct of some great favourite.

When they arrive at the intended aldea, there is more than a little to do with their obsequies and ceremonies, according to their rites: the particular place where he is buried few know precisely, and those are sworn to secrecy; and this not for fear of losing the treasure that is interred with him, as *M. Taverniere* fancies, (for there is none but what is put into their mouths, as I mention'd before) but out of superstitious motives, as well as state-jealousy; for, as they believe, they shall be happy and great if they meet with a good favourable sepulchre for their relations; so the general is always fearful that the place where his predecessor rests being known to their enemies, it would depend on their malicious power to ruin his family, only by taking out his ancestor's bones, and interring those of their own family in their place. Indeed we have many examples in this country of such fools, as thought to make way for their exaltation, by thus transplacing the bones of the dead men; but as many as have attempted it have suffer'd for their foolish presumption.

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As to those lords and ladies that, according to him, will needs be buried alive with the king or general; it is a thing so contrary to their customs, as well as repugnant to their natures, that I verily believe, if they thought we had such an opinion of them, they would treat us as brutes and savages. Nor do I know of any city and its fair castle, in the whole kingdom of *Tonqueen*, that is called *Bodligo*; but indeed those banks of the river, opposite to the city of *Cacbo*, are call'd *Rode*; but, however, there is neither king's house, palace, or castle, on or near the same.

But it remains to speak something of their third annual sacrifices and feast, for the deceased general, which happens about three months before the mourning expires. The celebration whereof extends not only to his family, but all the mandareens that hold any office must appear at this grand solemnity, to pay their offering, in token of their gratitude to their deceased benefactor and common father.

The manner is thus: Just before the arsenal, on the sandy island, there are built of bamboos and slight timber, many large and spacious houses, after the manner of their palaces, with wide yards and open courts, wrought most curiously with basket work, &c. The apartments thereof, especially that where the altar stands, are richly hang'd with gold and silver cloth; the posts and stands are either covered with the same, or with fine scarlet or other European manufactures; the roof is canopy'd with silk damask, and the floor is covered with mats and carpets. The altar itself is most curiously carved, lacker'd, and splendidly daub'd with gold, to profusion of cost, labour, and diligence. And as this is the general and his families share, so the mandareens of quality, according to their abilities, strive to out-do each other in their funeral piles, as I may call them, which are placed round about the former work, in good order, and at an equal distance and height, and of a like fashion, either four, six, or eight feet square, about fifteen or twenty feet diameter, resembling much our large lanterns, open on all sides, with shutters within the banisters and rails, very neatly set forth with rich, painted, carved, and lacker'd work; and hangings of costly silks and good pieces of broad cloth; the structure itself of slight timber and boards: The great mandareens each build two of these; the others one apiece; so that this barren place is covered in less than the space of fifteen days, with all this finery, which makes it resemble another city, or an Antiochian-like camp: in which interim the whole country flocks thither to see this goodly and pompous erection; and many strange beasts, as tygers, bears, baboons,

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monkeys, and what other wild creatures *Baron*, they can get, are brought thither from far places; for which they have been sometimes diligently seeking, perhaps days and years. From all which the people (who gather together in such prodigious crowds, as give a great idea of the populousness of the country) take occasion to admire the general's grandeur and love to his deceased father. But for about three days before the time prefix'd for this sacrifice, no spectators are so much as to approach this place, because then they are busy'd in letting the image of the defunct before the altar, richly habited with many coats; and to serve it with victuals; and to present him with amber, pearl, and coral necklaces, gold and silver tankards, cups, basons, tables; and, in short, with all the finery and toys that he delighted in, and made use of in his life-time; and at the same instant they erect, in the court-yard, where this altar stands, a machine; in the making whereof they have before employ'd five or six months, under the direction and oversight of three or four great mandareens, resembling so newwatt the mausoleum, which *M. Taverniere* describes; which they call *Anja Tangb*. It is about three or four stories, or forty feet high, and about thirty feet long, and twenty broad, made of thin boards and slight timber, to be light and portable; and the different parts of it are so contriv'd as to take off and on; the undermost part stands on four wheels, whereon the rest are placed, one by one, by means and help of such instruments and engines as our carpenters use to mount their heavy timber. The pageant, or fabrick itself, is mighty neat, handsome, and glorious, adorn'd with carved, gilded, painted, and lacker'd work, as rich and costly as possible can be made of that kind, with many pretty little inventions of galleries, balconies, windows, doors, porches, &c. to adorn it the more. On this magnificent throne is placed another image of the dead general, in rich cloaths, which is afterwards burnt with the rest.

Matters being brought to this order, the general and his family repair thither early in the morning of the last three fore-mentioned days, the ways being lin'd with soldiers, and he attended by his life-guard, follow'd by *Mandareens* and grandees, where most of the day is spent in tears, mourning and lamentations, sombays, sacrifices and offerings for his father; but, in the evening, the offered viands and other victims are divided amongst the assistants and soldiers.

Of the wild and savage creatures, some are drowned, to send their ghosts to the deceased prince, to be at his devotion in the other world, and others are given away.

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BARON. About ten o'clock, an infinite number of images of all sorts of fowls, horses and elephants in paper-work, &c. are burnt in the open court, just before the machine or mausoleum, where likewise the general, with his relations and *Mandareens*, somethings to the image of his predecessor therein; their magicians, *Tbay*, *Pbou*, *Tbwee*, all the while singing, reading, jumping, and playing so many antick tricks, and making such terrible postures, as would scare some, and persuade others, they were either really demoniacal, or at least possessed with mad-

ness. About three hours after mid-night fire is set to all this finery, the general, &c. retiring, taking along with him the pearls, amber, gold and silver that was on the altar (which are reserved for the service of the defunct, in a peculiar place of his palace). The *Mandareens* also send to their houses again whatsoever gold, silver, &c. they brought thither, leaving the rest to be consumed by the flames; and its ashes the wind scatters where it pleases, so that but very little, if any, comes where it was designed.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the sects, idols, worship, superstition, and pagodas or temples of the Tonqueuese.

[Plate 13.]

TH^{O'} there are many sects amongst this people, yet only two are chiefly followed. The first is that of *Confutzu*, as the *Chinese* call him, (the *Tonqueuese*, *Ong-Confutzu*, and the *Europeans*, *Confucius*) the ancientest of the *Chinese* philosophers. This man they esteemed holy; and, for wisdom, he is reputed not only amongst them and the *Chinese*, but the *Japaneze* too, the *Solomon* of all mortals: Without some proficiency in whose learning, none can attain any degree in their civil government, or be any ways allow'd to know matters of importance; tho' the truth thereof, and very quintessence of his doctrine, is nothing else but what we call moral philosophy, and consists in the following position, "That every one ought to know and perfect himself, and then, by his good and virtuous example, bring others to the same degree of goodness, so as they jointly may attain the supreme good; that it is therefore necessary to apply themselves to the study of philosophy, without which none can have a proper insight or inspection of things, and be able to know what is to be followed or avoided, nor rectify their desires according to reason;" with other the like precepts, wherein consists the *Chinese* doctrine and wisdom.

But his disciples, building on his principles, have extracted therefrom many rules and precepts, which soon after became the main subject of their superstition and religion. They acknowledge one supreme deity, and that all terrestrial things are directed, governed and preserved by him: that the world was eternal, without either beginning or creator. They reject the worship of images; they venerate and pay a kind of adoration to spirits. They expect reward for good deeds, and punishment for evil. They believe, in a manner, the immortality of the soul, and pray for the deceased. Some of them also believe, that

the souls of the just live after separation from the body; and that the souls of the wicked perish as soon as they leave the body. They teach, that the air is full of malignant spirits, which is their dwelling place; and that those spirits are continually at variance with the living. They particularly recommend to their pupils, to honour their deceased friends and parents; and do much concern themselves in performing certain ceremonies thereunto belonging, as I have mentioned already; and hold several other things very rational, and, in my opinion, in many things nothing at all inferior to either the ancient *Greeks* or *Romans*. Neither must we think, that the wiser and better sort amongst them are so shallow-brained, as to believe the dead stand in need of victuals, and that therefore they are so served, as I have mentioned in its due place; no, they know better, and tell us, they do it for no other reason, than to demonstrate their love and respect to their deceased parents; and withal to teach their own children and friends thereby, how to honour them when they shall be no more.

However, the vulgar sort, and those that carry their judgment in their eyes, credit that as well as many other impertinent impossibilities of their superstition. In fine, tho' this sect hath no pagodas erected, nor particular place appointed to worship the king of heaven in, or priests to preach and propagate the said doctrine, nor a due form commanded or observed, but it is left to every one's discretion to do as he pleases in these respects, so as he gives thereby no scandal, yet it has their kings, princes, grandees, and the learned men of the kingdom for its followers.

In former days, the king of the land might only sacrifice to the king of heaven; but, since the general has usurped the royal power, he has assumed this sovereign prerogative, and performs the said ceremony in

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his palace himself, in case of public calamity, as want of rain, famine, great mortality, &c. befalling the kingdom, which no other may do, on peril of their lives.

The second sect is called *Boo*, which signifies the worship of idols or images, and is generally followed by the ignorant, vulgar and simple sort of people, and more especially the women and capadoes, the most constant adherers thereunto. Their tenets are, to worship images devoutly, to believe transmigration. They offer to the devil, that he may not hurt them. They believe a certain deity coming from three united gods. They impose a cloyster and retired life, and think their works can be meritorious, and that the wicked suffer torments together; with many foolish superstitious niceties, too idle to repeat: however, they have no priest, any more than the former sect, to preach and propagate their doctrine; all they have, are their Sayes, or Bonzes, as M. Tavernier calls them (which, by mistake, he terms priests) which are a kind of friars or monks. They have some nuns also, whose dwellings are about, and sometimes in their pagodas, who most commonly are invited to celebrate their funerals with their drums, trumpets, and other music: they subsist for the most part by alms, and the charity of the people. In brief, this is that sect that has spread its forgeries and impertinences very far; and, in effect, with its schism and imposture, has overspread, in part or whole, most of the eastern countries, as this of *Tonqueen*, *China*, *Japan*, *Correa*, *Formosa*, *Cambodia*, *Siam*, the *Gen- tues* of coast *Cormandel* and *Bengal*, *Ceylon*, *Indosthan*, &c. From one of these two last places it was first brought into *China*, on the following occasion.

One of the *Chinese* emperors coming to the knowledge of a famous law that was taught in the west, which was very efficacious for instructing and conducting mankind to wisdom and virtue, and that the doctors and expounders thereof were persons extremely celebrated for their exemplary lives, and stupendous and miraculous actions, &c. he therefore dispatched several fations to find out this law, and bring it to *China*. These ambassadors, after they had travelled, or rather erred, to and fro the space of almost three years, arrived either in *Indosthan* or *Mallabar*; where finding this sect of *Boos* very ripe, and of mighty veneration, and being deceived by the devil, and weary of travelling any further, they thought they had found what they sought for; and so, without more ado, they got seventy-two books of those false tales, of the natives, with some able interpreters, and returned to *China*, where the emperor received them most kindly and joyfully; and

ordered directly, that the said sect should be publicly taught throughout all his dominions. In which miserable blindness they have ever since continued.

I cannot help making an observation in this place, for the honour of the christian religion; and that is, that, in all appearance, this new law which the *Chinese* emperor at that time had heard of, could be no other than the first promulgation of the gospel in and about *Judea*; and its being then preached to *Jews* as well as gentiles, by the holy apostles, which was attended with so many miracles, that it was no wonder the fame thereof should extend to the remotest regions, and reach the ears of the *Chinese* emperor: and this is still the more probable, because, by the nearest calculation that can be made, the time which the emperor of *China* is recorded to have heard of the publication of this new doctrine, agrees punctually with that of the appearance of our Saviour, and the preaching of the apostles. And had the sages sent by that emperor, proceeded as they ought, not only the great empire of *China*, but all the vast territories adjacent, that now lie immers'd in paganism, and the dregs of superstition, might have been converted, and brought to the glorious light of christianity.

Some other sects, as that of *Lanzo*, are but slenderly followed, as is said before, tho' their magicians and necromancers, as *Thay-Boo*, *Thay-Boo-Twe*, *Thay-de-Lie*, are the profelytes and followers thereof, and in great esteem with the princes, and respected by the vulgar, so that they are consulted by both in their most weighty occasions; and they receive their opinions and false predictions as very oracles, believing they speak by divine inspiration, and have the fore-knowledge of future events: wherefore it is not probable, that they were of this sort that were sent to the frontiers for soldiers, as M. Taverniere has it.

I know indeed, that the general rummages sometimes a certain sort of vagabonds that haunt every corner of the kingdom, pretending to be conjurers and fortune-tellers, cheating and misleading thereby the simple and ignorant people, and infecting them with notions contrary to the belief of the sects publicly tolerated. But as the *Tonqueuese* are really very credulous, and ready to embrace almost every new opinion they meet withal, so are they not less tenacious in retaining any notions which they are in possession of, and observe carefully times and seasons, as good and bad; in which they will not undertake any voyages or journey, nor build houses, cultivate grounds, nor bargain for any thing considerable; nor even will they attempt, on ominous days,

BARON. to cure their sick, bury their dead, nor, in a manner, transact any thing without the advice of their soothsayers and blind wizards, who are principally divided into three classes, that is, those who are followers of *Tbay-Boo*, or *Tbay-Boo-Twe*, or *Tbay-de-Lie*, and have not the least sense of their being most grossly cheated and deluded by the fallacious pretensions of those impudent fellows, who live wholly by selling their directions to them, at excessive rates, as the most desirable and current merchandize. And, since these pretended conjurers are so much observed and venerated by the deluded people, I will descend to the particular functions of every one of them, and speak first of *Tbay-Boo*, and his class.

These pretend to declare all such future events as concern marriages, building of houses, and, in general, pretend to foretell the success of any business of consequence. All that come to him, or those of his class, are kindly used for their money, and receive, for answers, what is suppos'd will satisfy them best, but always so ambiguous, as will bear a double and doubtful interpretation. The magicians of this tribe are generally blind, either born so, or come to be so by some accident or other. Before they pronounce their sentence on the proposed question, they take three pieces of copper coin, inscribed with characters, which they throw on the ground several times, and feel what side of it falls uppermost; then prating and mumbling some strange kind of words to themselves, they deliver the result of the conjuration.

Secondly, *Tbay-Boo-Twe*, to whom they resort in all distempers. This class of pretended magicians have their books, by which they pretend to find out the cause and result of all sickness; and never miss to tell the sick party, that his distemper proceeds from the devil, or some water gods; and

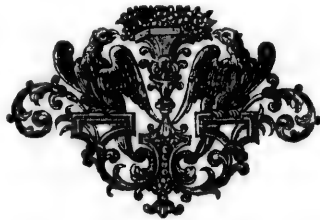
pretend to cure it by the noise of drums, bassons and trumpets. The conjurer of this tribe is habited very antickly, and sings very loud, and makes hideous noises, pronouncing many execrations and blasphemous words, sounding continually a small bell, which he holds in his hand, jumping and skipping as if the devil were really in him; and all this while there is store of victuals prepared for an offering to the devil, but it is eaten by himself: and he will continue this sport sometimes for several days, till the patient be either dead or recovered, and then he can give an answer with some certainty.

It belongs to them to dispose of such as are possess'd by the devil, which is the ultimate of their conjuration, and is commonly effected after this manner. They curse, and most impiously invoke I do not know what demon; and they paint the pictures of devils, with horrible faces, on yellow paper, which is fixed to the wall of the house; then they fall to bawling so terribly, and scream so loud, dancing and skipping, as is most ridiculous, sometimes fearful to see and hear. They also bless and consecrate new houses; and if they be suspected to be haunted, they drive the devil out of them by their conjuration, and the firing of muskets.

Tbay-de-Lie's business is, to be consulted, which are the fittest places for burial of the dead; so that the living relations and kindred may, by this means, be happy and fortunate; and the like follies.

I will speak nothing of *Ba-Cote*, because they are only the pretended witches amongst the baser sort.

As for temples and pagodas, since the *Tonqueuese* are not very devout, there are neither so many, nor those so sumptuous, as I have seen in some of the neighbouring countries; and the preceding plate will give you a sufficient idea of them.



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TRAVELS through EUROPE,

By Dr. JOHN FRANCIS GEMELLI CARERI.

In several LETTERS to the Counsellor AMATO DANIO.

LETTER I.

Containing the Author's journey from NAPLES to VENICE.

Honoured Sir,

Venice, Jan. 25. 1686.

WERE my ambition of gaining renown, and the proud appetite of being an applauded author, equal to the affection and respect I deservedly bear you, I should now certainly forbear giving you any account of my journey, as has been often desired by you, and as freely promised by me. You are very sensible of the occasion of reasonable fear and apprehension: the regard you are pleased to have for me, and all that is mine, will prevail on you to read some of the letters I shall send you, to those able masters, who know how often we have diverted our selves, and made sport with them: and I cannot but foresee, that tho' they will then be silent out of respect to you, as is usual for men when they think ill to comply with another, yet they will not spare, in another place, to lay me open: and one will allege, that my expressions are barbarous; another, that the style is insipid; a third, that the matter is trivial; in which they will find several particulars not mentioned in their books. And in fine, some one will say, if it were his case, he would write in another method. But enough of this, it signifies little, provided you are pleased, for I shall little regard the rest.

Thus, without any other introduction, I must inform you, that I arriv'd yesterday, an hour after night, in this famous city; I say famous, on account of what I have been told of it; for I should be very vain and extravagant, did I, of myself, give it so great an epithet, upon so short a residence, and that in the dark. As soon as I had secur'd my baggage in the inn, I went away to the theatre of S. Luke, to see the opera call'd *La Teodora Augusta*. I am no great proficient in point of musick; never-

theless, so far as the harmony pleas'd me well enough, and many who seem'd to be competent judges, did not find fault with it, I take the liberty to tell you, it was good; yet, in my opinion, inferior to that I heard there before my departure. It is reported, that *Cortona*, the famous singer, will not appear upon the stage this year, to avoid the displeasure of the duke of Saxony, whom he refus'd to go serve. What curious reflections I could now make upon this subject!

— *Sed motos praestat componere fluctus.*

But it is better to lay those swelling waves.

That this letter may not be too short, nor any thing omitted towards affording you diversion, it will be proper to give you an account of my journey. The roads in the province of *Abruzzo*, being very bad, by your advice, I set out, in a horse-litter, for *Chieti*. God forgive you! it is much better to be expos'd to the waves in a little boat; besides the intolerable tediousness of it: for tho' it be but eight miles, we were almost starv'd before we got thither, and at last reach'd *Capua* with that *F. Pio Operario* whom you saw alter night; and yet it is but sixteen miles from *Naples*, and the best road in the world. The next morning, our litter-man resolving to keep company with the *Abruzzo* carrier, we were oblig'd to get up, and set out very early, and consequently had not time to go two miles out of the way, to the village of S. Mary, to view the remains of the ancient *Capua*, Old Capua once head of all *Campania felix*, and haughty rival of *Rome* and *Carthage*. I cannot, in truth, but admire foreigners, who neglect

GEMELLI

to visit those antiquities, and yet are so curious to go to *Pozzuolo*, where perhaps there is less remarkable, tho' many of them on purpose to take notice of such trifles.

Since we are talking of impertinences, you must needs hear some of mine; and therefore I must inform you, that we had not gone many miles from *Capua*, before the horse-litter overturn'd, and a pan of fire my fellow traveller carry'd, so very tender was he, fell upon me. However, the worst of it was, that at night, after travelling thirty-three miles, some mountain, and some bog, we found very bad entertainment, at a dear rate, at the inn of *Tuliverno*, not far from *Venafri*; a wretched dinner the next day at *Acquaviva*, and no better lodging that night at *Castel di Sangro*.

This place is twenty-seven miles from *Tuliverno*, seated at the foot of a mountain whose top is always covered with snow. At break of day we enter'd upon the plain that is five miles over, where, at this time of year, sometimes travellers are either staid with cold, or buried in snow, and proceeded to *Sulmona*, whence we have the celebrated sweetmeats. It is seated in a pleasant plain, inclosed with mountains. About the dusk of the evening we had travel'd thirty miles, and took up our quarters at *Posed*. At length, on *Wednesday*, after eighteen miles riding, I came to *Ciampi*, now the metropolis of the hither *Abruzzo*, and formerly of the people call'd *Marrucini*, as you may well remember. Thus ended the toil of the horse-litter, and of the priest's tenderness.

I design'd to embark at *Pescara*, for *Ancona*; and, in order to it, set out thither a horse-back on *Thursday* morning, being but seven miles distant, but was disappointed; for the sea was boisterous, and so full of foam, that I concluded master *Nephtune* had got cold, and goddy *Galatea* had made a buck re wash his handkerchiefs. But jesting aside, *Pescara* is a fortress of note, on the *Adriatick* sea, furnish'd with good cannon, a garison of an hundred and twenty *Spanish* foot, and a ditch, into which, upon occasion, they can bring the river of the same name. The next day, having no other choice, I rode twenty-eight miles along the shore to *Giulianova*, a town seated on the top of a hill, belonging to the dukes of *Atri*, and still subject to them, where I was most courteously entertain'd by the *Capuchin* fathers. On *Saturday*, having pass'd the borders of the kingdom, near *Acoli*, I got to the *Grotts* by noon; which was owing to the good horses and even road, else I could not so easily have travel'd eighteen miles. Here they shew a church erected to the honour of *S. Lucy*,

in the place where pope *Sixtus Quintus* was born. Some will have it, that *Francis Sforza*, who, after the death of his father-in-law *Philip Vjcenti*, came to be duke of *Venice*, was born in this place. I went to lie that night at *Fermo*, thirteen miles distant. I mounted about break of day on *Sunday*; and, having rode twenty-four miles near the sea, came to *Loretto*, which is a little above two miles up the land. The first thing I did, was visiting the holy house, partly out of devotion, and partly out of curiosity to see a place so renowned and venerable. The chapels on the sides of the high altar, the cupola cover'd with lead, the steeple on the left hand of the gate, the rich shops on the left hand of the square, the stately arches on the right, supporting the dwellings of the canons, the curious fountain in the middle, the noble brass statue of *Sixtus Quintus*, the work of a very great master, and other such things, render the outside prospect extraordinary beautiful. Within appears a sumptuous church, with three isles, and beautiful chapels, a curious brass font, the standard taken from the *Turks* by king *John III.* of *Poland*, at the battle of *Barkan*; and a well contriv'd choir on the left, where twenty-two canons perform the divine office, each of them having at least two hundred crowns a year. That which is properly call'd the holy house, and, we are inform'd by tradition, was brought by angels from as far as *Nazareth*, stands under the cupola, with an ascent of seven steps to it, that is, four to the high altar of the church, where they shew the window at which the angel deliver'd to the blest virgin, the message of the redemption of man; and three more to the level of the three gates caused to be opened by pope *Clement VII.* for the convenience of pilgrims. This house, or rather room, consists of only four brick walls, on the inside whereof appear some strokes, and almost indiscernable signs of ancient painting: I am apt to believe, they were so adorn'd by the faithful in following ages. The length of it is about thirty-two spans, the breadth sixteen, and the height twenty. When the new roof was made to sustain the prodigious number of rich lamps that are always burning there, the materials of the old roof were put under the floor, and part of them applied to make up the door at which it is likely the blest virgin came in and out. The pavement is said to have remain'd at *Nazareth*: upon what ground this is asserted, I know not; or whether it be only tradition that requires this belief of us. The statue of our lady is placed in a niche over the chimney. It is of wood, and, thro' age, of a sort of olive colour. Whether it be the work of *St. Luke*, or no,

is a question upon fact; but we know, that all the images in our parts, which exceed three or four centuries, are attributed to this holy evangelist; this we now speak of, I am piously apt to believe may be one of the true ones. After dinner it was requisite to procure the governor's favour, to see the three wooden porringers, which an interrupted report brought down to us, says were used by the blessed virgin and her son; forasmuch as the canon, who had the keeping of them, had put me off, alleging they could not be shewn after the twenty-second hour, and the more for that two Capuchins were sweeping the holy house, as they daily do. In conclusion, having seen the chimney, which is behind the altar, and again worshipp'd the holy image, I went away to see the treasure. Without any hyperbolic magnifying, I can testify it is inestimable, for the infinite quantity, variety, beauty and value of the church-stuff, vessels and jewels, sent thither as presents, by the devotion of several emperors, kings, and other princes of less note. Among the rest is a vestment, sent by our queen of Spain; on which there are no less than four thousand diamonds embroider'd. I will not speak of any more, lest I should swell to a book.

The armory is well stor'd, and remarkable for the curious and ancient arms, which were the gift of the Duke of Urbino; as also for those taken from the Turks, who were miraculously blinded, when they came with a design to plunder that place. Bacchus's storehouse is much better furnish'd than that of Mars; for there are usually three hundred casks, of an extraordinary magnitude, in fourteen large hir'd vaults, of only the wine growing on the vineyards that belong to the holy house. They shew one of these, which contains four hundred and thirty barrels, or quarter casks, and another but a little smaller, yet so contriv'd that they drew three sorts of wine at the same cock. In short, they take more care of those casks than they do in other places of Raphael Urbin's paintings. I would now willingly tell you something material concerning the city, but I know not what, for in reality there is not any, and I am resolv'd not to pick my fingers and wrong my conscience; therefore, without bubbling to no purpose, I will conclude, acquainting you, that Loretto is a small, but beautiful city, and the suburb it has towards Recaniti is also very fine.

Monday the 14th, setting forward a horseback, about half way I met with the new Cardinal Mellini, returning from being Nuncio in Spain; and having travell'd fifteen miles, came about sun-setting to Ancona, a plentiful and wealthy city, by reason of its famous port, tho' most of the

money is in the hands of the Jews. It has a castle on the top of the hill, the works of it reaching down and joining to the city walls. The garison consists but of thirty-five men, and ten more are quarter'd on the ravelin of the mole. I know not of what use these would be, were there any sprightly souls in Italy at this time, like the Sforzas. The next day I went to Senigaglia, twenty-four miles distant. It stands in a plain, the streets beautiful and wide, and what is much more considerable, the inhabitants are wealthy. The port is form'd by the river Penna, and capable of none but small vessels. I set out from thence immediately in a post-calash, that was returning to Fano, travelling fifteen miles in a short time, along a road by the sea-side, which is most delightful, compar'd with that cur'd way from Loreto to Senigaglia. Not far from the city we pass over a pav'd wooden bridge of a prodigious length, on the Metauro, a river of no small note, among both the Latin and Greek poets, as you know better than I. As to the number of inhabitants, there are about seven thousand in Fano, few more, or less than at Senigaglia; but considering the beautiful structures, the many noble families, and the splendor they live in, it is much preferable to the latter. The theatre is one of the beautifullest, and most magnificent in all Europe, being one hundred and fifty spans in breadth, and four hundred and fifty in length, two thirds whereof are taken up by the stage, which has curious scenes and artificial machines. There are no less than five ranks of boxes, each containing twenty-two, and all neatly painted. Above this theatre is the prison of St. Martin. The castle has no garison at all; and perhaps on this pretence, every peasant, paying fifteen Bayones, which is somewhat better than nine-pence, has leave to wear arms, that is, sword, dagger, and pistols. But the same being used throughout all the province, I am willing to believe, as the best interpretation, that the governing prelates suffer themselves to be led away, by the good opinion conceiv'd of the people of Marca di Ancona, who for the most part are mere gulls, and would not hurt a worm. Provisions are every where cheap and extraordinary good, especially fish.

The next day I first travell'd five miles, to Pesaro; thence ten to Cattolica, and lastly sixteen to Rimini, where I lay. Pesaro is a large city, of sixteen thousand inhabitants, most of them rich, especially the Jews, the country being very fruitful; I observed, that at this time of the year there were collyflowers as plenty, and perhaps more so, than we use to have at Naples. In the great square is the palace of the Gonfalonier, or chief magistrate of the city, and that where

GEMELLI.

Pesaro.

GENELLI. the legate uses to reside, being at present the Cardinal *Spada*; as also a marble fountain, and a noble brass statue, erected in honour of Pope *Urban* the eighth. The castle is guarded by only twelve soldiers. If any attempt should be made, there is little confidence to be repos'd in those few *Swiss* belonging to the cardinal. Some years ago here was a port made by art, with the water of the river; but at present there is no way into it. Without the city are some very curious gardens, belonging to the great Duke of *Tuscany*, and to the lords of *Mojca*.

Cattolica. *Cattolica* is the last town in the territory of *Marca di Ancona*, and is said to be so call'd, because there the *Catbolicks* parted from the *Arians*, who were going to the council of *Rimini*, and of this, besides Cardinal *Ramusinus*, an inscription set up in the middle of the town, is an undeniable testimony. He cannot give you any better account of it, as it is thinly inhabited, and poor, tho' situate at a small distance from the sea; and now the women walk along the shore picking up those bits of wood, the *Adriatick* throws up. **Rimini.** *Rimini* stands upon the coast, and its port is made by the river, that runs close by. The inhabitants, as I was told, are about twelve thousand. In the great square, or market is the place, where they say St. *Anthony* miraculously made the ass adore the blessed sacrament; and at a small distance where the fishes came to hear him preach. In another square is a brass statue of Pope *Urban* the eighth, the governor's palace, and other things of less note, which I omit, as knowing you will not care to read them.

I travell'd fifteen miles after dinner from *Rimini* to *Cesenatico*, a small castle, inhabited by fishermen, where I lay. Here is a canal, which serves instead of a port for small vessels. I set out about break of day, and made choice of the *Ravenna* road, to go to *Bologna*; because the way by *Cesena* and *Forlì* was so deep, and full of sloughs, that none would hire me horses to ride it, for fear they should fail in the middle of the journey. On this side the river *Savi* there is nothing but thick and tall pine trees, forming green and delightful woods; yet not so delightful, but that the thick fogs, rising from the marshes and the salt-pits of the city *Cervia*, almost continually keep the sun beams off them. For my part, I am of opinion, that the poets might, without much wrong to it, have call'd this the land of the *Cimmerians*, the court of the god of sleep, and even *Pluto's* anti-chamber.

RAVENNA. I travell'd twenty miles, and enter'd *Ravenna* at noon. To deal ingenuously, we seldom can come near the point, when we endeavour to form to ourselves an idea of a city from what we read in books. It is

true, the compass of the walls is large; but instead of houses it is all full of orchards, gardens, and farms, with some few remains of antient structures scatter'd among them; and in reality it requires much force of imagination, to persuade one's-self, that it was the seat or residence of the exarchs, or vicars to the *Greek* emperors in *Italy*, for the full space of one hundred eighty three years, and that so many notable things have been done in it, as we find in our histories. The best to be seen there are the churches, either in respect of their venerable antiquity, or the beauty of the structures. In that of *Santa Maria in Portico*, they shew'd me two jars, or pitchers, of weighty porphyry stone, affirming they were some of those, in which our Saviour converted the water into wine, at the wedding of *Cana*, in *Galilee*. Many more are shewn in other Parts of *Italy*; which oblige us to own ourselves much beholden to our ancestors, who took care to bring over such precious relics from the holy land. Over the high altar of the church of the Holy Ghost they shew a little window; at which they confidently assert the Holy Ghost has come in, at least eleven times, in the shape of a dove, to chuse as many bishops, alighting on a stone, which is also preserved there. What can be said beyond this? In the church of St. *Benedict* are to be seen the tombs of the *Gotthib* kings, excepting that of *Theodoricus*. He is said to be bury'd in his own palace, where now is the monastery of *Apollinaris*, tho' it was some time in the round church, under that very stone which his daughter *Amalijunta* made use of, to cover a cupola. The antient port where the *Roman* *Pratorian* navy was wont to be laid up, is not now in a condition to serve. *Innocent* the tenth, caus'd a canal of three miles in length to be cut, which brings up small barks, to carry goods into the city. In the square, or market, which is not very spacious, stands the statues of two saints, their protectors, on two pillars; and not far from them another of brass, representing Pope *Alexander* the seventh. The brass statues I have hitherto mention'd, put me several times in mind of the antient grandeur of *Rome*; and again made me reflect on the infinite number of statues and colossus's, the cities subject to the empire, did in its flourishing days doubtless erect in honour of the emperors.

I perceive this letter now begins to grow tedious, and to tire your Patience; but what remedy? I am now engag'd in writing my journal, and more loth to leave it imperfect, than to write on; and therefore when you have once begun to read, it will be proper to hold on, till you come to the end. You will tell me, The argument does not hold;

Faenza.

Bologna.

hold; and I say, You may make it hold, by reading on; and the reward of your trouble will be the satisfaction of knowing my proceedings, which is no matter to be slighted. I set out from *Ravenna* about three in the afternoon, on horseback, and made such good use of my spurs, that I got to *Faenza* an hour after night fell, having rode twenty miles, and along the road saw the sprouting vines winding about the tall poplars, just as we generally see them in the province of *Terra di Lavoro*. The city seem'd to me as big as *Fano*. The gate I enter'd at was between two towers, standing on the bridge, which joins the city to the other bank of the river. Rising very early, the next morning, I rode five miles to *Castel Bolognese*, and thence as far to *Imola*, a beautiful large city; whence I went twenty miles further by the Post, along a dirty road, to *Bologna*, and got in by day-light. I will not here enlarge, or let my tongue run to extol the plenty of this city, preferring it before *Naples*, as perhaps another would do, and I am well enough inclin'd to it; but, without making comparisons, which are odious, I must tell you, it very well deserves the epithet of *La Grassa*, the fat; for to deal sincerely here is living in clover, and any man may indulge himself in eatables. Do but consider what it must have been — *Troje dum regna manebant*, when in its flourishing days. As for the structures of note, the first place, in my opinion is due to that they call *La Torre Torta*, that is, the crooked tower, nothing inferior for workmanship, to that of *Pisa*, and the other nam'd *Degli Asinelli*, of the asses, which tho' not so well adorn'd, is not only as much, but even more to be admir'd, for its extraordinary and prodigious height. In the next place are observable, the cardinal legate's palace, some others of noble citizens, and a few churches, that is, the *Duomo*, or cathedral, not yet finish'd, that of the sacrament, where the body of St. *Catherine* still remains entire; that of St. *Dominick*, in the right-hand isle whereof hangs a crocodile; that of St. *Petronius*, remarkable for its magnificent high altar, and the pyramid erected on four columns, and reaching to the roof; and that of St. *Stephen*, or the seven churches, rich in miraculous and most precious relics. Next, the greatest and most stately monastery is that of St. *Michael* of the fathers of mount *Olivet*. It is built in the form of a semicircle, on a hill that over-looks the whole city, so that no place in all the country round about affords a finer prospect. In short, all the buildings are embellish'd with curious vaults and arches, by help whereof a man may walk two or three miles dry, in sight of all proud *Juno's* malice. The publick schools

are also a noble structure. The arches about their court are supported by good columns, and the church which stands opposite to the entrance, is adorn'd with excellent pictures. The professors of civil and canon law, use to divert themselves in a room on the left hand, till the hour of reading comes; and in another on the right the professors of other sciences. They are in all seventy-three, the two chief whereof have a salary of three thousand *Italian* pounds, which is six hundred *Roman* crowns; the others less and less, according to their professions and seniority, so that the lowest have but forty ducatoons a year. About the upper arches, are the schools orderly dispos'd, in which there is not a handful of the wall without some inscription, or memorial, in marble, painting, or gilt plaister work, serving to transmit to posterity the names of the cardinal protectors, of professors, and even of scholars. Would to God they could all as easily obtain the perfection of what they study! The hall for anatomy is also richly adorn'd with statues, in the nature of a theatre. In these schools they read four hours before dinner, and as many after, according to the order set down in the list of the professors. In other respects *Bologna* pleases me well, for it has near ninety thousand inhabitants, all of a good and pleasant disposition. The women wear some straw hats. They are not so reserv'd either in church, or elsewhere, as the *Neapolitans*, who turn away their shouts wheresoever they see a man; in short, they are not over-nice in point of conversation, and those of quality are somewhat more pert than is decent, and never give over chatting and prating when the subject pleases them; but their language is so short and affected, that a stranger cannot forbear laughing at them. I saw the opera call'd, The coronation of *Darius*, at the theatre of the *Malvezzi*, and it prov'd indifferent good; yet I thought it much inferior to ours, both for musick, singing, and scenes. The other company, call'd *de Formagliari*, represented *Junius Brutus*; but I had not time to see it before my departure. This is all the account I can give you of *Bologna*. I had like to have forgot, that the custom is here, when they bury batchelors, to put a flower into their hands, as it were to reward their constancy, which never yielded to woman. I should approve of the practice, if every batchelor never had any thing to do with women; but the innocence of our forefathers is not to be found in our days; and even boys will be thought cock-sparrows.

Tuesday the 22d, I went into a cover'd boat, with the common post for *Venice*, at three in the afternoon, if I mistake not, and having run twenty miles upon an arm of the river *Reno*, came about break of day

GEMELLI.

GEMELLI. day the 23d to *Malo*, a place inhabited by wretched fishermen; where removing into such another boat I went twenty miles farther, on a canal of standing water, to *Ferrara*. **FERRARA.** This city is not very wholsome by reason of its flat situation, and the water running round in the ditch, and therefore, tho' the compass of its walls be one half greater than that of *Bologna*, yet it contains not above twenty thousand inhabitants. In the square, or market place, stands a brass statue on horseback, representing that duke *Borgia*, who said, he would be *Cesar* or nothing; and another of the marquess *Leonelli*, who was also some time lord of *Ferrara*.

*Dii multa neglecti dederunt
Hesperie mala luctuosa.*

That is, *The slighted gods sent many calamities upon disconsolate Italy.* The castle stands low, and the ditch of it is filled with the same water of the river *Reno*, which they pass over on two long bridges secur'd by four corps de garde. The place of arms is large enough for any military exercise; and in it a marble statue of pope *Clement VIII.* with good cazerns for the garrison, amounting to four hundred men.

Going aboard towards sun-setting, on another canal, I went on three miles; and, about three hours in the night, remov'd into another boat on the river *Po*, often saying to myself, Who knows which of these poplars was sifter to the unfortunate *Phaeton*? Thus the night passing away, what in sleep, and what in thinking of such a strange metamorphosis, we found we had run thirty-five miles three hours before day. Then taking up my small baggage, as the gipsies do, I went into another boat on the river *Adige*; and running along, in sight of good inns, for the space of twenty-seven miles, arriv'd at *Chiozza* about two in the afternoon. This city is inhabited by about twelve thousand people, most of them fishermen and gardeners; nor does its situation deserve better, for it stands in a marshy plain, and the water of a great canal running quite round, makes the air unfit

Chiozza.

for lungs that are any thing tender. It is beholden for this to the river *Adige*, from which they go to it over two long wooden bridges. We held on our course hence, along a piece of land well defended with piles against the violence of the sea; and having, in our way, had sight of *Palestrina*, five miles distant from *Chiozza*, came thro' several canals and roundings, into the neighbourhood of *Malamocco*, a handsome city enough, and of good trade. Here were twenty-six merchant ships, of several nations, kept off by the shoals from going up to *Venice*; and, among the rest, an *English* vessel, which celebrated its captain's obsequies with much firing of cannon. In short, as was said above, I landed an hour after night in this city, after nine miles run on the water. But now perhaps you'll believe I was tir'd with my voyage, as, beyond all controversy, you are with my letter. Quite contrary! there went with us a certain tippler, so very comical, especially when the wine was got into his head, that he could not possibly speak three words to the least purpose. Sometimes not knowing whether he was in the world in the moon, or in an oven, he fell to holding forth, making such curious speeches, so full of barbarisms and insipid babbling, that no learned men could possibly, with ever so much art, have put them together; and compar'd with him, our *Attilius* would have pass'd for a *Demosthenes*. To complete our entertainment, we were honour'd with the conversation of two damsels of *Romagna*,

Che molte genti ser già viver grame.

Who had brought many a man to a morsel of bread; yet I could not forbear wishing them their hearts full of such goods. Now indeed I have no more to write, and the pen is ready to drop from my weary fingers, and therefore I intreat you, if you are not quite tir'd with this long tale, to salute all friends in my name, every one in particular, without my making an exact catalogue of them, whilst, expecting your commands, I remain, with all respect, &c.

LETTER II.

Of the greatness of Venice, the carnival, the nobility, theatres, &c.

PRAY, Sir, observe how punctual I am in keeping my word, since I rather chuse to be troublesome, than to omit acquainting you with all I daily happen to see or hear. I persuade myself, that if you have not read all that epistle, or rather the long story I sent you four days ago, you

have at least cast an eye upon the top of it, and consequently are inform'd, that I am in *Venice*, and, if you please, you may add, in perfect health, and found as a roach, at your command, which is the main point. As God shall save you, lay aside your gravity, and conform a little to the genius

of

Venice, Jan. 29, 1686.

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of the carnival season, as I did when I came into this city; for I am not able to forbear being led away, in writing, by the extravagant itch that possesses me, and the Bacchanal fury that runs in my veins. What do you think on't? Don't I write as a pedantick schoolmaster talks? I will now, in the first place, describe you the city of Venice, such as I have found it in these few days. Venice is a large, magnificent and plentiful city, built for the security, and delightful liberty of all sorts of persons; and govern'd by all the rules of a most excellent, and, by long experience, approv'd policy. Do but observe what I am about to say, and you will plainly perceive the truth of my assertion. As to the first part of it, no man in the world can deny it, if he does but reflect, that it contains three hundred thousand inhabitants, all well to pass, thanks to their great trade, especially into the Levant; besides, there are seventy-two parishes, and fifty-nine monasteries of both sexes, a number not at all contemptible, if we please to call to mind the occasion of the interdict of Paul V. above fifteen hundred bridges, which join the seventy-two islands; above two hundred stately palaces along the famous canal of Rialto; and lastly, that it is full eight miles in compass. My second article plainly verifies itself, inasmuch as the situation is wonderful strong, and therefore chosen to be the retreat, I know not whether of fishermen, or of noble families, flying from the cruelty of Attila the Hun, about the year 422. As for the charming liberty, it is such as pleases the noblest, and best inform'd nations in Europe; and, tho' it be very chargeable to them, the Germans, Poles, English, and French, never fail coming every year, at this time, to enjoy the excellent opera's, entertainments, balls, and all other sorts of diversions; and the more for that every person is allow'd to go mask'd into all places, concealing both the sex and countenance. Yet I do not think the liberty allow'd the women, in this particular, altogether commendable; and it is certain, that their going about with other masks they meet in the street, at inns, and at the Ridotto, eating sweet-meats, and drinking muscadine wine, is often the occasion of disorders. This very day, a husband had like to have kill'd his wife, they not knowing one another before they came into the inn, had not the good man of the house prevented it. However it is, such accidents daily happen; yet no doubt it is a great matter, that every one may go about where he pleases, without being disturb'd by any body. Since I have mention'd the Ridotto, you must understand, that it is otherwise called the devil's house, being a

Vol. VI.

palace, in the several rooms whereof there are about an hundred tables for gaming, which are worth to the republick at least an hundred thousand crowns a year. So much money is made of the cards and lights paid by the nobility, who alone are allow'd to keep a bank. Hither all the masks retire about the dusk of the evening, for at other times none but noblemen, and absolute princes may go in, and they generally play at basset. All is done in silence, laying down the quantity of money every one designs to venture, on what card he pleases, all other particulars being mark'd down with bits of card; and, in the same manner, he that wins is paid without any hesitation or controversy. It is certainly a pleasant sight to behold so many strange fashions of cloaths, and ways of expressing themselves; and that the gamblers should so little value their money, and sometimes their whole estates. I go thither frequently; and am the better pleas'd, because I see their pleasure disturb'd by their losings, and my own satisfaction noway cross'd; forasmuch as I am there only a spectator, without intermeddling in what they do; and indeed, were a man to write a play, he could no where make better remarks on the several passions, than at the Ridotto.

*Mille hominum species, & rerum discolor usus:
Velle suum cuique est, nec voto creantur uno.*

There are a thousand sorts of men, and as much variety of fashions: Every man has his will, without complying with any one.

As to the point of liberty, it is beyond all credibility; but no man must presume to look into the government of the commonwealth; for it is of the nature of the cancer, which none can handle, without faring the worse. As to other particulars, in the day time, it is frequent to see officers beaten, and their prisoners rescu'd by brothers and sons, with extraordinary impunity and freedom. Tho' the nobility absolutely lord it over the common sort, yet, in outward appearance, they are not very imperious or haughty towards them, but very familiarly permit them to be cover'd in their presence; which, I think, is very requisite in commonwealths, to preserve peace and civil unity. Besides, to avoid being thought proud, which would render them odious to their inferiors, they walk about the streets without any attendance, and sometimes with a small parcel or bundle under their upper garment; and thus, laying aside all ostentation and shew of luxury, they exercise a most absolute sovereignty. They wear a long vest down to their ancles, of black cloth, with great wide sleeves; in winter, lin'd and edg'd with furs, and in summer

Gambler.

Politeness
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of nobles.

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summer with some slight silk. On the left shoulder hangs another piece of cloath, about four spans long, and two in breadth, to keep them from the rain. To deal ingeniously with you, I am of opinion, it is the same as the *toga* among the ancient Romans; as the aforesaid veil, or upper garment tho' long, may be used instead of the senators *stola clavata*, or *latioclavium*; for it plainly appears by a certain place in *Atheniensis*, that the *toga* was once square. Besides that, tho' this sort of garment be also common to lawyers and physicians, however, the nobles do not wear it before they are twenty-five years of age: and whereas the Romans, less discretely, allow'd all men the *toga virilis*, which was the manly habit, at seventeen years of age, the *Venetians* do not permit it to be worn till twenty-five; excepting those thirty-five youths which are yearly chosen by lot on St. Barbara's day, that they may wear it at eighteen. On their heads they wear a little woollen cap, with a thicker fur about it than the rest. The girdle is of leather, with a buckle, and other ornaments of silver.

I am now well enter'd upon the matter, and have so far play'd the republican and politician, that methinks I have a whole Roman senate in my head, with all the families of the *Porcii*, *Fabricii*, *Sulpicii*, *Calpurnii*, and *Cecilii*, but not the *Cornificii* and *Cornelii*. It is not at all agreeable to the carnival, especially for one that is at Venice, to enter upon politicks: and I question not but that you think with your self, where is the diversion I promis'd myself, in reading the beginning of this letter? and when will this good man give over his tediousness, and writing long letters? If so, I have done; for I can grow weary of writing; but then you will want the best, that is, what relates to theatres, and is the third part of my description. Then let my opportunity prevail upon your patience. There are several theatres in Venice. That of St. Luke, mention'd in my last, contains an

Theatres
at Venice.

hundred and fifty boxes. St. Angelo, where I saw *Jugurtha* king of *Numidia* excellently acted, has an hundred and thirty-six. In that of *Zana*, or *John* of St. *Mefes*, if I mistake not, I counted an hundred and fifteen, (small enough) when I was there on Saturday, to see *Clearbus* of *Negropent*. The following night I saw *Dido* raving in that of St. *John* and *Paul*; and I assure you, it was nothing inferior to any of those we so much applauded there, either for excellent singing, or curious scenes: it contains an hundred and fifty-four boxes. I have not yet seen the theatre of *Grimani*, but am told, it is finer than all the rest, and has an hundred and sixty-two boxes richly gilt; but there they pay four *Italian* livres, which is better than three shillings entrance, and thirty-two pence for a seat; whereas, in the others, they give but thirty-two pence entrance, and twenty for a seat, or little more. St. *Samuel* and St. *Cassianus* are two other noble theaters, but not for opera's in musick. And, to conclude, the square of St. *Mark* may be also call'd a theatre; for there are abundance of diversions, volting, dancing on the ropes, and puppet-shews, but, above all, variety of pleasant fights and conversation.

It remains to speak something to the third point, that is, the government; but what shall I do now? my paper will hold no more, and it is too late to scribble another sheet. D'ye think I shall not write to you again the next week? I refer that account till then, when perhaps I may be able to do it better, and upon more solid information than at present. We have here a mighty report of the magnificence of your viceroy, both as to masks and opera's; it would grieve me to be so far from him, were there not so much pleasure in travelling; however, I beg you will give me some account of it, as fully as your important affairs will permit: thus, with my commendations to yourself and friends, I remain, &c.

LETTER III.

Of the government of Venice, the great council-chamber, the armory, the Doge's attendance to church, and a notable story.

Venice, February 1686.

IN pursuance of my promise, and at the same time to satisfy you, I have these days apply'd myself, with all possible care, to get some solid information concerning the government of this city; but am of opinion, I have wasted my breath and my time; for their methods are kept wonderful secret, and we can only conjecture at them by the effects: and, in short, all, I believe I have been able to discover, is, that it is

this same concert the *Venetians* are beholden to for the preservation of their state. There is no question to be made, but that *Amelot de la Houffaye's* relation is very fine and curious, and the contents of it not only likely, but almost palpable demonstration of what he proposes to lay open; yet am I of opinion, that the greatest part of it is rather the product of his own brain, than any information received from others, the men

Secretary of
Venetians.

Healing.

Great
council-
chamber.

men of quality here being always very reserv'd, and upon their guard, tho' others be never so ingenious in diving into them. To confirm the last point relating to the description in my former letter, I must again declare to you, that since we see this republick support itself with so much honour and reputation for so many ages, it must of necessity be allow'd this commendation, of being govern'd by the rules of the most refin'd policy. This is the way men judge, deducing the causes from the effects. And tho' experience shews us, that all things which are excellently contriv'd, do not equally succeed, yet, for the most part, we find, that fortune is the consequence of prudence, and that those which are best order'd, have generally the most prosperous event.

Now, as for the magistrates who govern, I will not pretend to give you any particular or general account of them, because I remember to have often seen the books of *Contarini* and *Giannotti* in your hands; so that I might better be inform'd by you in that point, than otherwise. But as to the place where they assemble, I must acquaint you, that the chamber of the great council is all over masterly painted, and will easily hold a thousand men. There are rows of benches about so order'd, that tho' there are seats on both sides, no man turns his back upon another, but they are all face to face. At one end of this hall, where the floor is somewhat raised, is the *Doge's* seat, fixed in the wall, with benches on both sides. On that which is on his right sit three counsellors, and one of the heads of the *Quarantie*, or council of forty; and on his left, a like number of counsellors, and the other two heads of the *Quarantie*. Opposite to the *Doge*, that is, at the other end of the hall, sits one of the heads of the council of ten, and at a small distance, one of the advocates of the commons. In the middle are two *Censors*, some steps above the floor of the hall: and to conclude, in the angles are the old and new auditors.

I have taken great pleasure these days in hearing some trials before the council of twelve, and the *Quarantie*; for the advocates did not talk, but roar; not argue, but scold; and that their way of pleading would make a statue burst with laughing. On the other hand, they have this very commendable custom, that they only endeavour to gain the judges by proper words, and arguments drawn from natural reason, and well digest'd, according to the rules of rhetoric, without perplexing themselves with quotations and precedents: the reason whereof perhaps is, because those judges are not always very well read in the civil, and much less in the canon law; and there-

fore no proofs are at first offer'd, but only a plain bill of what is requir'd. Besides, the most famous advocate, in any affair of the greatest consequence, is not allow'd to speak above an hour and an half; a custom, as I take it, observed by the ancients, who measur'd the time allotted for that purpose, by a water hour-glass; whence they said *dare aquam*, and *dicere ad horam*; that is, to allow water, which was the measure of the time, and to speak by the hour: as I think I have read in *Quintilian*; and once observ'd a curious place of *Philosophy* in the life of *Apollonius Thyanus*. Those who spoke by this rule, *dicbant ad clepsidram*, talk'd by the water hour-glass; and therefore *Martial*, scoffing at one *Cæcilianus*, said,

*Septem clepsidras magna tibi voce petenti,
Arbiter invitus, Cæciliæ, dedi.
At tu multa diu dicis: vitreæque repentem
Ampullis potas semisusinus aquam.
Ut tandem saties vocemque, sitimque, rogamus,
Jam de clepsidra, Cæciliæ, bibas.*

Which is to this effect. *Cæcilianus*, the judge, much against his will, allows you to plead whilst seven glasses are running, which you demand with much clamour. You talk much a long while together, and to refresh you, take off several glasses of warm water. That you may at length satiate your voice and your thirst, we intreat you, *Cæcilianus*, to drink out of the hour-glass.

But methinks, to repeat such things to you, who are so well acquainted with them, by continual reading of good authors, is like carrying of flowers to *Flora*, and fruit to *Alcinous*. However it is, the judges give their opinions after this manner: To denote the affirmative judgment, they put a white ball, made of linen, into a vessel of the same colour; for the negative, a green ball into a green vessel; and in a doubtful case, a reddish one, which neither affirms nor denies, into a red vessel; all this in open court, and before the parties themselves. The best custom, in my mind, is, that every one may be there present with his cap or hat on his head, perhaps in token of liberty, or even mask'd, as every one pleases. But what a heinous crime this would be in *Naples*!

Adjoining to the grand council, is the armory, not furnish'd with any great store of arms, but with the curiouslest and rarest of armour in *Europe*; for, besides what the republick itself has bought at several times, and upon fundry occasions, a great quantity has been presented them by the most potent monarchs, very wonderful both for workmanship and value. Among the rest

Cæciliæ.

Philos. in
stratus, in the life of
Apollonius Thyanus, vita apoll.
lib. 6.

Martial,
lib. 6. epig.
35.

Great
council-
chamber.

Pleadings.

The arms
of arms.

Secrecy of
Venetians.

GRILLI. is remarkable, an engine, which at once fires four thousand muskets, and might be of good use upon any mutiny of the people, or such other sudden accident. There are innumerable *Turkish* colours, tho' there must be more of the *Venetians* at *Constantinople*. Among the greatest rarities, is a crystal fountain, and *St. Mark's* head, drawn with a pen, in which the strokes are not plain lines, but contain the whole gospel of our Saviour's Passion, almost invisible to the eye, so that it cannot be read without a very convex magnifying glass. The provost marshal of *Venice* call'd the great captain, has charge of this place, and when I was there I had like to have taken him for a bishop, for he had on a long purple robe, lin'd with crimson damask, and edg'd with furs, and a cap on his head like those the noblemen wear. This post is worth three thousand ducats a year.

Rarities.

On *Candlemas Day* in the evening, I went to *Santa Maria Formosa*, because the *Doge* was to be there, according to antient custom. Touching the original of this practice, it is to be observ'd, that in former ages, the most beautiful maids in *Venice*, and the adjacent ports on the continent, were given in marriage to those who offer'd most money for them; and then that money was distributed among the ugliest, for them to get husbands by their portions. This good custom having multiply'd the people, another yet better was introduced, which was, that after the betrothing, all the maidens were conducted back to *St. Pietro a Castello*, call'd *Olivole*, carrying their portion with them, and there they staid all *Candlemas* night. The bridegrooms coming in the morning, withall their kindred, they heard the high mass together, and then the nuptial ceremonies being perform'd, they return'd home joyfully with their beloved brides. The *Istrians*, who were then enemies to the city, knowing this custom, laid hold of the opportunity, and coming over privately by night, in well-rigg'd vessels, carry'd off both the maids and their portions, before any could rescue them. This accident causing a mighty uproar in *Venice*, abundance of vessels were fitted out in an hour; but particularly by the inhabitants of *Santa Maria Formosa's* ward, who overtaking the ravishers at *Caorle*, where they were dividing the booty, made a most bloody slaughter of them, and brought home again the afflicted ladies, with all the rest that had been taken away. These people being order'd by the nobility boldly to ask any reward for their bravery, answer'd, We desire nothing but that you be oblig'd, in memory of this action, to come once a year, with your prince, to our church. The *Doge* reply'd, And what if it should happen to rain on that

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day? Then, said they, we will send you hoods to keep you dry, and if you are thirsty we will also make you drink. In pursuance of which promise, the joyners, and fruiterers, send the prince two hoods on *Candlemas* day, with two bottles, the one of white the other of red wine, stopp'd with oranges, which are afterwards plac'd on two stands by the high altar in the said church. Such a sort of ceremony is perform'd by the fathers of mount *Chio* towards the patriarch, on Ascension-day, presenting him with a bason full of pick'd chett-nuts.

Being come into the church, I saw, in the first place, a canopy of crimson damask set up for the *Doge*, on the right side of the altar, all the wall being hung with the same.

When it was time to begin the even song, he sat down under it, and the *French* ambassador at a small distance from him. On both sides sat several senators and counsellors, some more some less raised up from the ground, according to their degree and quality. When the *Magnificat* was begun, he took a lighted candle into his hand, and, the solemnity being over, went away to his boat.

The attendance was as follows, first went the clergy of the church with their crofs, then follow'd the senators and counsellors, according to their rank, clad in crimson damask, and such of them as had been ambassadors, by way of distinction, had an edging of gold-colour cloth embroider'd. Next came two of the *Doge's* courtiers, he on the right carrying a cushion for him to kneel on, and the other a little folding stool, like those the bishops use upon some occasions. Then the *Doge* himself had an under garment, or tunic, of a rich white silk, and the upper or vest, crimson lin'd in ermin; his cap was also of white silk, with the usual ducal point, or horn. He is of stature low, but of a good constitution, tho' seventy years of age, very pleasant, well spoken, good, and gracious. After him, besides the person carrying the train, came a nobleman with a naked tuck in his hand, and another courtier carrying the umbrella. The two *Gondolas*, or boats, which he and all the company went in, were curiously glazed and adorn'd with a beautiful covering of crimson damask, on which were his arms, and those of *St. Mark*. Each of them was rowed by four men, clad in red. The great captain also appear'd that day in his robes, his very upper garment being of crimson damask, edg'd with furs of the same colour. In short, he looks like something more than a mean provost, in his habit and behaviour.

The next day the *Doge* went to *S. Mark's*, with the same attendance, but clad in white brocade, the upper garment of gold, and

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the under of silver. At his entering into the church he had holy water brought him by a canon; and then he went into the choir and fate down before the high altar, on a seat made in the wall like a pulpit, without a canopy. Close by, on a low seat, was the *French* embassador, and the emperor's, the *Spanish* never being present, on account of some controversy about precedence; but they had a desk to kneel at without cushions. After the *Doge* had kiss'd the Gospel, and been thrice incens'd, the embassadors kiss'd it, and each was twice incens'd: After the consecration, the same was repeated, every senator was once incens'd, that is, the censor once wav'd to him, and kiss'd the image of St. *Mark*, as the others had done before. Four canons came twice and bow'd to the *Doge*, and he at the offertory gave them a piece

of gold. When out of the church, he stopp'd before the giants, and having dismiss'd all those great men, retir'd to his apartment.

I cannot at present acquaint you with any thing else that is curious, except that yesterday the council of ten sat, on account of a barbarous murder, committed on a design of robbing, by one *Andino Furno* of *Torino*, on the body of his master, who was a good priest; and this very day he was beheaded between the columns of the *Brejo*, or the publick place for voting, and his body quarter'd, a great multitude looking on; for no man has been executed these four years. I am sorry this letter should end with a doleful relation; but I ought to be much more concern'd for troubling you so long with my simple tales, so wishing you all happiness, &c.

LETTER IV.

Of the arsenal, mint, Jews quarter, churches, &c.

Venice, Feb. the 12th, 1636.

I Have been above this hour puzzling my brain, to begin to write handsomely; and whether it be my misfortune, or my dullness that occasions it, I do not see any likelihood of succeeding; so that this bout, instead of patience, you must afford me your compassion, looking on me as a man quite beside myself among so many opera's, plays, masks, sports, entertainments, and delights; but now give me leave to acquaint you, in short, with what I have seen this week.

The famous arsenal of this city, is a place wall'd in, about three miles in compass. Here about two thousand men are continually at work, upon all things necessary for ships, either of war or merchants. Here are great numbers of galleys, galleasses, tranports, and other great ships; some of them newly begun, others further advanc'd, and others finished, under very large and spacious arches; besides those taken from the *Turks*, which lie about in several places, as monuments of the *Venetian* valour. In one place you may see a numerous train of artillery, with all things belonging to it; in another match, ball, bombs, grenades, and all such sorts of inventions. Here are breast-plates, belly-pieces, helmets, and bucklers; there pikes, swords, scymitars, spears, bows, and guns; there sails, rudders, cables, each of them in a several storehouse. In short, this looks like the palace of *Mars*, furnish'd both with armour for defence, and weapons for slaughter; so that they can in an hour fit out fifty galleys, and twenty galleasses.

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The mint is under the court of the procurators in St. *Mark's* square, where they coin gold, silver, and brais, not with a mill, but the hammer; and in some rooms there are chests of money, belonging to private citizens, who leave it there for more security, as we use to put it into the banks.

The *Jews* quarter is a spacious place, and has something in it worth a curious man's observation; as the school where they teach *Hebrew*, and several synagogues. I went into one call'd the *Spanish*, because those of that nation meet in it, and saw those wretches sitting on long benches, saying their fruitless prayers, with hoods on their heads, and a white clout on their shoulders, with tassels at the four corners. Their *Rabbi* sat at one end of the room on a chair, somewhat raised from the ground, who cry'd out like a mad man, the other *Jews* answering at times. I was full of admiration when I saw five books taken from under the altar, written on vellum, being kept between two tables cover'd with silk, and silver plates. They were carried to the *Rabbi* for him to read a while, according to their superstitious rites. I was told they were the books of *Moses*, and that when they were to be copy'd, the transcriber must be a month in purifying himself for that work, not eat any thing on the days he writes, and make fresh ink in a very clean vessel; adding, that in case one single point were amiss, the whole copy would be look'd upon as erroneous. Next I went up to the galleries where the women meet, where I found a bride, who told me,

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GEMELLI. she had been a month upon her purification, before she could be admitted to that place.

Churches. As for the churches I have hitherto seen, the finest in my opinion are, that of the bare-foot Carmelites, remarkable for its famous marble frontispiece, and the sixteen statues within it; *La Salute*, which is oval, and adorn'd both within and without, with incomparable marble statues; that of St. *John and Paul*, which is spacious enough, and has many chapels, embellish'd with many marble statues, especially that of our lady. In this church-yard, or a large pedestal, stands a brass statue a horseback, representing *Bartholomew Coglione* of *Bergamo*, a renowned soldier in his time, and as such remarkable at the famous battle of *Lepanto* against the *Turks*. That of St. *George*, of the fathers of *Cassino*, is also rich in statues, both brass and marble, and valuable for its magnificent choir. The library of this place must be allow'd to be one of the best in the city, as well for the number as the variety and choice of books, not to mention the curious binding, the fine cases, all shut up with the clearest glasses, and the noble statues and pictures; for in my opinion, the true ornament of libraries consists in the books themselves, and all the rest is the contrivance of idle persons, who do not much apply themselves to reading. The garden also deserves to be taken notice of for its stately walks, most artfully adorn'd with tall and thick cypress trees, and odoriferous myrtles, and cover'd over with several choice vines.

Great distance of the church from the city.

I shall not say any thing of *S. Mark* at this time, for fear of growing too tedious; but shall reserve it for the next week. I shall now only add, that the cloaths here are every where excessive costly, and the masks wonderful extravagant, thanks to the vast multitude of strangers resorting hither this year; and many things would have been

done, had not the senate forbid all persons wearing gold or silver, much less jewels; as also sitting to talk together under the arches of *St. Mark*. However, no man forbears diverting himself as he best likes. There is continual revelling and dancing; gaming in all parts; every where comedies and serenades; and to say all in a word, *Venice* at these times is the habitation of the graces, and of all sorts of delight. Yet amidst these universal pleasures, some things happen which provoke tears, or at least compassion. Yesterday, in the afternoon, a new-married man carry'd his wife mask'd into the afore said place of *St. Mark*, where he stepping a little aside upon some occasion, she was taken away by two masks, who having feasted with her at an inn, vanish'd, and the poor wretch being left by herself, was fain to pawn her bracelets to the host, for the mischievous entertainment. Is not this as pleasant an adventure as any you have heard at home? But if I should tell you that I am myself become a knight-errant, would it not make you laugh? On *Saturday*, as soon as I got into the street, a mask took me by the hand, having a scarlet coat on his back, with gold lace, a garment much used here, and invited me to go drink some muscadine wine. This he did after such a manner, and as familiarly, as if he had been very long well acquainted with me; so that suspecting nothing, I freely went along with him; but when I came to unmask to see who it was, alas! I found a woman. God knows what art I used to get off clear from her, being well satisfy'd to pay the reckoning and go about my business. Observe how warily a man must walk to avoid being insnar'd. Methinks I have writ enough, or at least laziness persuades me so, and therefore with commendations to my friends, &c.

LETTER V.

Of *St. Mark's church and square.*

Venice, Feb. the 19th, 1686.

St. Mark's church and place

TO come directly to the point, I do not question but that the mighty fame spread abroad throughout the world of *St. Mark's church*, has rais'd in you an earnest desire to hear something of it, as I once had myself; and therefore I believe my time will not be ill spent in giving you such a general idea of it as if you were to see it drawn in perspective. To begin with the place, or square, represent to your self before the said church, a space five hundred foot long, and one hundred and thirty in breadth, all inclosed with stately uniform buildings, and

extraordinary beautiful, being adorned with curious portico's. They all belong to the publick, which reserves those on the left for the dwellings of the procurators, and lets out all the rest. The *Brojo*, being the place where the noblemen walk, is another space four hundred foot in length, and one hundred and thirty in breadth, which might be call'd a part of the afore said square, beginning at the steeple and terminating by the shore; and here stand two columns of an extraordinary magnitude, the one bearing the statue of *St. Theodorus*, the other the lion

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lion of St. Mark, and between these two, criminals are executed: St. Theodorus is on the right, because he was patron of Venice, before St. Mark's body was brought from Alexandria, in 827. The Doge's palace stands not in the aforesaid square, but behind the church; and there, as I think I have writ to you before, all the magistrates meet, in several apartments. Before the gate of it are two columns, erected as a memorial, that there a Doge's head was chopp'd off, which was Mario Falerio, in the year of our Lord 1355, for having conspir'd against his country. The church is said to have been built in 828, and perhaps not as it is at present; however it was, it seems to be a piece of Greek architecture, having five isles, with as many cupola's on them, the outides of them cover'd with lead, and within adorn'd with exquisite Mosaic work. Within the church are thirty-six columns of most curious marble, two foot diameter; besides the four, on which the most remarkable passages of the old and new Testament are excellently carv'd, and which support the beautiful arch over the high altar; and four others of the brightest transparent alabaster, adorning the tabernacle where the blessed sacrament is kept. All the floor of the church is also adorn'd with Mosaic work, of a great value, by reason of the surprising contexture of many hieroglyphicks, contriv'd, as is reported, by Giacchino Abate. Every man assigns those figures the interpretation he pleases; either as denoting future revolutions in Italy, or to the succession of popes; just as the *Elia*, *Lactia*, *Crispis* of Bologna, which every one will have to denote something of his own profession, and even the chymists find their own mysteries in it. For my part, I do not regard these deceitful enigmatical oracles, which may be expounded as accidents happen. For instance, among other things, there are some lions lying on the ground, very lean, and others very fat, opposite to them in the midst of the water; importing, that the Venetians shall be great and potent, as long as they shall only apply themselves to maritime affairs. On the walls hang the gilded arms of former Doges; and in one particular place they shew'd me three figures, cut on a piece of marble, fix'd in the wall; being those of our Saviour, the blessed Virgin, and St. John Baptist, which a holy artist carv'd instead of Jupiter, Juho, and Mercury, and therefore was put to death by the emperor Dioclesian, as the story tells us. They also shew another stone, and say, it is the same on which Christ stood, when he preach'd between Tyre and Sidon; on which Abraham would have sacrific'd his son, and Moses receiv'd the tables of the law, from the hand of God. Besides, another stone

lain'd with blood, on which St. John Baptist was beheaded, whose ashes they will have to be preserv'd under the altar, being brought with the aforesaid stones, by the Doge Vitalis Michele, about the year 1095, when he was captain general for the republic, in the general league for recovery of the holy land; and perhaps these worthy persons will say, certain twisted columns brought from Jerusalem, and taken out of the temple of Solomon, as is reported, were then also transported from Jerusalem to St. Mark's. I could here make you a long dissertation upon this sort of things, were it not for fear of being tedious to my own self; therefore to proceed, I must inform you, that the greatest ornament belonging to the majestick portico, before the great gate, consists in two mares as big as the life, and most masterly cast in Corinthian brasse. Those who have little or no knowledge in antient history, invent a thousand tales and fables concerning them. Some affirm, they were made by the people of Rome, in honour of Nerva, when he triumph'd over the Parthians; remov'd thence by Constantine to his New Rome, and plac'd in the Hippodrome; and lastly, when Constantinople was taken by the Venetians and French, sent to Venice by Marino Zen, the first podetta, and there long kept in the arsenal, but their beauty and value being afterwards better known, they were plac'd where they now stand. All this sounds well enough, except Nero's triumphing over the Parthians; and that Zen, who understood such things perfectly well, should neglect assigning them a proper place. Not far from hence they shew'd me a statue, holding its finger on its mouth, as enjoying silence, and it represents the architect of this noble structure; as it by that dumb language he denoted, that deraction itself could object nothing against the perfection of his work. The church here has five brasse gates, two whereof are constantly open'd, two others upon certain festivals, and the fifth is always shut, I know not for what mystery conceal'd from us mortals.

It is farther to be observ'd, that this church is serv'd by twenty-six canons, twelve of which daily perform the divine service in it; the others being curates in several parts of the city, are not oblig'd to be there, unless upon some solemn festivals. The choice of them is in the Doge, who takes them from among the petty canons belonging to the same church. They are subordinate to a chief, or dean, who is independent of the patriarch; and besides that he uses all the episcopal vestments, and blesses the people, he, in his own church, confers the four lesser orders.

There is no question to be made, but that the body of the holy evangelist was brought

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brought from *Alexandria to Venice*; yet can it not be positively affirm'd in what place it lies; tho' most men believe it to be plac'd in the high altar, where still is to be seen the rich gold and silver furniture, taken from the altar of St. *Sophia at Constantinople*.

The treasury.

From the church they lead to the treasury, over the gate whereof are the images of St. *Dominick* and St. *Francis in Mosaic work*, and said to be contriv'd by the aforesaid abbot *Gioacchino*, several years before those saints were born into the world. However that is, I am very well pleas'd, that I us'd so many words and intreaties to prevail with the procurator, whose business it is, to shew me such wonderful wealth; the like whereof perhaps is not to be seen together in all *Europe*. Should I go about to enumerate all the curiosities and rarities I saw here, I should certainly tire myself, and wear out your patience, and therefore it will be proper to take notice only of the most remarkable. In the first place, I saw twelve regal crowns, and the same number of complete suits of armour, all of pure gold, and set with precious stones, as rubies, emeralds, topazes, chrysolites, and particularly pearls of an extraordinary magnitude. Then they shew'd me some vessels made of agats and emeralds, a plate of one intire turquois stone, a bucket of one single garnet artificially carv'd, a saphir weighing ten ounces, two great unicorn horns, the one whiter, the other inclining to red, set in gold, a diamond of an immense value, presented by *Henry III. of France*, as he pass'd that way to his kingdom, in the year 1574. the ducal cap or crown, wonderful rich in gold and jewels, but particularly for an inestimable carbuncle on the top of it. To pass by all other things, in a cup-board there are several vessels adorn'd with extraordinary precious stones, formerly belonging to the *Grecian emperors*; and among the rest, one of immense value, sent the republick, as a present, by *Ussim Cassan king of Persia*.

Relicks.

The relicks are shewn in a little chapel opposite to the treasury. The chief of them are, a phial with some blood, which, they say, is our Saviour's; a piece of the pillar to which he was bound and scourged; one nail of the cross, and a thorn of his crown: besides, a piece of St. *John Baptist's* skull, kept in a cup made of agat; two crosses, the one of gold, us'd to be worn by the emperor *Constantine*; the other of crystal, with some *Greek* characters cut on it, both which were sent as a present to *Venice*, in the year 1240. by *Baldwin II. emperor of Constantinople*, in return for the assistance given him by the *Venetian Fleet*. Here is also a small piece of the reed put

by way of derision into our Saviour's hand, ^{GENEVE} with some part of his garment, his girdle of the sardon, or winding sheet, and of the cloth wherewith he wip'd the apostles feet at the last supper; a phial with some of the blessed virgin's milk, and a piece of her girdle; a finger of St. *John Baptist*, one of St. *Mark's* teeth, and many more. I am resolv'd you shall not laugh at me for having nam'd the crosses among the relicks; for whilst I was writing, my thoughts were altogether bent upon those things I saw in that place where the relicks are, without reflecting any further. I fancy some *French* writer would make a long critical dissertation on all the rest I have mention'd; but I have made a solemn vow, to leave all such things as I find them, and let those it belongs to, take care of them.

It remains to say something of the steeple, ^{The steeple.} which is generally reported to have its foundation as deep under ground, as it rises above, tho' it is forty feet square every way, and two hundred and thirty feet high. The ascent is easy enough, up a winding pair of stairs, to the very top; whence is a noble prospect of all the city, and a great part of the sea to the eastward and southward. He who went up with me, took abundance of pains, at every turn, to shew me, that *Venice* is in the shape of a boot; but I who have no eyes to see things that have no being, after much study and gazing, could only perceive, that it is longish, and broader at one end than at the other. It is nothing strange, that the other should not be convinc'd, but persist fix'd in his first opinion, because notions conceiv'd from our infancy, are seldom or never to be remov'd. Besides, I remember, that sometimes betwixt sleeping and waking, I have taken a linen cloth for a dog, an apple for a head cut off; and such like metamorphoses, occasioned by the rays not striking the eye according to the natural order and position. So children fancy they see cloud like ships, or horses, or cows, or the like. It plainly appears, that ancient astrologers were not free from such, or grosser follies; when, of the beautiful fix'd stars, they, according to their wild ideas, form'd such a confus'd multitude of hideous monsters, without the least similitude or proportion; inasmuch, that if any humorist were but sure to find followers, and would invert the ancient order, placing other figures in the firmament, it would be a very worthy undertaking, and very easy in our days. I am acquainted with an able painter, who, without any difficulty, from three points assigned, provided they be not in a straight line, forms any figure he pleases: do but consider what curious inventions this man might make on a new globe, where there are so many stars instead of points. And

And to say that it had those which the moon well pretend to given names to in our hemispheres the help of navigation. How pleasant stars hitherto either from the balance of name given the lunar! Were lunar, or vener every man would into a bear's tail gins, now reckon a crow's wing, turnine or martine making a dragon call of *Hercules* saturnine instead degrees, all just art of divination and our ears were some years, with predictions.

Farewel *Venice*! pose was all that St. *Mark* fo found you are in the fellow, and, like one conceit into this point to the omitted the ver which is, that in

Of the Rialto, Sp

THE Carni and is believ at farthest. We but are bound to vexation in the again. For my stay here, after the but am fully refo to the world's en to the wars; but few nights since, tainment at Sign was marry'd with Lordana Trona. a croud there v Gondolas, or boat jacent great cana from seven hund of greatest note v cesses of *Brinswic*

And to say the truth, what better title to it had those ancient *Arabs* and *Chaldeans*, which the modern *Europeans* might not as well pretend to? Have not they already given names to several stars newly observed in our hemisphere, or lately discover'd by the help of navigation in the southern parts? How pleasant it would be, to have the stars hitherto reckoned *martial*, or *jovial*, either from their situation, or some resemblance of names, by some other figure or name given them to become *saturnine*, or *lunar*! Were *Berenice's* hair, now reckoned *lunar*, or *venereal*, turn'd into a lion's tail, every man would call it *saturnine*, and if into a bear's tail, *martial*. Were *spica virginis*, now reckoned *venereal*, chang'd into a crow's wing, who could deny it to be *saturnine* or *martial*? Who could hinder me making a dragon's head of that they now call of *Hercules*? and then it would become *saturnine* instead of *martial*: and thus, by degrees, all judiciary astrology, or the art of divination, would go to the devil, and our ears would not be pester'd, for some years, with so many almanacks and predictions.

Farewel *Venice*, say you; to what purpose was all this pindarick digression? Is *St. Mark* so soon forgot? I own the charge; you are in the right; I am a thoughtless fellow, and, like *Petrarch*, am run out of one conceit into another, and skip from this point to that. Besides, that I had omitted the very best thing in *St. Mark*, which is, that in the sacristy or vestry, is pre-

serv'd the gospel written with that saint's own hand; and in another volume, are all the four gospels transcrib'd by *St. John Chrysostome*. Both of them are very carefully secur'd, and sealed with the seal of the republick; for which reason the critics will never have the least cause to suspect them. Had manuscripts been so dealt with in all libraries, I am very sure, that many of them would not have lost their reputation; and a certain learned religious man of this age, would not have presum'd to assert, that, excepting a very few ancient ones, all the rest, and particularly those that have been publish'd in our days, are the work of some monks of the tenth and eleventh centuries; and this, because they contain some doctrine that is not pleasing to their party.

I shall stay but a few days longer in this city; my design being to be gone the second or third day of lent, at farthest; yet I believe I shall first have leisure to write to you again, with some further information. But, in case of failure, why may not I write to you concerning *Venice*, from *Milan*, or any other place? I am only concern'd, that in case you would make use of me here, either on account of those books you told me of, or any other business, your letters will not come time enough for me to serve you. Perhaps I may do it better in *France* or *Holland*, if you please to command me; subscribing myself, as ever, &c.

LETTER VI.

Of the Rialto, Sports, Government, and Dominion of the Venetians over the Adriatick.

Venice, February 26, 1686.

THE *Carnival* is now at the last gasp, and is believed will expire this night at farthest. We shall have a great loss, but are bound to bear it; for the greatest vexation in the world will not bring it again. For my part, I have no heart to stay here, after the loss of such a dear friend; but am fully resolv'd to go away in despair, to the world's end, and, for ought I know, to the wars; but all complaints aside. A few nights since, I was carry'd to an entertainment at *Sign. Francesco Duodo's*, who was marry'd with great pomp to *Signora Loredana Trona*. You may imagine what a crowd there was, by the number of *Gondolas*, or boats, that waited in the adjacent great canal, which were no fewer than seven hundred. Among the persons of greatest note were the princes and princesses of *Brunswick* and *Hanover*, with their

marshals. The dance was call'd *Cappello*, and consisted in gentlemen and ladies walking hand in hand thro' all the lodgings; for no other of better contrivance can succeed, where many are to be pleas'd. This evening I hope to be present at the Ball *Signior Grimani* will give, according to custom, at his theatre; where he uses to invite all the nobility, to treat and divert them nobly.

My curiosity led me, on *Saturday*, to *Venice Moran*, a place at a small distance from the city, where they make those curiosities in crystal, or rather fine glasses, which are sold throughout all *Europe*. To this purpose there are about fifty glass-houses, most wonderful fine to behold. The matter they work on is the ashes of a certain herb growing at *Alicant*, and in *Cyprus*; and the lye is made by the mixture of certain small

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stones

GEMELLI. stones ground fine; and this being refined by boiling in four coppers, that sort of salt which clings together, is called cryttal, and put into the furnace.

Returning to my inn, I took a more exact view than I had done before, of the bridge of *Rialto*, and indeed it appear'd to me the finest structure I had ever seen. It stands over the greatest canal, which is full forty paces wide; and it requir'd no less than three years to lay it over, as it now is; because great ships being to pass under it, there was a necessity of raising one great arch to reach from side to side, without stopping up the channel with columns in the middle. The breadth and magnificent ornaments are answerable to its greatness; and instead of a parapet, it is wonderfully embellish'd by twelve shops on each side. It was formerly of wood, but since, made of stone, by order of the senate, in 1588. And this is all the account I can hitherto give of it.

After dinner I went down to *Lido*, or the shore, where the soldiers quarters are, and found there thirty hundred foot, and five hundred horse, that were to be soon sent over into the *Morea*, variously employ'd. Beyond that, on the same slip of land, is a small monastery of *Benedictines*; and at a small distance, I saw they were still making the canal to carry out two ships which had been launch'd some days before, the one of seventy, the other of fifty guns.

As for publick sports, you must understand, that the most acceptable to the *Venetians*, is the bull-fight, but not after the *Spanish* fashion; for they are not so silly, as to set the dexterity of men in competition with the fierceness of beasts. All they do, is to drag some oxen tied, about the city, and to kill them leisurely with cudgels, and dogs set at them. Don't you think this is a mighty piece of valour, or at least a curious diversion? But on *Saturday* there was something pleasant enough done at the *Strozzi*; it was a shew of the *Herculean* strength of the men of *Cajello*, who really shew'd much valour and activity. One of these, at one stroke, cut off the heads of two bulls: another bull, made fast to some timbers, was mounted from the sea to the top of the steeple, with two men on his back; and on the other hand, a man flew from the top of the same steeple down to the sea. Many scaffolds were erected to see this sight; and the *Doge* himself, with the senate, and the ambassadors of princes, were spectators, being nobly seated in the galleries of the palace.

As to other particulars, among the finest masks I have seen during my stay, the first place, in my opinion, is due to the prince of *Piacenza* consisting of twelve of his courtiers,

very handsomely dress'd after the *Moorish* fashion, and every now and then dancing after the manner of those people, as naturally as ever *Moor* did.

It will not be proper to amuse you any longer with such trifles; and therefore it may be better to find some other impertinence that may be more grateful to your ears. The situation of this city is well known to you, as is all that belongs to its little low islands. You may have also learned by books of that nature, and maps, that the dominion of this republick does not extend above eighty miles in length on the continent, with the same breadth where most, and thirty miles where narrowest.

The confines of it are, on the east, the *Adriatick* sea, and county of *Tirol*; on the north, part of the same county, and of the country of the *Grisons*; on the west, the duchy of *Milan*; and on the south, part of the said *Milanese*, of the patrimony of the church, and of the *Mantuan*. It is no easy matter to find in authors what sort of republick this is, as it was formerly with that of *Sparta*; for *Contarini* will have it to be compos'd of monarchy, aristocracy, and

democracy; *Bodin*, lib. 2. de repub. barely calls it an aristocracy; and others speak otherwise of it. To deal ingenuously, I find no shadow of monarchy in the *Doge*; for tho', in exterior ornaments, and point of respect, he differ little or nothing from a king, and that all laws are promulg'd in his name, yet there is no sort of affair whatsoever that can be resolv'd on by him, without the council; and we read, that tho' the *Doge Vital Falerio* built the castle of *Loretto* at his own expence, yet he could not, on any account, grant leave to some few persons to live in it, without the consent of the great council; and what is still more, the *Doge Otho Orseolo* could not, without their consent, take a stranger to wife, that is, the sister to *Stephen* king of *Hungary*. What authority the people of *Venice* have, neither I nor any other man will be ever able to find out. Is not the grand council intirely compos'd of noblemen? Are not all posts and employments whatsoever, relating to the government, bestow'd upon noblemen? excepting the secretaries places, which have some sort of servitude. Where then is the democracy? That a commonwealth may be said to be compos'd of several states, it is requisite those states have an equal share in the government of it, or at least that the disparity be not great, either in relation to civil or martial affairs; and therefore those of *Sparta*, *Rome*, &c. were call'd mix'd. Now, if that inconsiderable precarious power the *Doge* has in the senate, and some empty shadow left to the people, be enough to make a mixt commonwealth,

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I will call it so as well as another: But I think myself fully convinc'd of the contrary; for in every state whatsoever, there is some such temperament, and yet it is not reckoned mix'd, only that being taken notice of which is uppermost, and carries the greatest force. For example, *Spain* cannot be call'd a mixture of monarchy and aristocracy, because the *grandees* have so much authority; or is *England* to be reckoned a composition of three estates, because of the two houses of parliament, the king being possess'd of all regal prerogative? Thus the bare outward resemblance of a king in the *Doge*, is not sufficient to attribute any thing monarchical to *Venice*: and tho' his power did extend further, yet that being deriv'd to him from the senate, it would appear, that all the power was in the said senate. If the acclamations given by the people to the *Doge*, newly elected by the senate, may be said to denote democracy, there will be a democracy in every monarchy, because the same is usual at the coronation of every prince. This I say in relation to the present state; for I have no mind to enter upon controversies of what is past. I am apt to believe, there was a mixture before the present form was establish'd, and have good reasons for it; but there must have been some other before the mix'd, and there lies the question, whether it was democratical, monarchical, or other? There is no meddling with that point, whether the present liberty is to be call'd a grant of the emperor's, or by any other less odious name: and doubtless those very franchises they themselves shew obtain'd from emperors, make it plain enough. As for their dominions on the continent, it has been questioned since the time of *Maximilian* the first, by what title they hold them, to the detriment of the empire. These gentlemen will, with good reason, ridicule this notion, as well knowing, that the ancient notification, *Rem populi Romani redde, finibus egredere*; that is, *Restore what belongs to the people of Rome, and depart their territories*, may be made to all the princes of *Europe*, not to them alone.

But I find more difficulty as to the dominion of the *Adriatick* sea; forasmuch as those who oppose it, assert, that there can be no dominion over a thing which cannot be possess'd, occupy'd, and held, such as the sea is, and therefore the same is, by the laws of nature and nations, common to mankind; even as the air, as has been declar'd by many ancient civilians, as *Ulpian*, *Celsus*, *Marcian*, and the emperor *Justinian*, and had, before them, been observed by *Orat*, *Metamorph.* 6.

Quid prohibens aquas? usus communis aquarum est:

*Nec solem proprium natura, nec aera fecit,
Nec tenues undas, in publica munera vent.*

That is, *Why do you refuse us water? the use of it is common to all; neither the light of the sun, nor the air, nor water, were by nature made peculiar to any man: I come for what is common.*

And so *Virgil*,

—*lin'que regamus
Innocuum, & cunctis undamque, auramque
patentem.*

Thus in *Mr. Dryden*,

To beg what you, without your want,
may spare,
The common water, and the common air.

Therefore they say, the grant of pope *Alexander III.* is not a sufficient title; for how could he abrogate the law of nations? But if they will allege, that there may be a dominion over the sea so far, that every prince may have a right to it, as far as his lands extend, or an hundred miles before them, as some others have maintain'd, then who is there so blind, as not to see, that a great part of the *Adriatick* will belong to those who are masters of the kingdom of *Naples*, of the *Marca di Ancona*, and other parts? How then could pope *Alexander* grant that to the *Venetians*, which belonged to another, and that which perhaps he could not have been master of himself? They add, That even to pretend to it by prescription, is a folly; because that cannot take place of the law of nations, as *Papinian* informs us, *lib. 45. D. de Usucap.* and tho' such a thing might be, it has been sufficiently oppos'd by the *Genoese*, and others. On the contrary, *John Selden*, a most judicious and accurate writer, whom I have accidentally lighted on, endeavours to maintain the opposite opinion, upon no less plausible reasons, especially those he urges in the last chapters of the first book of his *Mare clausum*, which I shall not here give you any taste of, being well satisfied you have read him before me, and div'd deeper into him. But we ought not to omit taking notice, with how little reason that most learned man scoffs at those who too strictly adhere to *Ulpian*'s opinions, as if, in such cases, we had any other guides to follow, but the most famous civilians. Besides, it is to be observ'd, not only that all his arguments are not concluding, but that many of them are not for the purpose he designs them.

For

GENEAL. For example, when the authors he quotes, say, the *Tyrians* and *Alexandrians* were masters of the *Phœnician*, and *Egyptian* seas, and that other nations successively had the sovereignty of the sea, as *Eusebius* and other *Greek* historians discourse; that is not to be understood of the dominion he means, but of a certain power at sea, by reason of their skill in maritime affairs; the number of their ships of war, which their neighbours stood in awe of, and of their merchants, that spread abroad their name into remote parts; and this is the true meaning of the verb *Thalassocratein*, to bear the command at sea. The same may be suppos'd of the laws of *Antoninus Pius*, where he order'd, that the judgment of shipwrecks should be according to the laws of the *Rhodians*, then famous for navigation; and yet no man will on this account say, the emperor thought himself lord of the land, and the *Rhodians* of the sea. So when they say, the *Romans* gave *Pompey* the command at sea, it implies, they made him admiral of a great fleet, to suppress the pirates, who, against the law of nations, infested all the seas, and obstructed the liberty of navigation; as *Florus* tells us, *Cilices invaserant maria, sublatique commercii, rupto fœdere generis humani, sic maria bello, quasi tempestate precluserant*. That is, *The Cilicians had invaded the seas, and obstructing commerce, to the breaking of the bonds of human race, had shut up the sea with war, as it were with a storm*. And yet *Selden* quotes this place, seeming to take no notice that it is positively against him. In the same manner, when *Florus*, or other *Roman* historians, say, *Mare nostrum*, *Our sea*, they mean the *Mediterranean*, which was enclosed by the *Roman* dominions, to distinguish it from the ocean. As for the articles of peace between the *Perfians* and *Albenians*, and between these and the *Lacedemonians*, it may perhaps be answer'd, That they might well be so far masters as to agree, and contract together, that they should not sail in such and such bays, without being masters of the sea; since, under the support of the conquering nation, they might, at pleasure, rob one another of that, which, by the law

of nations, was free and common to all. For my part, I cannot but admire, that so great a man, finding, in the *Notitia utriusque imperii*, the ensigns of the provincial of *Asia*, and among them the figure of a woman, representing the *Hellepont*, with a crown of battlements on her head, could take her for the sea so call'd, and not rather for the ports belonging to it, where the customs were paid, as *Gallipoli* and others; for it is not likely that the sea should be represented with battlements of towers on it; whereas weeds, shells, and the broken beaks of ships are more suitable to it. To conclude, private mens making wears, or other inclosures for fishing on the shore, is no good argument to prove any particular dominion over the sea; for, in my opinion, that implies only a dominion over the shore that is possess'd; and the same law of nations, by which the sea is common, gives every man a right to make use of its water, either by drawing it into fish-ponds, or filling vessels, or as he pleases; because the sea is not therefore the less in common, or more unfit for navigation; otherwise even this might not be done, as is observ'd, in relation to building on the shore. In short, all the instances by him alledg'd, if there be any one convincing among them, will never prove, that any nation did ever rightfully assume to itself such a dominion over the weaker; for, if it has been said of kingdoms, which are according to the law of nations, that they were only great usurpations, or robberies, do you consider what may not be said in relation to the matter we treat of? If you would know my opinion in this case, I tell you plainly, that *Venice* has a rightful and lawful dominion over the *Adriatick* sea, and ten spans beyond it; but yet they do not defend it all against the barbarians; and this is well known to the inhabitants of the coasts of *Otranto* and *Apulia*.

Let us leave these matters to those who have nothing else to do, and talk of something else. I shall, to-morrow evening without fail, set out in the *Padua* boat for *Milan*. If you direct your letters hither, I have friends that will send them after me, and am, &c.

LETTER VII.

Of Padua, and Vicenza, under which are some curious observations.

HAVING the opportunity of a *Spanish* gentleman, who was going to the court of the catholic king's ambassador at *Venice*, I could not omit paying you my respects in this letter; and the more because he has very obligingly promis'd to do me so much service, as to send you imme-

diately. To follow my usual method, I kiss your hands a million of times, and declare I am better in health than I expected. I embark'd on *Wednesday* night, and having done nothing but sleep all the night, to the best of my remembrance, I found myself at *Padua* in the morning, by break of day. *Padua*.
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This city is seated in a pleasant and fruitful plain, water'd by the two rivers, *Brenta* and *Bacchiglione*, and over-topp'd on the west-side by the famous mountains *Euganei*, now call'd of *Padua*. Opinions vary about the original of its name; but no man questions its having been built after the *Trojan* war, by *Antenor*, kinsman to king *Priam*, and *Virgil* speaks of him thus, *Æneid* I.

*Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus, atq; intima tutus,
Regna Liburnorum, & fontem superare Timavi:
Unde per ora novem, vasto cum murmure
montis,*

*It mare proruptum, & Pelago premit arva
jonanti.*

*Hic tamen ille urbem Patavi, sedesq; locavit,
Teucrorum, & genti nomen dedit, armaque
fixit*

Troia: nunc placida composuit pace quiescit.

Thus translated by Mr. Dryden.

*Antenor from the midst of Grecian hosts,
Could pass secure, and pierce th' Illyrian
coasts;*

*Where rolling down the steep, Timavus
raves,*

*And through nine channels disembogues
his waves.*

*At length he founded Padua's happy seat,
And gave his Trojans a secure retreat.*

*There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd
their name,*

*And there in quiet rules, and crown'd
with fame.*

This was imitated by *Petrarch*, *Lib.* 10. Ep. 11. when he said,

*Jam Patavum Antenor, flammas emensus,
& undas
Ediderat —*

That is, *Antenor having escap'd the flames and waves, had now built Padua.*

And *Livy* himself, the greatest ornament of *Padua*, affirms the same. For this reason the following verses of *Lupato* were cut upon *Antenor's* tomb, which is here shewn, without the church of *St. Laurence*.

*Inclutus Antenor, patriam vex nixa quietem,
Transiit huc Henetum, Dardanidamque
fugas.*

*Expulsi Euganeos, Patavinam condidit urbem,
Quem tenet hec humili marmore cæsa domus.*

That is, *The renowned Antenor, labouring for the peace of his country, brought to this place the remains of the flying Trojans, and Heneti. He expell'd the Euganeans, founded*

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the city Padua, and is contain'd in this small marble tomb.

From the aforesaid words of *Virgil*, placida composuit pace quiescit, he rests in peace, some good simple people would inter, that the bones of that great man are certainly in this place; but this methinks no man of sense will imagine. Besides, the city being remov'd from its ancient situation since the days of *Attila*, and the very manner of the building, which now shews nothing of great antiquity, are evident demonstrations that the tomb, the inscription, or the contrivers themselves are not of above six hundred years standing.

No man makes any question, but that *Livy's* bones were found in the year of our Lord 1413, near the church of *St. Justina*, with the following inscription.

V. F.
T. LIVIVS
LIVIAE T. F.
QUARTAE L.
ITALIS
CONCORDIALIS
PATAVI
SIBI ET SVIS
OMNIBVS.

I think it was afterwards well done of the *Paduans*, to erect a half statue of brass in the square of their courts of justice, to the honour of their countryman, who might well deserve one of gold. Yet, to deal plainly with you, according to my usual incredulity, I do not think the aforesaid inscription is a positive argument, that those were the historian's bones; but rather his daughter's, or of *Quarta Liberta*, to whom the inscription is directed; and who knows, whether our wife king of *Aragon*, *Alphonso*, had not an arm us'd to the distaff and spindle from the *Paduans*, instead of one so famous for handling the pen? And what assurance have we, that the said T. LIVIVS was the historian, and not rather some other of the *Livian* family, which was certainly of *Padua*? What great reason then is there to believe, that the said inscription belongs to that renowned historian, and not rather the other, which is also at *Padua*?

T. LIVIVS. C. F. SIBI
ET SVIS
T. LIVIO. T. F. PRISCO. ET
T. LIVIO T. F. LONGO. ET
CASSIAE. SEX. F. PRIMAE
VXORI.

But supposing it to be that which they say, yet the words SIBI, ET SVIS, on it, do not prove his bones that erected it, to lie in it; there being more likelihood that

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he dy'd, and was honourably interr'd at Rome. However, if it should be urg'd, that his bones were carry'd back to his own country, in that case he would not have wanted some relation, or friend, to put a more honourable inscription on his tomb. There is still another more substantial reason to doubt, and is, that in the fourth year of *Cæsar*, when *Livy* is said to have dy'd, the ancient custom of burying bodies entire was not yet restor'd; but they were all burnt, unless it were some person so miserably poor, as not to leave enough to buy wood. What stupidity then is it to believe, that *Livy's* bones should be found so whole and sound, as to make a present to king *Alphonso* of his son? I am not ignorant that the bodies were never thoroughly burnt, and therefore, when the fire was spent, the bones were gather'd, the ashes put into the urn, and the fragments of the bones laid up in another place, both which our *Pontanus* judiciously mentions in these verses.

*Quæque in uram misere tranſiſſe pa-
rentis,
Ad hæc cineres testa paterna meos.*

That is, Send my bones into my country to my disconsolate mother, but let my ashes be laid up in my father's urn.

And if nothing else will do, we have the laws of the twelve tables, in *Cicero*, which enjoins *HOIINI MORTUO NE OSSA LEGITO, QVO POST RENUŠ FACIAT*. You shall not gather the bones of a dead man, to make a burial afterwards. Yet all this does not prove, that an arm can remain so entire after burning, as to know whether it was the right or left. Hence we must conclude, that some other made use of that stone, howsoever it was found some ages after, to make the sepulchre of any other person the more lasting. But how could this be, say you? Here is a king impos'd upon, and so many able men of his university never thought of these reasons you allege. Sir, we easily believe what we desire; and therefore how could plain truth make its way into the heads of *Alphonso's* learned men, before fill'd with vanity and flattery? We live in an age, when, God be prais'd, all the mistakes and overlooks of the antients are discovering by degrees; and it will be too much for us, at once, to retrieve all the errors they have been guilty of.

To return to the city, it was formerly enclos'd by three walls, and at present by two; the outward six miles about, the inward three; but the number of inhabitants is not suitable to its extent; and did not the wife republick it is subject to, support the university, erected there by *Charlemain*, it would have been quite unpeopled by this

time, and fallen from all its former glory. The schools are built uniform and magnificent, and, what is much more considerable, furnish'd with very able professors.

As for the territory, it extends many miles, every where abounding in all that is requisite for the support of human life; besides, excellent mineral waters, in the neighbourhood of *Abano*. The Inhabitants, tho' not numerous, are very well educated from their very infancy; the common sort, for the most part, being employ'd in cloathing; and the gentry may deservedly value themselves on all noble virtues. Concerning the buildings, both publick and private, there are, in the first place, no contemptible fortifications about it; then the city is all handsomely pav'd with pebbles, and adorn'd with thirty-eight bridges, over the river *Brenta*, and five most beautiful and spacious squares. In short, there are every where stately palaces, and extraordinary magnificent churches, especially that of the religious of *Cassino*, that of *St. Antony*, and the cathedral, founded by *Henry* the emperor, whose palace is still to be seen, having been formerly leaded at the top. There are many monasteries of both sexes, as also hospitals. Here is, as well as at *Naples*, a monte da pietà (that is, a charitable lumber) where the poor have money lent them upon pawns, without interest, to such a certain sum. The bishop's revenue is about eleven thousand crowns, if I am rightly inform'd. I could not see, or learn much in the few hours stay I made; but I think I have read before, that *Valerius Flaccus*, who writ the *Argonautica*, *Julius Paulus* the civilian, so highly favour'd by *Alexander Severus*, and many other men of less note, were born here. If we would talk of the state of the city, *Padua* has had the same fate with several other cities of *Italy*; for it was reduc'd to ashes by *Attila*, restor'd by *Narfes*, and again burnt down by the *Longobards*. Being rebuilt and enlarged by *Charlemain*, through the generosity of the emperor *Otho*, it was govern'd as a commonwealth, till the days of *Frederick* the 2d; after which time it was reduc'd into a deplorable condition, by the bloody tyranny of *Ezzelino da Romano*, and rent by the factions of the *Scaligeri*, or *Della Scala*, of *Visconti* and *Carrarese*, till it fell into the power of the *Venetians*, who having once recover'd it from the emperor *Maximilian*, made it almost impregnable, with the fortifications still to be seen.

Notwithstanding all the enquiry I could make, no living creature could give me any account of the famous inscription set up by *Maximus Olibius*, which I remember I had read in the commentaries of *Pietro Lesclio*, on *Petronius's* satire. They tell us, that in the year 1500, an urn was found under ground,

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ground, with some verses carv'd on it, which,
if I mistake not, were as follow.

*Plutoni sacrum munus ne attingite, fures;
Ignotum est vobis hac quod in urna latet.
Namque elementa gravi clausit digesta labore
Vase sub hoc modico MAXIMUS OLIBIUS.
Adsit secundo custos sibi copia cornu,
Ne pretium tanti depercat laticis.*

Within it is another smaller urn, with these
words on it.

*Abite hinc, pessimi fures.
Vos quid vultis, cum vestris oculis emissistis?
Abite hinc, nostro cum Mercurio petajato, ca-
duceatque:
MAXIMUS hoc maximo Plutoni sacrum facit.*

The English of the first verses in prose is
thus, Touch not, O ye thieves, this offering,
which is dedicated to Pluto; you are unac-
quainted with what lies in this urn. For Maxi-
mus Olibius, with much labour, shut up the
digested elements in this small vessel. May it
find a faithful guardian, to whom it will prove
the born of plenty, lest the cost of so precious a
liquor be lost.

The inner inscription, above-mention'd,
imports, Be gone hence, ye wicked thieves.
What is it you look for with your gogling eyes?
Begone, with Mercury, that wears a bat and
wand; for Maximus has dedicated this to
mighty Pluto.

This dedication to Pluto, the god of riches,
confirm the chymists in the conceit of their
philosopher's stone, to such a degree, that
several of them fell to spending all they had,
to find out a thing that never was, or ever
will be in the world; it being impossible,
for all the art of man, to gather that pure
substance, which being diffused in the air,
fertilizes the earth, and preserves all living
creatures by breathing. As I told you, no
man could give me any tidings of this urn, and
therefore continuing in my former opinion,
I leave it among the Impostures of the first

rank, like the Tuscan antiquities of *Curtio*
Inghirami, concerning *Pilate's* judgment,
said to have been found in *Abruzzo*, and
such like fables.

That I may not waste my time and paper
upon idle tales, I will continue my journal.
I left *Padua* after dinner, and riding
hard came at night to *Vicenza*, that is, I rode
eighteen miles. This city was handsomely
built, at the foot of the mountains of *Pa-*
dua, call'd *Euganei*, perhaps by the people
of that name. The outward compass of
its wall is full four miles, almost in the shape
of a scorpion, with eight gates in it, and
two navigable rivers running by, being the
Brenta and the *Bacchione*, producing ex-
cellent eels. The buildings are beautiful

enough, especially the monastery of St. *GEMELLI*
Cojmo, at present belonging to the *Domini-*
cans, and formerly possess'd by the *Arians*.
The theatre of the *Olympick* academy is also
very noble and magnificent, being capable
of containing three thousand persons; as is
the bishop's palace, and others. All its
territory extending seventy miles in length,
and twenty-five in breadth, is wonderful
fertile and pleasant, being water'd by four-
teen rivers, some great, some small, besides
the mineral waters for bathing; but above
all, there is a vast number of white mulberry
trees. I tell you the truth, after mature deli-
beration, that all places, where there are such
mineral waters, have generally an extraor-
dinary fertility, provided they be in a mo-
derate quantity, and of an indiffident heat.

This perhaps may proceed from the won-
derful fertilizing quality of nitre, which I
sometimes use to call the true universal spirit;
for we find by experience, that when once
taken from the earth it remains for many
years as barren as sand, till it has recover'd
some from the air and rain. And this is the
reason why dung is used to fatten land, and
the herbs growing on such ground are better
tasted, and pleasanter than in other places.
Now, as I was saying, abundance of nitre
is convey'd in some sorts of mineral waters,
so that the adjacent fields have more plenty
of it than others, and consequently they
produce better grass, and fruit; as you may
have found by experience, in those about us
at *Pozzuolo*, the island of *Iscbia*, and mount
Somma. This last has none of those mineral
waters we speak of; but its soil cannot be
deny'd to be very full of several salts, which
rise up, being refin'd or subtilized by the sub-
terranean fire, or else fall on it from time to
time, with those showers of bituminous and
nitrous ashes, that gush out at the top.
Now those places which have too much sul-
phur and alum on the superficies, generally
produce a deep, harsh, and unpleasant wine,
which is long before it tines; and such is
that of *Iscbia*, and that which grows about
Pozzuoli worse; and so far as I know
you drink no fort at all, you may take my
word; for it is as I tell you.

To return to *Vicenza*; it was subject
to the *Roman* empire till the days of *Attila*;
and having suffer'd much from him, sub-
mitted to all the barbarians that destroy'd
Italy. They being expell'd by *Charlemagn*,
it continued free under the protection of
the empire, till the days of *Frederick II.*
who cruelly plunder'd and burnt it. Then
it had princes of several races, as those of
Carrarese, of *Scala*, and *Vicenti*. Lastly, in
1404. it submitted to the *Venetians*; and
being taken from them by the emperor
Maximilian, was not long after recover'd
from him.

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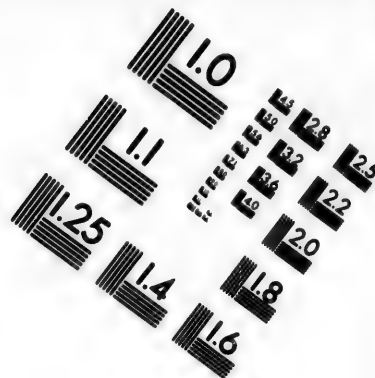
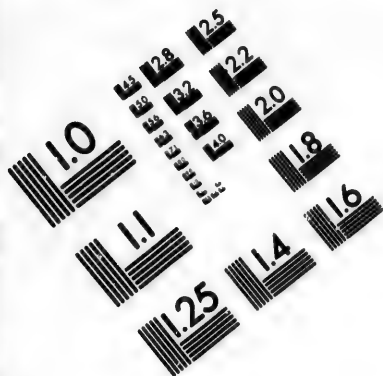
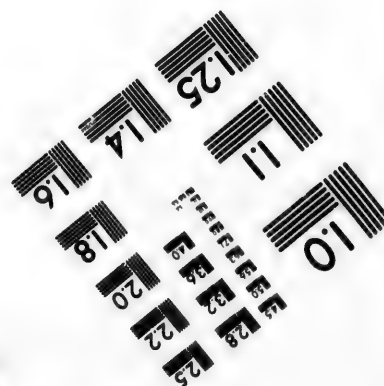
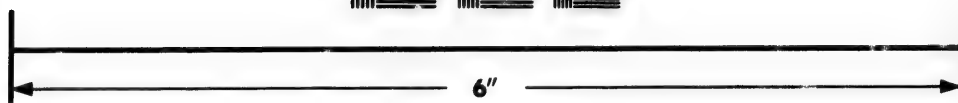
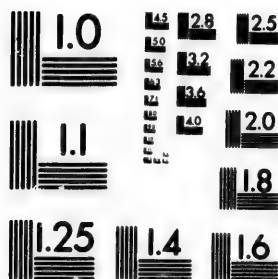


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GEMELLI.

The citizens are handy and ingenious, living very polite and modestly. They are govern'd by a council of seventy men of try'd wisdom. Publick affairs are manag'd by ten patricians, or senators; and all judicial matters, whether civil or criminal, are soon decided by twelve consuls; not to mention other inferior judges, who take cognizance of things of less weight.

I came these thirty miles this morning in a calash, for fifteen livres, and design to stay in *Verona* till to-morrow. In my next, which I hope to write from *Milan*, you shall have a faithful account of all I shall see here to day, or be inform'd by a very learned priest, well vers'd in the affairs of his country, with whom I have made myself acquainted. Your humble servant, &c.

LETTER VIII.

Of Verona, Pefchiera, Brescia, and Bergamo, on the road to Milan.

Milan, March 4. 1686.

I Must declare, that, to me, *Milan* is the finest and most agreeable city in the world, since I had the fortune in it to receive your letters, and, by them, to be inform'd of your health, &c.

Verona.

As soon as I came to *Verona*, and had left my baggage at the inn, I went away to *Castel Vecchio*, the old castle or citadel, to see the antient amphitheater, to this day call'd *P'Arena*, as it was formerly; because the ground was strew'd with sand, for the convenience of the gladiators. This structure is still to be seen; and none can imagine how it comes to be still standing, after so many barbarous nations have ruin'd Italy. The compass of it is about a thousand spans, and perhaps more; for on the outside there are seventy-two arches of such a competent bigness, as to sustain three other rows of arches, and windows in the nature of the *Coliseum* at *Rome*; so that in one part of it, which is still intire, the four orders of architecture are still to be seen, viz. the *Doric*, the *Ionick*, the *Corinthian*, and the *Composite*. Within there are no less than forty-three degrees of seats quite round it; by which you may guess what a number of people it will contain. At present the gentry make use of it to tilt, run at the ring, and to perform such other generous exercises.

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rities.

Next I went to visit count *Francis Mascardo's Museum*, or cabinet, adorn'd with most excellent pieces of antiquity and rarities. About a marble oval vessel are these Greek words, ΑΝΤΑΗΚΑΤΕ ΤΟ ΥΔΩΡ ΜΕΤΑ ΕΙΦΡΟΤΥΝΗ, ΟΤΙ ΦΩΝΗ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΤΩΝ ΥΔΑΤΩΝ; that is, *Reach the water with joy, for the voice of the Lord is on the water*. I thought at first it had been a font, but considering the narrowness of the mouth, soon alter'd my opinion; and the more, for that formerly both infants and persons of age were baptiz'd after another manner than they are at present. Besides, I took notice of two P's, in a small inscription, instead of an e, as *Valijrius*, for *Valerius*.

This different way of writing or spelling is frequently found on marble stones, which were carv'd where the pure *Roman* language was not vulgarly spoken.

The city was anciently call'd *Brennona*, because built by *Brennus* the general of the *Gauls*; tho' others assign its foundation to the *Tuscans*. The situation, the climate, *the delightful adjacent country, and the river Adige*, all contribute to render it beautiful, and abounding in all provisions; nor does it want fish from the said *Adige*, from other rivers, as also from the neighbouring lake of *Garda*, by the ancients call'd *Benacus*. The city walls are strong; the buildings sumptuous and beautiful, by reason of the marble found in its territory; the streets wide, strait, and well pav'd; the four bridges of the river, magnificent; nor is there any thing in it but what is fine and curious. Besides the old castle before-mentioned, there are two other forts on a high ground, call'd *St. Peter* and *St. Felix*, built by *M. Cane della Scala* Lord of *Verona*. I had not time to see the churches, but was told there are many, and very stately, particularly the cathedral and that of *St. Albanasius*.

As to other particulars, the inhabitants *Inhabi-*
are about forty thousand, all of them ready *tants*.
witted, and well behav'd. It formerly under-
went the same fate with *Padua*, *Vicenza*,
and other neighbouring cities, till subject
to the *Venicians*, who now send a *Podesta*,
or governor, thither. I must here tell you
a very strange particular, which is, that
when the said *Podesta* enters upon his
charge, it looks more like the coming of a
bishop than a governor; for all the bells *Reception*
ring, and he goes directly to visit the church *of the go-*
of *St. Zeno*, and the cathedral. Then *vernor*.
coming into the square, or market place,
and being seated in the chair of the assembly,
he makes a short speech to the people,
and receives the ensigns of his command.
Upon matters of moment, he has power
to assemble the general council of seventy-

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two citizens, or deputies of the commonalty; in other cases he makes use of twelve of the same body, who serve by months successively. He has also under him a vicar, who is a doctor, a judge for criminal affairs, two for the civil, and a chancellor, all of them at the public charge.

The next day I hir'd a calash to *Brescia*, for twenty *Italian* livres, and set out immediately. Having rode fourteen miles, I came to *Peschiera*, a fortress standing between two rivers flowing from the above-mentioned lake of *Garda*, and generally kept by a garison of a thousand *Venetians*. It is about two miles in compass, and a quarter over, if I mistook not when I cross'd it. Thirty miles from thence to the inn call'd *Ostia delle Bertole*, is thirty miles, where I was as conveniently lodg'd as I could wish the worst of my enemies. Good God, what a villainous host, and what a wretched inn! I thought that night I had not fallen into the hands of *Circe*, but of the *Cyclops*, and of the robber *Sciron*, and therefore I got up before break of day into the calash. There being but seven miles of good way to *Brescia*, I got thither betimes in the morning, where I stay'd so long, as to buy a case of pistols to ride with, and some other small things.

All I can tell you concerning this city, is, that it is seated in a plain between the two rivers, *Mela* and *Naviglione*; the first on the west, the other on the east, and water'd by another rivulet call'd *Il Garzo*. The castle stands on a hill, and has a garison of four hundred men. The territory is of a great extent, but would not be fruitful without the help of the two aforesaid rivers, whence the water is deriv'd in trenches throughout all the fields, and, by that means, it produces plenty of all things necessary for the support of human life, and for delight.

The compass of the city is said to be five miles, well fortify'd. The citizens houses make no great shew, tho' they are rich enough, and affect greatness. The most remarkable structures, in my opinion, are the bishop's and *Podesta's* palaces, and the cathedral. The gentry are not so numerous here as at *Verona*, but on the other hand, it is more populous, the inhabitants being about fifty thousand, the greater part whereof are gun-smiths, or work in steel.

The government is not in the citizens, but in two prefects, and therefore justice is better administred, because there is no partiality; which is very requisite, especially in such cities where there are many bullies and turbulent fellows. The sovereignty of it was by themselves conferr'd on the *Venetians*, in the year 1426. when they shook off the heavy yoke of *Philip Maria*

Visconti duke of *Milan*; but in 1502. it was taken from them by *Lewis XII.* king of *France*; then transferr'd to the emperor *Maximilian*, to *Charles V.* and to king *Francis I.* till at last, with much difficulty, they recover'd it in 1512. Our historians have inform'd you, that since then it has suffer'd other calamities, and still continues subject to that commonwealth. If we look back to ancient times, it first felt the fury of the *Goths*, for it could not expect to fare better than the rest, and after them, of the *Huns*; and then rebuilt by the emperor *Marcian*. When the *Longobards* invaded *Italy*, it continu'd under their dominion from *Alboinus*, to king *Desiderius*, who was overthrown by *Charlemain*. After his death it had several sovereigns, and, in the days of *Otho*, was reckon'd among the free cities, till *Henry VI.* who depriv'd it of liberty and walls. Next it labour'd under the factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibellins*, names fatal to *Italy*. *M. Mastino della Scala* found means to possess himself of it; but his sovereignty lasted not long, being gain'd by fraud; for *Azzo Visconti* expell'd him by force, and then his posterity held it till *Philip Maria* aforesaid.

Having concluded my small affairs, I mounted on horseback for *Bergamo*. At the mid-way I saw *Palazzuolo*, a place not inconsiderable; and, after thirty miles riding, arriv'd at that city before night; finding the proverb true, that a good road is never long. I say it is good to the bottom of the hill on which *Bergamo* stands, whence I ascended with much trouble for a mile, which, for the reason aforesaid, is as bad as three.

This city, in shape, is longish, and for good reasons encompass'd with a strong wall, as being on the frontiers; yet, including all the suburbs, it is but three miles in compass. The number of the inhabitants is not above twenty-seven thousand; and this perhaps because the people of *Bergamo* love wandring, and soon growing rich by their ingenuity, they settle in those places where they have found fortune favourable. The women are beautiful and witty, but it is not pleasant to hear them talk, their language is so barbarous. That maid, who made choice of death, boldly stabbing herself with a knife rather than to be debauch'd by the emperor *Frederick*, will be an everlasting monument of their bravery. I know not whether the ladies of *Bergamo* would at this time cut their throats to acquire such renown; or whether that maid did it only to preserve her chastity. It often happens, that a woman, who is not unkind to another, will prove coy to a prince, for fear of being a whore upon record, as was

Comment. said by a certain lady. The castle is gar-
rison'd by five hundred foot, as I was told; for I had not time to see it.

Remarks. There are good buildings, both publick and private. Among the most considerable is the church of our lady, where is a curious tomb of *Bartholomew Cuglione*, the cathedral and the *Dominicans*, famous for its pulpit of most curious wood. In the monastery is a noble library, founded by *Alexander Martinenghi*. This city has been subject to as many vicissitudes as the others before-mentioned, and therefore it is needless to trouble you any more with the *Goths*, *Huns*, *Vandals*, *Longobards*, *Charlemaign*, *Otho*, *Henry*, the *Scala's*, *Visconti*, *Maximilian*, and I know not who.

LETTER IX.

A short account of Milan.

Milan, March 6th, 1686.

I Wrote to you the day before yesterday, that I should stay here six days, because I really thought I might see mighty matters; but since things fall out otherwise; and I have an earnest desire to be in *Hungary*, before the campaign is over, I am positively resolv'd to be gone to-morrow to *Turin*: it is therefore requisite, in pursuance of my duty and promise, be it well or ill done, to give you an account of what I could see in *Milan* during so short a stay.

Milan.

The palace.

The governor's palace is very large, but not so magnificent and lofty as that of *Naples*. On the ground floor, even with the court, are the apartments of two ordinary magistrates; and on the left, above those, of the twelve, with their president; and there also is the court, or hall for trials. On the right are the governor's lodgings, indifferently adorn'd; nor is there any thing else remarkable.

The castle.

The castle is well contriv'd according to the manner of fortification in use an hundred years ago. There are in it about an hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, and the water is let into the ditch upon occasion.

The cathedral.

As for the *Domo*, or cathedral, I own it is as magnificent, and better adorn'd than fame reports; yet it does not please me; because neither the *Gothick* architecture nor ornaments suit with my humour. Those very sharp little pyramids and foliages, without any symmetry; those figures hanging in the air; those arches of so extravagant a height; those many ranks of cornices upon cornices; those little columns of no particular order, as slender as poles; those windows so long and intricate; those figures so lame, with their arms clinging

Yesterday, having hir'd two horses to *Canonica*, for six *Italian* livres, I bid adieu to *Bergamo*. The guards stop't me at going out, because, being a stranger, I had not taken the usual pass; which great oversight was rectify'd by paying twenty-four *Soldi*. Having rode twelve miles, I came about eleven to *Canonica*, a small journey, and stay'd there till night. About the dusk of the evening I took boat, which brought me eighteen miles to this city, paying ten *Soldi*, or pence, for my passage, and thus enter'd *Milan* this morning at six of the clock. I design to stay here six days, but shall not fail to write to you before I depart. In the mean while I hope you will not fail to love me as hitherto, and am, &c.

to the body; are things I can have no relish for. I cannot imagine, that those barbarians were ignorant of the beauty and perfection of ancient structures; but am rather inclin'd to believe, they politicly contriv'd to introduce their own customs, and blot out the very memory of the *Roman* civility and politeness. However it is, the church has five isles, with fifty-two large pillars that support the roof and arches. The high altar is adorn'd with curious marble, as is the chapel of the physicians; but the two pulpits are adorn'd with most exquisite brass-work. Not far from that, on the left side, I saw a wonderful statue of *St. Bartholomew* lay'd, in which the ingenious workman has curiously carv'd all the muscles, and the smallest veins that can be seen in the body of man. This alone would not make it an extraordinary statue, for, as *Horace* says, *Epist. ad Pisones*,

*Æmilius circa ludum faber imus & unguis
Exprimet, & molles imitabitur ære capillos.*

That is, *The statuary will represent the nails and fine hair in brass* (meaning the minutest parts of the body) *in the statues about Æmilius's theatre*: but it is also commendable for good draught, good imitation and proportion, a likely representation of motion, and all that is requisite to render such a piece perfect. After viewing that great number of statues there is about the top of the arch of the church, I took a view of all the city, and judged it half as big as *Naples*, notwithstanding some writers reckon it eight miles about, not including the suburbs, which look like so many little cities. I have nothing

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thing to say of any other buildings, for they do not deserve it. The profest'd house, I was about to say monastery, of the *Jesuits*, is something tolerable, and the church of St. *Anthony*, belonging to the *Theatini*, is better.

This morning I have diverted myself in the *Ambrosian* library, founded by *Frederick Borromeo*, nephew to St. *Charles*; for I had not seen so many books in many days. The most valuable among them are the manuscripts, especially those of the holy fathers; those who have charge of it taking little care to enrich it with those good books, which are daily printed, and all new editions of the best authors. I turn'd over a bible, to see that text in the first epistle of St. *John*, *Tres sunt qui testimonium dant in celo, &c.* For there are those that bear record in heaven &c. so much talk'd of by the critics; and there was no such thing in it. I find this defect is in all the copies, that are in places formerly infected with *Jrins*'s heresy. But in two other copies I have seen there, in the library of the *Dominicans*, tho' they seem not of above four hundred years standing, I very well remember the said words to be read.

From the *Ambrosian* library I went to the *Musicum*, or closet of rarities of *Signor Canonico Settala*. The curiosities in it were collected by *Lewis Settala*, a famous physician of the last century, and author of the commentaries on *Aristotle*'s problems. Among the most remarkable things there, they shew'd me some concave steel plates, which set fire to wood at fifteen yards distance, and melt metals at two. I did not think fit to argue the matter in that place; but, on the other hand, am very well satisfy'd, in the first place, that such plates set fire in the precise place, where their reflected rays meet; that is, at a less distance than the fourth part of their diameter, as the catoptricks demonstrate; besides that, where they light fire, there they have power to melt; but that beyond that point the lucid rays are separated from one another; how then is it possible, that the same plate should melt metal at one distance, and kindle fire at another. Moreover, supposing that the concave plate be a segment of thirty degrees, and the fire take within the fourth part of the diameter, it plainly appears, that allowing it to set fire at fifteen yards distance, the plate must be at least thirteen yards diameter, or little above; and this must be expos'd to the rays of the sun, which, by reason of their great distance, are suppos'd to fall parallel on it; otherwise, if the light be near, and fall on the plate obliquely, the fire will take not only in the fourth part of the diameter of that sphere, whereof the afore said plate is a part, but in the sixth or eighth, more or

less, in proportion to the angle receiving it. Now *Settala*'s plates are small, that is portions of a small sphere; then do you judge, how I could give credit to that wonderful fire they told me of. Hence also you may infer, by what art was it possible for *Archimedes* to make such vast steel plates at *Syracusa*, as to burn the *Roman* ships under *Marcellus*, since some authors affirm, that those ships were three furlongs distant, which is three hundred and seventy-five geometrical paces; others say three *Italian* miles, and others a bow's shot. *F. Kirker*, who had taken an oath to give out all his dreams for certain truths, tells us he was at *Syracusa*, and that after serious and mature deliberation, he found the *Roman* ships were one hundred and fifty paces from the walls of the besieged city; as if that had happen'd but the other day, and people remembered the place where the ships lay, and thence he concludes, that *Archimedes* might very well burn them. There is no question but that the ships must ride where they could not be reach'd by the arrows, or stones, thrown by the engines call'd *Catapulta*, *Scorpiones*, *Baliste*, and the like; since the chief care of a good commander is, wisely to provide for the safety of his men. Now it is evident, that the arrows would do execution at as great, if not greater, distance than our muskets at present, and therefore *Marcellus* must needs be at least one hundred and fifty geometrical paces from the walls of *Syracusa*, which shews that the diameter of *Archimedes*'s plates must be about one hundred and thirty paces to set fire at that distance. Who knows but he might tend to the other angle of *Sicily*, where mount *Aetna* stands, to have them made by *Vulcan*, and all his *Cyclops*? According to these principles it is plain, that *Kirker* is as good a logician in deducing such a consequence, as he shews himself elsewhere a philosopher, and a philologist; and yet I dare not affirm that historian's fallacy; the authority of our most learned *Galileo Galilei*, who I think does not look upon the fact as impossible, being of great force with me. Perhaps he supposes this might be done by means of some parabolical plate.

Signior Settala has also a half statue of a man, who, by the help of some wheels, seems to move of itself; a monstrous child with two heads, four arms, and four legs, born alive, of a *Milanese* woman, and several things petrify'd in a river; perhaps it may be our

— *Clanius non equus Aceris.* Virg.

Besides abundance of precious stones and rarities of the *East* and *West Indies*; as a sort of garments worn by the *Chinese* priests, made of the feathers of parrots, and other such

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GEMELLI.

such colour'd birds; *Chinese* books; unicorn's horns; whales pizzles; and, in short, several stones of wonderful natures; and among them one found in *Corfica*, which they say is spun and wove like flax or hemp, and cleans'd by the fire instead of being burnt; and this, if I mistake not, is call'd *Amianto*. I have not seen the experiment made, and am of opinion, there is no danger of being damn'd for not believing it.

Others call it Asbestos Lapis.

What remains is, that this city is thought to have been built by the *Gauls*, call'd *Se-mones*, who gave this country the name of

Cisalpine Gaul. At present it contains about one hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, well behav'd; and they have above sixty per cent. of the *Swiss* spirit and wit. No place can be more plentiful; for I have spent but seven *Italian* livres in two days, for my own and servant's diet and lodging, and yet I eat the very best the country affords.

Inhabitants of Milan.

The man that is to carry me to-morrow to *Novara*, is just come in to agree for the hire of horses: I cannot detain him from his business, nor will he stay; and therefore I forbear troubling you any longer with my insipidities, &c.

LETTER X.

Of Novara, Vercelli, and Turin, and duke of Savoy's dominions, with some learned reflections.

Turin, March the 13th, 1686.

YOUR letters were always most acceptable to me; but they have at this time particularly given me much greater satisfaction, than I shall expect to meet with a long time in this world. Perhaps the distance may occasion this pleasure; or else it is because removing by degrees towards the *Alps*, and finding moist men to partake of their savageness: I find in your words a sort of *je ne say quoy*, of that genteel behaviour, and that learned way of discouraging, nature has peculiarly bestow'd on the better sort of our country-men. I could find in my heart to panegyricize on the beautiful city of *Naples*; but no man would take my word, for I should be look'd upon as too partial. However, I find one thing very commendable in these parts; which is, that the subject of common discourse is not upon the lives and actions of others, as with us; where you hear nothing from morning till night, especially among those that would be thought learned, but, I cannot imagine what heads such a one and such a one have! What has such another learn'd by so many years study, but a few scraps of several sorts? What does he mean by his pedantry? What have we to do with those medals and inscriptions he talks of? He pretends to understand what is beneficial to the publick, and to the pocket. This is the discourse of those gulls you well know. Another gang has a different note; for if the talk be of philosophy, they presently fall a railing at the *Peripateticks*, without any distinction; of the *Gassendists*, because they follow the senses; of the *Cartesians*, because they blindly follow their master; and then they scoff at, undervalue, and conclude all those to be dull persons, who do not assent to all they say; but if the solid discussing of any truth be seriously undertaken, one has a pain in his stomach, ano-

Men pretending to learning by finding faults in others.

ther in his head; one has not read for some time, and forgets, another must visit a friend, and every one takes his leave a several way. Every book is talk'd of, and censur'd in the grofs; but you will seldom find them descend to particulars, that prove the reading of it. The same happens as to divines; the one, they say, does not understand ecclesiastical history; another argues upon nothing; such a one takes too much liberty, and such a one is too precise. In the *Belles Lettres*, or more gentleman-like studies, one thinks himself to be well learned, and will preside, because he has got many rag-ends of *Boccace*, *Dante*, *Petrarch*, and some other of the sages; and will twear by the soul of *Erasmus*, that if he knew what subject to write on, he would not be out-done by the best of them. Another, should *Plato*, *Chrysippus*, *Socrates*, and who you please besides, come to life again, would tell you they did nothing to the purpose, unless they writ to their mind; and should *Homer* rise again to compose an heroic poem in our tongue, in other terms than those of *Dante*, or *d'Urf*, he would not be worth a doit. They will tell you it is needless labour to regard any other noble language, because all good authors are translated into our own. Others endeavour to shine, and be thought wits by running down the best of the antients. One finds the *Patavinity* in *Livy*; another the *Asiatickness* in *Cicero*; another blemishes in *Horace's* Odes; another meanness in *Ovid*; another insolence in *Lucan*; and another is cloy'd with reading of *Claudian* and *Statius*: so I was told of one, that maintain'd he had found three improprieties in language, in the first verse of *Homer*. Do you now apply the golden rule, which we call of three, and say, if the antient masters are thus branded, tho' death has remov'd them beyond envy, what must

must we expect? Nor does their rage stop here, for our learned commonwealth is divided in itself into parties; and being a friend to one, is sufficient cause to be scorn'd and condemn'd by another, even tho' a man should do wonders; and on the other hand, a student in logic, for conversing one year with that party, and learning some terms in fashion, is cry'd up as one that has attain'd the highest pitch of honour and glory. My comfort is, that they being men who will never write a sheet of paper in a thousand years, perhaps my poor capacity will be more renowned in future ages, than all their great wisdom, and consequently that poor wretch, who makes a jest of my scribbling, will leave no other memory behind him, but the mention made of him in this letter.

*At mihi, quod vivo detraxerit invida turba,
Post obitum dupliet favore reddet bonos.*

Propert. eleg. 1. lib. 3.

That is, *How much sooner I am less'n'd, whilst living, by the envious crowd, I shall after death receive double honour.*

And this may suffice at present.

Before I come to the particulars of my journey, and forget what I am about to say, be pleas'd to add this to the other conjectures, I writ to you some days since against *John Selden*; which is, that tho' *Florus* says, the pyrates of *Cilicia* were overthrown by *Pompey*; yet he does not say, the sovereign command was given him. But other historians inform us, that he had the command of the navy, not of the sea, with proconsular power extending fifty miles up the land, in all maritime provinces; whence some medals of his have been seen, with this inscription, *MAGNUS PIUS IMP. ITER.* and on the reverse, *PR. CLAS. ET. ORÆ MARIT. EX. S. C.* As concerning the *Hellepont*, and that the proconsul of *Asia* had jurisdiction over the cities, as I said before, and not over the waters; add to that the words of the emperor *Justinian's* 12th edict, thus translated into Latin by *Henry Agilæus*. *Edicta nostra est potentia, quomodo Johannes Scrinarius, per Hellepontum, ut cui remine ratiocinorum civitum, jure (ut vocatur) solemnium proventuum, commissæ forme essent, cum in REGIONEM illam venisset, a nulla re, quæ ad summam depredationem spectaret, abstinuerit; CIVITATES populasque, & reverius in aliam hanc urbem ipse quidem anno abundavit, Hellepontiorum vero REGIONEM, summamque paupertatem reliquerit, &c.* Importing thus much in short, *We have been inform'd that John, our controller throughout Hellepont, being come into that Region, abstain'd from no manner of rapine; plunder'd the cities, and returning into this city with abundance of gold, left utter and extreme poverty*

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to the Region of Hellepont, &c. I am content that *Selden's* dearest friend should be judge, whether the names of *Region* and *City* may be apply'd to the sea. But he is none of the first, that being misled by partiality has made such mistakes: Nor shall I be the last, for relying too much on my memory: When I mention'd *Baribolomew de Bergamo* to you from *Venice*, I said he had gain'd honour at the battle of *Lepanto*, against the *Turks*; this was no small mistake, but an extraordinary blunder; for tho' one of the family of *Caglione*, if I be not out again, had the command of a galley there, yet *Baribolomew* was dead several years before, that is, in 1475. Thus it is proper that I recant myself before another hits the blot.

To come to what is my proper business. I departed *Milan* on Wednesday last, paying ten-pence for going out, and travelling fourteen miles, dined at the monastery of *Via Gras*; then passing by some villages, and *Falcone's* ferry in a boat, I arrived at *Novara*, about four in the afternoon, eighteen miles from *Milan*. This place being on the frontiers, is garison'd by thirty companies, and troops of horse and foot. It has a good castle, and is all encompass'd with strong walls; but it is no larger than our *Capua*. There are abundance of noble families in it, very well to pass, so that there may be about sixty coaches kept in it. The best churches, for I had not leisure to see any thing else, are the *Domo*, or cathedral, *St. Gaudenius*, and *St. Mark* of the *Barnabites*.

On Thursday morning about nine o'clock, bidding adieu to *Novara*, I enter'd into *Piedmont*, and after riding twelve miles came to *Vercelli*, so call'd, as some think, *tamquam Veneris Cellam*; because said to be built before the wars of *Troy*, by one *Venere*, and his son *Eletio*. However, *Pliny* believes it was founded by the *Libui*, people of that same territory; and others differ. Its compass is but small, the inhabitants thin, and the houses mean. *Victorius Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, inclos'd it with good modern fortifications, and added a considerable castle, so that it may be reckon'd one of the strongest places in *Italy*. Pope *Leo* the 9th, held a council there. In 1310, intestine broils brought it under the marquiss of *Montferrat*; next under the dukes of *Milan*, and lastly it fell to those of *Savoy*, who tho' they have several times lost, and recover'd it, yet they have held it peaceably ever since the *Pyrenean* treaty.

About noon I set out again, and travell'd 13 miles, to *Seon*, in sight of those mountains, of which *Ennius*, with good reason, said,

Jupiter hyernos cana nive conspuit Alpes.

Jove covers the winter Alps with hoary snow.

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And

GENELLI. And got thither at night, having left the famous fortrets of *Casal* on the left hand, in the plain.

The next morning, having but eighteen miles to go to this city, I set out at break of day, and had not rode far before I was to pass the ferry at *Dora Baitica*; where the passage costs three-pence. Five miles beyond it I saw the town of *Sciras*, and to conclude, enter'd *Turin* about six in the evening.

TURIN.

I should have enough to do, if, according to the custom of geographers, I went about to trace its first foundation, and original; and perhaps you might be so tir'd, as never to care to read any more of my letters, if they exceeded ten lines. Therefore without going any further, to search out, whether it was built by *Eridanus*, or one of *Noah's* grandsons, it is sufficient for you to call to mind, that the *Romans* call'd it *Augusta Taurinorum*, after *Augustus* having subdu'd the neighbouring *Salassians*, made it a colony, together with *Augusta Prætoria Salassorum*, now call'd *Villafrauca*, on the maritime borders of *Provence*. The compass of it is now greater than formerly; forasmuch as duke *Victorius Amadeus* finish'd the new walls and royal bastions, begun by his father *Charles Emanuel*; so that, adding to it the beautiful and strong citadel, *Turin* may be reckon'd one of the finest places in all *Italy*. Its situation is plain and delightful, twenty miles distant from the foot of the *Alps*; whence a small river call'd *Dorotta*, runs into the city, and passing under a stately and well-built tower there is in the middle of it, glides on to fall into the *Po*.

The finest square, in my opinion, is that of *St. Charles*; and if my word may be taken, you may reckon it next to that of *St. Mark* at *Venice*; either in regard of its spaciousness, or of the stately portico's and palaces that inclose it. On the contrary, there is no ornament worth naming, in that which leads to his royal highness's palace, the front whereof is of a plain, tho' magnificent structure. The gate of it is defended by two culverins standing in the court; and had there been such to guard the garden of the *Hesperides*, or the golden fleece, instead of the dragon and the *Minotaur*, neither the *Argonauts* nor *Hercules* had succeeded in their enterprizes. The stairs to go up are extraordinary easy, spacious, and curiously adorn'd with statues; among which is that of *Victorius Amadeus*, in brass, on a marble horse; in short, they are answerable to the majestic and costly apartments they lead to. It would be a difficult task, and tedious, to set down all the rich furniture here is to be seen; but no wonder, considering the grandeur of such a prince. But we must not pass by the gallery, as well in regard

of the choice pictures of the best *Italian* and *French* masters, the excellent statues, valuable armour, and other such things, as on account of some extraordinary rare manuscripts. Among the rest, there are twenty-six volumes of our *Pirro Ligorio*, by some wrongfully believ'd to be a *Roman*, wherein he very learnedly and judiciously explains abundance of valuable statues, medals, and inscriptions. Would to God, that as duke *Charles Emanuel* gave eighteen thousand ducats for them, some other prince of the same house would be pleas'd to lay out as much, or little more, to publish them, as they deserve, to the infinite benefit of those who delight in such studies, before some dismal accident befalls them. I remember to have seen a cut of this author, at the end of a certain learned stranger's works, but cannot now call to mind either the works or the treatise; and that among the other faults he found in *Pirro*, he said, that author had pretended to understand *Greek*, but in reality knew little or nothing of it. Here is also the *Iliad* table, which, whilst at *Mainna*, was so worthily and learnedly explain'd by *Lorenzo Pignoria*; with other things of great value, which at present I have no mind to treat of.

Yesterday I went to see the most noble citadel, to which they are now adding some very regular fortifications. Strangers go thither not so much to observe the strength, as to see the wonderful well, into which several fountains can go down an easy descent, and come up again loaded another way as good, without hindering one another in the least.

I went thence to see the place where the courts meet, and took notice, that the lawyers, tho' standing, plead cover'd, as I writ to you from *Venice*. I must own our custom to the contrary would be something reasonable, were they always to speak in the presence of the viceroy, at the collateral council, or of the president in the king's council, who there represents his majesty; but in the other courts, for what reason should a man of worth for his learning, or honourable for his age, stand bare, in sight of all the people, as if he were some clerk, or servant? But I stray too far, and shall not fall much short of railing. Let us then leave those matters, and shut our eyes to be thought good.

The *Jesuits* have undertook to raise a mighty structure, for a seminary of gentlemen, and it is such, that I question whether they can do it with their own money. Near by it is the prince of *Carignan's* palace, which is also a magnificent pile, not yet finished. To say the truth, all the new city, call'd of the *Po*, is embellish'd with stately palaces, and beautiful uniform streets.

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About half a mile from this city, on the left-hand of the *Po*, is the *Valentino*, a pleasure house, built by *Madame Royale*, sister to king *Lewis* the 13th, as appears by the following inscription over the gate.

*Hic, ubi fluviorum Rex, ferocitate deposta,
placide quiescit; Christiana a Francia,
Sabaudia Ducissa, Cyprî Regina, tran-
quillum hoc suum delictum Regalibus filio-
rum oculis dedicavit, M.DC.LX.*

That is, *Here, where the king of rivers, laying aside his fierceness, gently reposes, Christian of France, dutchess of Savoy, and queen of Cyprus, has dedicated this her peaceful pleasure-house to the diversion of her royal sons, 1660.*

This palace is not yet finish'd, but adorn'd with curious and costly furniture. There is a spot of ground inclosed with high walls, containing abundance of stags, fallow deer, hares, and such like creatures. On the opposite bank of the river stands another stately palace, belonging to the dutchess now living; but there is nothing in it worth mentioning. They go in coaches from the city, to *Valentino*, in summer, to take the air, all the way being shaded by tall poplars on both sides.

The park is three miles from the city; but for a quarter of a mile short of it, I saw so many, and such curious pleasure-houses, with two churches to them, that it look'd to me more like another small city, than a place for game. It is worth your observing, that tho' a thousand dragoons are now quartered there, most of those houses are empty; yet they do not all belong to *Madame*, but many of them to private persons of quality. Over the gate of the palace, which gives its name to the territory, is a brais stag, a masterly piece, denoting the employment that delightful place was design'd for. About the first court, which you would take for the temple of *Diana*, are abundance of heads of wild beasts, with each an inscription, containing the name of the person by whom slain, and the place where he found that prey. In the midst of the second court is a beautiful brais hind, encompass'd by a number of greyhounds and beagles, very pleasant to behold; nor are four slaves in marble, at the foot of the stairs, less remarkable in other respects, as well as the principal apartments for their highnesses, as the others for gentlemen belonging to the court, are nobly furnish'd, according to the quality of the persons.

As for the garden, tho' it has curious works in myrtle, spacious walks, flower plats, and other such embellishments, yet I do not think it better than what you have seen, unless we look upon certain arches forming a semicircle, in the first square, and

adorn'd with noble statues, and several mouldings becoming such structures. From the middlemost, two stately stair-cases lead up to a curious fountain, in which is the statue of *Hercules*, killing the *Hydra*, and about it agreeable works of shells and other out-casts of the sea. On the side of the said arches are two small houses, delicately adorn'd with looking glasses, statues, and all other furniture, to divert the eyes and thoughts of a prince, from the heavy cares of government.

They talk of nothing here but the *Barbettes*, or *Waldensian* hereticks, inhabiting the valley of *Lucerne*, and other uncouth places of these dominions. His royal highness will not allow of any other religion in his territories, but that he professes himself; and tho' he has formerly granted some sort of toleration, yet at present he will admit of no peace or truce with them; but offers them two conditions, either to return into the bosom of the holy church, or else to sell what they have in *Piedmont* and *Savoy*, and be gone elsewhere; adding, that in case they cannot find purchasers, he will pay down the money. This is done at the instigation of his most christian majesty, who being resolv'd, for the full compleating of his glory, utterly to banish that they call the reform'd religion, out of his kingdom, is afraid lest his infected subjects should retire into those valleys, and continually feed that small fire of *Calvinism* that is still kindled in *France*. According to these methods *Geneva* ought to be craz'd out of the world; but he has wisely resolv'd to take this other course, and set fire to the serpents den in the woods, before they multiply, and come out to strike a terror in the open country. In short, there are now at least six hundred *Hugonets* in only the vale of *Lucerne*, and they being withdrawn, with two thousand *Barbettes*, farther up the *Alps*, his royal highness will send thither six thousand foot, under an able commander, and five thousand more are to go by the way of *France*, to extirpate them wholly. Were I duke of *Savoy*, I would not admit so great a supply from powerful strangers, into my dominions, who under colour of friendship, might become acquainted with the country, and learn the best ways that lead to strong places, and then prescribe laws to me in my own house; especially being in a condition to do the work myself. On *Saturday* a party of dragoons took two of those *Barbettes*, coming from *Pignrol*, with powder, ball, and other warlike ammunition, so that the deputies of the protestant *Swissers*, who came hither to divert his royal highness from his design, are like to return home without any success.

To

Clerical. To say something of the city, the holy *Sindon*, or sheet, in which our Saviour's body was wrapp'd in the sepulchre, is kept, with several other notable relics, in the cathedral, which is dedicated to St. John, and joyns to the duke's palace. Being there one of these days at a sermon, I saw his royal highness, in a closet, opposite to the pulpit, to which he has a passage out of his own apartment. I had seen him before in several places; for he frequently goes privately, where he thinks fit; but at this time he was with *Madame Royale*, his mother, and having often heard her spoken of before, I was glad to have a sight of her now. She appears to me rather young, than advanc'd in years, hale, and of a beautiful presence; yet of a lower stature than becomes a princess; for you cannot deny, but that tallness adds much to that grace, we call majesty, and that it gains men a respect, especially among the vulgar sort. She was deliver'd of this present duke *Victorius Amadeus*, on the fourteenth of May, 1666. His dutchess is fifteen years of age, beautiful and witty, but extraordinary tender. In other galleries close by, there were abundance of ladies and gentlemen, finely clad. Under his royal highness stood some *Swissers*, arm'd with carabines, and opposite to them twenty-two halbardiers; for the duke enjoys all the prerogatives belonging to crown'd heads.

Government.

The government is absolutely in the duke; who has a council, consisting of a lord chancellor, and several privy counsellors, chosen from among the three estates of clergy, nobility, and commons, or the magistrates; besides the secretaries, who manage the affairs of greatest weight. The administration of justice is wholly in the senate of each province; that is, the senate of *Piedmont*, resides at *Turin*; that of *Savoy* at *Chambery*, the metropolis of that province; and the third is at *Nizza*, for that county; all three independent of one another. Appeals lie to these courts from the judgments of the judges in every city, and those appointed by lords in their own lands. Besides there are two chambers of accounts, or exchequer courts; the one in *Piedmont*, the other in *Savoy*, with presidents, whose judgments are definitive in all that relates to the duke's revenues. It is also to be observ'd, that all governors of provinces and towns hold their posts for three years, unless his royal highness renew their commissions. The forces are under a general of the foot, one of the native horse, another of the foreigners, and two of the artillery; that is, for *Savoy* and *Piedmont*.

Orders of knighthood. There are two orders of knighthood; the first of the Annunciation, wearing a collar of roses and knots, and in the middle

the picture of our lady; the other of St. *Mauritius*, and *Lazarus*, the two formerly call'd by those names being reduc'd into one by duke *Emmanuel Philibert*; and this now grows of no value, because indifferently granted without distinction.

All the country produces such plenty of all sorts of provisions, that the most tedious wars with *France*, and their numerous armies could never make any want. For this reason, the natives of these countries are never very indolent, except only those of *Nizza*, especially at mechanic arts; tho' they might have the greatest convenience of filling their ware at *Milan*, and *Vence* by the *Po*. The mountaniers are rude in their behaviour, and language; but this is no wonder, for the air, and the soil, heat, and cold, and other accidents, have much influence over the manners of men. The mountains of course make them fit for fatigue, and hardly to endure weather; but take notice, on the other hand, that where there is great strength of body, that of the mind always fails, because the organs of the understanding are dull, and the spirits heavy; as also, because there is no leisure allow'd for quiet contemplation, which is the poets with'd-for spare time, that the soul being taken off from sensible objects, may look into itself, become sensible of its own imperfect state, and discover the perfection of its Creator; and thus by degrees come to comprehend that beautiful and incredible harmony, and wonderful connection there is between the several parts of the universe. Thus we see, that the morning, when no object distracts in the dark, and the brain is no longer oppress'd with the fumes of meat, is the properest time for study; and I have sometimes thought I had a school within myself, as seeming to myself to lie very still, and be attentive to hear a master, who was discoursing philosophically on some subject. I do not reckon myself wise, but am of opinion this was the meaning of ancient philosophers, when they affirm'd, that a wise man had all things within him. It seems stranger to me, that this should have befallen me asleep; but the mischief was, that when I awoke, and some of the senses met with any of their proper objects, I forgot all the reflections I thought I had heard, and made: and could remember nothing, but that I was well pleas'd, with solving of some difficulty, and then as angry with myself for not retaining what I desir'd, as when we fret, remembering something we have read, but not in what book. See what a great hindrance the burthen of the body is to the soul; and how much *Plato* was in the right, under the state of *Paganism*, as to the remembrance of it has of sciences; as you have read in his books: and therefore *Tully* us'd to say, that

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the soul at the end of life, being 't loose from the clog of the body, becomes more beautiful and divine. It is certain that Cicero had not been in that condition before he writ, and therefore he must draw his conclusion from considering, how much further it reaches, and soars higher, when it is in a manner separated by an undisturb'd meditation. Hence it is also, that when we are attentively thinking, we take no notice of sensible things; and there are some so far from hearing when they are call'd, as not to feel a blow; and cho' there be infinite objects before the eyes, yet they see none. Now find it out, how it comes to pass, that the lucid rays continually coming in to represent the images in the visual faculty, we should not see at that time; and whence it is, and what is the action of the soul, not meditating, which makes it, as it were, look out, if we may so call it, to see what is represented in the eye. But this is no place to explain it: and, to return to our purpose; it is plain, that the soul being still in the body, does in a manner separate from it, as the amorous poet *Petrarch* often testifies of himself, and particularly in that sonnet which begins, *To mi rivolgo in dietro a ciascun passo*.

*Tuor massale in mezzo a tristi pianti
Un dubbio, come possin queste membra
Da lo spirito lor viver lontane.*

That is, *Sometimes amidst my sad complaints,
I begin to question, how these members can be
separated from their soul.*

And in another place,

*Largata al fin con l'amorose chiavi,
L'anima esse dal cor, per seguir voi;
E con molto pensieri indi si svelle.*

In English prose, *At length my soul, let loose
by love, breaks from my heart, to follow you;
and is drawn from thence by much thinking.*

By what has been said, we may easily understand the occasion of the proverb; *Anima sicca sapientissima*; *I'm dry, or barren soul is wisest*; and the other, *Dio ti guardi da lettore, E da romito grasso*; *God preserve you from a fat reader, and anchorite*; for it is evident, that in bodies, which have much more moisture than is requisite, the nerves are softer, and damper, and consequently the spirits that pass thro' them are heavier and less active. Now we plainly see, that the spirits are the principal instrument of many operations of the soul; and these being the less apt, by reason of their slowness, it follows of necessity, that many actions are not perform'd which should be done. On the other hand, tho' that which

is called understanding, or thinking, which is the way to understanding, be but one single action of conceiving, or going about to conceive an object in the same manner as it is in itself; nevertheless there are many other smaller actions requisite to this end; especially those, which help to unite, and lay before the mind all the properties of the thing, with their opposition in respect to some, and their resemblance to others. There is no question to be made, but that some of these, if I may so call them, subaltern actions, wholly depend on the animal spirits, and are perform'd with more or less perfection, according to their quality or disposition; and therefore it must be also allow'd, that when the regular and quick motion of the spirits is obstructed by the gross and moist matter, the soul is depriv'd of the best means of understanding. Thus we see, give me leave to make use of this argument *a posteriori*, as they say in the schools, that the perfection of the senses, which also in a great measure depends on the spirits, is very often a sign of the like perfection and quickness of apprehension; and we read that some men, very famous for their depth in sciences, had extraordinary bright and sparkling eyes, were very little addicted to sleep, and had other such qualities, which doubtless proceed from abundance of those same spirits. I do not say this, as believing, for instance, that the sight is caus'd by some subtil things proceeding from the apple of the eye; or that any such thing is requisite for hearing, or feeling; but because I perceive, that where the spirits are weakest, by reason of much watery matter, or on account that this hinders the generation of them; there all the instruments of the said senses are less apt for performing of their part, and ill-form'd, or ill-preserv'd; as it would be, if in the eyes the apple were too much dilated, the crystalline moisture too much depress'd, the films too thick, and not transparent enough: in the ears the hollow much obstructed by excrements, or ill-shap'd; the drum, by reason of its softness, unfit to receive a sound, unless it were an extraordinary and violent repercussion of the air; and thus reasoning from one thing to another, you will find, that I do not bate an ace in any matter; and that thus physiognomists may well guess at the inclinations, and customs of men, if they are endow'd with a profound and solid judgment. However, I own this rule is not universal; and that sometimes God is pleas'd to adorn the world by other means than we would imagine, infusing some great souls into deform'd and sickly bodies, and such as are scarce fit for motion; and if it be lawful to give our

GMELLI

GEMELLI. fancies leave to pry into the operations of that most wise artificer; perhaps he lodges those souls there in such manner, that they can by medication lift up and separate themselves, without any obstruction from the mean and vile matter.

I would willingly have concluded this letter here, but am so tormented with a scruple of conscience, that I must die unless eas'd of it. Is your conscience so squeamish, you will ask me? It is really so, Sir. I remember I made some reflections

at the beginning upon the person you know, and am therefore apt to suspect, that some will be apt to believe, the *Neapolitans* are all like him, and therefore I shall be reckon'd a most notorious liar; but all men are acquainted with the extraordinary learning, and parts of many of our friends too tedious to name, and therefore what has been said must only be understood of that poor animal, whose knowledge reaches no farther than the outward shell; and so I conclude, &c.

LETTER XI.

The Author's Journey to Lions: A count of Savoy: A Story of Haunting, and Discourse of the Roman Lares, Larvæ, &c.

Lions, March the 19th, 1686.

Lions. THIS very morning, God be prais'd, I arriv'd in this city; and, to say the truth, I have hitherto well lodg'd, at the sign of the *Samaritan* woman. After dinner I walk'd about a little, only that I might give you some account, at least of its situation. From this time forward, that you may have the satisfaction of finding the principal places in the map, I will take notice of their latitude and longitude; which I have not done in *Italy*, because it may be all view'd on the maps at one careful glance of the eye. *Lions* lies in twenty-three degrees, and fifteen minutes longitude; and forty-five degrees, ten minutes of latitude, at the foot of a pleasant and delightful hill. The river *Saone*, by the antients call'd *Araris*, and famous for its gentleness, runs through the midst of it. The *Rhône* also passes by the walls on the east-side, running rapidly to joyn the *Saone*, a little to the southward of the city. It was built in this place, and honour'd with the title of a colony by *L. Munacius Plancus*, in the days of *Julius Cæsar*; and having been consum'd by fire about a hundred years after, was re-built by the same *Romans*. In the reign of *Arcadius*, and *Honorius*, *Stilico* gave it to the *Burgundians*, who had assisted him against the *Goths*; and at last *Gundemar*, king of *Burgundy*, being slain by the sons of *Clodoveus*, it fell under the dominion of the *Franks*. The compass of it seems to me to be three times as much as *Turin*, which it excels in beauty, and very much surpasses in wealth, by reason the trade here of all sorts may be compar'd to that of the most famous cities in *Europe*. In only the square, call'd *Bellecourt*, which is wonderful spacious, I have seen more goods, than any where else in all my life. But of this another time; it will be proper

at present, that I give you an account of my journey from *Turin* hither.

Having din'd, and dispatch'd my small affairs at *Turin*, I set out thence on *Wednesday* last, with a *French* messenger, call'd *M. Pierre*, not only the pleasantest fellow of that sort I ever knew, but the most notable drinker. He had the strangest news in the world, being wonderful sly and cunning at prying into the actions of other men, which was a great help to him in his calling. We happening to overtake two horse-litters, on the road, with four ladies in them, were inform'd by him, that they had waited on the dutchets of *Savoy*, and were sent back to *Paris*. When we came to *Avigliana*, a town ten miles from *Turin*, where we were to lie that night, my good messenger, shewing me a gentleman of *Turin*, who was to lodge in the same place, said to me, *This is the wise and brave gallant of one of those ladies we left behind. Observe how constant, and gentle, and how exact he is in the service of the ladies, who would come thus far to give proof of his affection.*

The next morning we mounted an hour before day, and having rode scarce two miles, come to a place call'd *S. Ambrogio*, or *St. Ambrose*. A little farther I saw a regiment of *French* dragoons, then marching against the *Barbets*, in the vale of *Lucern*, and afterwards in the plain of *Susa*, a company of foot, all chosen men.

Susa, now a fortress of great consequence, *S. A.* was by the antients call'd *Segusium*, and by *Pompey* made a *Roman* colony. It was burnt by *Constantine* the great, and, again by *Frederick II.* and in this conflagration the dukes of *Savoy* lost their antient records. Here is still an antient triumphal arch, being rather a *Gothick* than a *Roman* structure; for which reason I cannot think their opinion right, who take it for *Augustus's* trophy,

trophy, mention'd by *Pliny*. Travelling thence leisurely, I took up at the end of fourteen miles, and stay'd at *Novalesio*, a town at the foot of *Montenis*. Here, parting with my pleasant *M. Peter*, I hir'd, according to the custom of the country, a little mule, but strong, and us'd to mount the steep hills, notwithstanding the frozen snow. At the top of this ascent, which is full four miles, is a handsome plain, and the brook which divides

Piedmont from *Savoy*. I rode all the way over this plain on hard ice; but to defend the other side of the mountain, I got into a ramazza: A ramazza in that country is a chair fix'd in the midst of a quarter, or large piece of strong wood, which two peasants draw by turns: sometimes it runs down violently of itself, and then those honest countrymen fasten an iron chain to the timber, to stop it, and sit on it themselves, like coachmen, without taking any pains: Thus I came to the bottom of the vale in a moment, where is a town call'd *Laneburg*, and at a small distance a lake, about two miles in compass, and frozen over the greatest part of the year. It is the custom here, in order to ascend the other no less upright mountain, to get into a wooden chair, carried on the backs of countrymen, who make it their business: This mountain was cover'd with trees in some parts, a thing not to be forgot in a country that has so much of God's blessing.

Setting out from *Laneburg* on *Thursday* I pass'd over several mountains as snowy as the others, but adorn'd with thick pine trees, and here and there a wretched village, and din'd in a town call'd *Modan*; whence travelling on the same sort of road, I came in the evening to *St. Angelo*, having rode that day twenty-one *Savoy* miles, which are almost as good as thirty of ours. This country is so excessive cold, that the women wear great woollen caps. For want of fish and oil on fasting days, they here eat butter and eggs, which is practis'd all along those mountains. There the customs begin to be somewhat Frenchify'd; for women wait at table, and are saluted with a kiss.

The next morning I travell'd six miles to *St. John de Maurien*, along a road as stony, but not so steep and frightful, by the river side. This city has a bishop, whose revenue is fifteen thousand livres a year, tho' it be all encompass'd with the *Alps*. The steeple of the cathedral is indifferently well built, and leaded at the top. Having a little refresh'd myself, I proceeded fourteen miles to *Aigue-belle*, leaving some such poor villages by the way, that I thought not to ask their names.

Leaving *Aigue-belle* on *Saturday* early, I travell'd along a better road, still along the aforesaid river, and at ten miles end came to the famous fortrefs of *Montmelian*, where there is a fine stone bridge over the river. The town is seated in a vale, tho' it has another fort built on the cliffs of a rock, and is therefore commanded by the adjacent mountain, so that, tho' much defended from assaults by the situation, it may be very much hurt by battery. Two miles thence I came to *Chamberi*, the metropolis of *Savoy*.

This city lies in the midst of a plain, left by provident nature amidst cold but fruitful mountains, not far from the river *Alena*. Tho' seated on the frontiers, it is so ill-walled, that it could never make the least resistance against invaders. The castle, which is so in name, rather than reality, is inclos'd by apartments, after the antient manner, and has nothing good in it but a chapel, founded by the holy duke *Amadeus VIII.* who was chosen pope at the council of *Brissl*, and took the name of *Felix*. The holy *Sindon*, or our Saviour's shroud, which is now at *Turin*, was formerly kept here; and therefore the former chapter, consisting of a dean, and twenty-two canons, or prebendaries, continues to this day. The compass of the city is small; the former, which was much larger, having been reduc'd, after it was consum'd by fire: However, there are two suburbs so well inhabited, that they may pass for as many cities. The chief parish bears the name of *St. Leger*; the others are *St. Peter*, *St. Laurence*, and *St. Peter de Lemans*. There are stately monasteries, viz. *St. Anthony*, *St. Dominick*, *St. Francis*, of the *Shed Friars*; *St. Mary of Egypt*, of the *Barefoot*; the *Capucins*; the *Barefoot Augustinians*; and, to crown the work, a magnificent college of *Jesuits*, built by duke *Charles Emanuel*: Of nuns there are those of *St. Francis of Sales*, the *Carmelites*, and others. As for the squares they are not very regular, except that call'd *du Reclus*, and the other *de la Croix d'Or*, from a gilt cross in it; and this, tho' smaller, is adorn'd with portico's, like that of *Bologna*.

I saw no private houses that were any thing remarkable; and even the town-house is an ordinary structure, as is the palace of the senate: Since I have mention'd the senate, thanks to *Anthony Fabri*, who has render'd it famous throughout the world; it will be proper to take notice, that it is composed of fifteen senators, and four presidents. To the chamber of accounts, or exchequer court, spoken of in my last, belong fourteen judges, four presidents, some generals and treasurers.

You

GEMELLI.

First Inhabitants.

You being so well acquainted with the best historians and geographers, I shall not stay to inform you, that the *Allobroges* and the *Centrones* were the first inhabitants of these parts; and that the first time we find mention of the name of *Sabaudia*, or *Sapaudia*, is in the *Notitia utriusque imperii*, without any account whence it was deriv'd. Nor shall I go about to lay down, how *Geneva*, the capital of that earldom, fell off from our religion, and its subjection to the duke, entering into a league in 1536. with the protestant *Swiss* of *Zurich*, *Basil*, and *Schaffhausen*, for which reason its bishop now resides at *Annency*; for those matters are not the proper subject of letters: however, for the sake of *Chamberi*, I will acquaint you with some of the qualities of the country in general.

Qualities of Savoyards.

The *Savoyards* are sharp, sober, and fit to endure fatigue; the peasants rude and stupid; the citizens lovers of learning; the gentry generous and well bred; the women ingenious and good housewives; and tho' never so handsome, disagreeable to behold, by reason of their ill dress. The wealth of the country, consists in several sorts of commodities, but especially in cattle, whereof there is great plenty, because of the abundance of pasture; and in rock crystal, which is carried rough to *Milan*, and into *Germany*, from the high mountain *Fusignin*, and the valley of *Aougl*. As to other points; the plains enjoy a temperate air; some vales in summer are very uneasy to strangers, who are not used to that heat; the highest mountains are excessive cold, on account of the perpetual snows lying on them, which sometimes are frozen into solid rocks of ice: In short, the best of them furnish the natives with plenty of corn, fruit, and wine, besides game. Here are two peculiar sorts of creatures, not known elsewhere; as the *Buccellatone*, and the *Marmotta*: The first is like a stag, the blood and grease whereof is used against several distempers, vulgarly reckon'd cold: The other resembles a cat, excepting that it has shorter feet, rough hair, and but four very short teeth in his mouth: It sleeps all the winter, without requiring any sustenance, as our dormice do; and the grease of it is also reckon'd good for several distempers.

Laitiere river parts France and Savoy.

From *Chamberi* I rode six miles to *Luitale*, passing thro' a mountain cut open by duke *Charles Emanuel*; and here I lodg'd very uneasily. Yesterday morning, travelling six miles farther, I came to the bridge of *Belvicino*, over the river *Lisere*, which divides *France* from *Savoy*. In these parts I saw them plough the land otherwise than is used with us, for six oxen were

yoked to the plough, which had more than one share, being easily drawn, by the help of two wheels. Last night, having travell'd above fourteen miles, I came to *Verpigliere*, where the custom-house officers search'd my baggage very narrowly; and this morning, after riding seven *French* leagues of good way, came to this city, as you know.

You must understand, Sir, that I have been in the greatest confusion imaginable: last night I lay very quietly and contentedly in my bed; but no sooner were my weary eyes closed to sleep, than I felt the blankets violently taken off me: There was no light in the room, to see whether any wag design'd to fright me; and on the other side, I heard no footsteps, nor any body breathe. Whatsoever the matter was, whether cats, or monstrous rats, or the like, or else some contrivance to make a jest of me; this morning I have heard nothing, all the inn over, but complaints of several persons that have suffer'd last night as well as I: There are those who positively affirm this to be the work of some hobgoblin, or the devil, and that the place will in a short time be abandon'd on this account. Hearing this, I have call'd to mind what *Pliny*, lib. 7. *Story of epist. 27.* writes of *Albinodorus* the philosopher, who coming to *Albens*, and understanding that one of the noblest palaces had not been inhabited for several years, because a most dreadful noise and rattling of chains was heard in it at night, and sometimes there appear'd a melancholy, lean old man, loaded with chains, walking slowly thro' the rooms; he resolv'd to make trial of it himself, and see whether it was not an invention, and fearful imagination of silly women, who easily swallow such notions; or whether in reality the house was haunted by some spirit. Having hir'd the house for a small matter, he went to live in it; and the first night, having sent his servants into the inner room, he stay'd himself in the outermost, wholly intent on his study; that the apparition he had heard of might not fill his imagination: Some time after the rattling of chains began by little and little, first slow, then louder, drawing so near, that he thought fit to turn about to see the troublesome ghost; that made a sign to him to follow it, and he beckoning to it to stay, fell to his business again, and writ on more attentively than before; but perceiving it never ceased making a noise close by him, he took up the candle and follow'd it: When they came into a certain part of the court, the spirit vanish'd like a flash of lightning; and he pulling up a little grass in that place, to find it again, went

Of the Roman Lare, Larvæ and Lemures.

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went back to his books. He next morning gave the magistrates an account of what had happen'd; and the place being dug up, the bones of a man were found rolled in chains, which being decently buried, the house was never after troubled with those apparitions. *Domus, postea rite conditis, manibus caruit*, are the words of Pliny, importing, *That the house, when the ghost had its funeral rites, was deliver'd from it.* Before I proceed, it is fit to observe, that some critick, after the word *manibus*, adds *demonibus*; but by his good leave, I say, they are synonymous, and the antient reading ought rather to stand, as Gronovius and Bartius declare; or else the word *ossibus* should be inserted before *manibus*, thus, *Domus, postea rite conditis ossibus, manibus caruit*; Afterwards, when the bones were duly buried, the house was not haunted. But even this is needless; for the Latins properly said, *Condere manes, condere animam*, &c.

For the better understanding of this passage in Pliny, it is requisite to call to mind Apuleius's discourse, where he speaks of Socrates's genius, or demon; which is, "That the antient Romans generally gave the name of *Lemures* to the souls separated from the body, with this distinction, that those which, having led a good life, remain'd quietly in their houses, were call'd *Lares Familiares*: whereas those which, in punishment of their wickedness, being remov'd from every place of bliss, wander'd about, frightening good men, and doing mischief to the reprobate, and ill lives, were known by the name of *Larvæ*:" The third sort, of which it was questioned, whether they were *Lares*, or *Larvæ*, they nam'd *Manes*. Now as for the *Lemures*; I find in the fragments of antient calendars a peculiar festival, if I may so term it, call'd *Lemuralia*, which began on the eleventh, and lasted till the thirteenth of May inclusive; and then there were no weddings, and for three nights successively they drove the evil spirits out of the houses after this manner: First the inhabitants wash'd their hands, performing certain ceremonies; then standing barefoot, they held black beans in their mouths; and, lastly, threw them back over their shoulders, making a noise with brass bells; and this they repeated three times every night, *Fest. Pomp. verb. Fabæ*.

The *Lares* were held in such esteem, as you well know, being look'd upon as guardians of the houses, as also of the treasure committed to their charge; wherefore Plautus introducing one in the prologue of his *Asinularia*, makes him say,

VOL. VI.

Ego Lar sum familiaris ex hac familia.

I am a familiar Lar, or good spirit of this family.

And lower,

*Sed mihi avus hujus obsecrans concedidit
Tresaurum auri.*

*But this man's grandfather in suppliant
manner entrusted me with his golden
treasure.*

Thus nothing is more frequent among the poets, than *patrii Lares, & domestici, & proprii*; Our country, our household, and our proper Lares, or good spirits; signifying their native country or house. Tertullian, in his apology, chap. 13. jeering the Romans for selling the images of their gods, seems to make no distinction between *Penates* and *Lares*; perhaps, because all the images of false gods in private houses, by Suetonius call'd *Dii cubiculares*, Chamber gods, were plac'd in the *Lararium*, or chapel of the *Lares*. St. Isidorus, orig. lib. 8. writ of the *Larvæ*, *Quarum natura esse dicitur terrere parvulos, in angulis garrire tenebrosis*; *Whose nature is said to be to fright children, and prate in dark corners.* Apuleius testifies the same in one of his apologies, wishing his accuser *Emilianus* all the frights occasion'd by phantoms, or *Lares*: And hence I believe they gave the name of *Larvæ* to those masks the Romans us'd in their plays; because being very deform'd, they frightened children. What the *Manes* are has been lately said. To come to what Pliny says: The antients positively believ'd of these, that they remain'd in the houses, and ways, to disturb the people, as long as their bodies lay unburied, and wanted the last rites; and more particularly those of such as were kill'd. Hence Virgil, who was perfectly knowing in those affairs, said, *Æn. 3. ver. 63.*

*Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus, &
ingens*

*Aggeritur tumulo tellus: Stant manibus
aræ,*

Caruleis mæstæ vittis atrag; cupresso:

Et circum Iliades, crinem de more solutæ,

Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte,

Sanguinis & sacri pateras: ANIMAMQ;

SEPULCHRO

CONDIMUS——

Which Mr. Dryden renders thus;

But ere we sail, his funeral rites prepare,
Then to his ghost a tomb and altars rear.

X

In

In mournful pomp the matrons walk
the round,
With baleful cypress and blue fillets
crown'd ;
With eyes dejected, and with hair un-
bound :
Then bowls of tepid milk and blood
we pour,
And thrice invoke the soul of Polydore.

And Lucan writes ;

—Umbræque erraret Crassus inulta.

And Crassus' soul would wander un-
revenge'd.

Plautus in *Mosell. act. 2. sc. ult.* makes
Tranio the slave, to impose on the old
man Teuropides, repeat the complaints the
ghost had made the night before to his son.

—Ecce quæ ait,
Ego transmarinus hospes sum Diopontius :
Hic habito, hæc mihi dedita est habitatio :
Nam me in Achéronem recipere orcus
noluit,
Quia præmature vita careo. Per fidem
Decepius sum. Hospes hic me vocavit,
iique me
Deffodit insepulchrum ciam ibidem in hisce
edibus
Scelestus auri causa.

In prose to this effect ; The ghost said thus,
I am Diopontius the foreign guest : Here
I dwell, this habitation is assigned me ; for
Pluto would not admit me into his dominions,
because I died before my time : I was de-
ceiv'd by trusting to a man's faith : This
ghost invited me ; and he, wicked man ! for
the sake of my gold, privately buried me in
this house, without any funeral rites.

The Sibyl, in the sixth book of Virgil,
speaks more plainly to Æneas, by her led
to Charon's boat ;

Hæc omnis, quam cernis, inopi inbumataq;
turba est :
Poritor ille, Charon : hi, quos vebit unda,
sepulchri.
Nec ripas datur horrendas, nec rauca
suavia
Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa qui-
erunt.

Thus in Mr. Dryden ;

The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy
crew
Depriv'd of sepulchres and funeral due :
The boatman, Charon ; those, the bury'd
host
He ferries over to the farther coast :

Nor dares his transport vessel cross the
waves
With such whose bones are not com-
pos'd in graves.

And therefore the unhappy *Palinurus*,
who was among that croud, said to
Æneas ;

Eripe me his, invictæ, malis ; aut tu mihi
terram
Injice —

Which Mr. Dryden thus renders ;

Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring
ghost,
And in a peaceful grave my corpse com-
pose.

So that when the body was cover'd with
earth, the soul was at rest, according to
the opinion of Virgil ; as also of Catullus,
and Horace, ode 28.

—Licet
Injeto ter pulvere curras.

That is, When you have thrice thrown
earth on the dead body, you may depart.

The same was held by the Greeks, as
appears by what *Antigon* did to the body
of *Polynices*, in *Sophocles* ; and by *Plutarch*'s
words, when he speaks of *Isis*, it is re-
ported, That the hawk flying over bodies
that lie unburied, throws earth on their eyes.
The words Virgil makes *Palinurus* speak,
are like those of *Patroclus*'s ghost to
Achilles in *Homer*, which I translate thus ;
Bury me speedily, that I may get into Pluto's
empire : All those black souls and shades drive
me away, and will not suffer me to bear
them company beyond the river. We also
read, That he who omitted this charitable
duty of throwing earth on the dead, was
oblig'd afterwards to purify himself, by sacri-
ficing a sow to *Ceres*, Fest. verb. *Præcidanea*.
But *Cicero*, speaking of this custom, in the
second book of *Legibus*, adds, That if any
man was kill'd at sea, and thrown into it,
tho' his bones did not lie above ground, yet
he was obliged to offer the aforesaid
sacrifice : But he assigns no reason for
either.

I could here produce more such instances
out of poets and historians ; as, among
others, that which *Suetonius* has of *Caligula*'s
unburied carcase ; and *Lucian* in
Philops. of a house in *Corinth*, like that
of *Athens* above-mention'd, out of *Pliny*.
But perhaps you, to whom none of these
things are unknown, will laugh at me ;
and I shall get nothing but blame for em-
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Churches
to Lions.

Curious
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GENELLI.

ploying myself to so little purpose on this business, unless I be thought mad, for discoursing on this subject after the most learned Turnebus, *advers. lib. 25. cap. 6.* However, I'll tell you a difficulty I think worth your discussing ; which is, How you would reconcile this wandering of the ghost, when the body, especially if it be kill'd, is unburied, and depriv'd of su-

neral rites, with our religion ? If I should assure you, upon my word, that we find this true by experience, even in our days, so that you may put it out of doubt, that it is not barely a superstition of the antients : I confess my ignorance, and know not how to solve this, unless your learning can find the means. I have done, and am, &c.

LETTER XII.

The Description of Lions.

Lions, March 22, 1686.

Churches
in Lions.

Curious
clock.

THAT I may not be oblig'd to write you an extravagant long letter from Paris, where I hope to be in a few days, I will now give you an account of *Lions*, as briefly as I can. To begin with the service of God ; the best churches here, would be reckon'd very indifferent with us ; but then they are better serv'd, and more respected than in *Italy* ; such is the education of the clergy, the zeal of the prelates, and the devotion of the people. The cathedral, dedicated to St. John by a king of *Burgundy*, is adorn'd with some curiosities : The clock, standing on the right hand of the choir, is most remarkable ; for every time the hour is to strike, a brass cock, standing on the top of it, claps his wings, and stretching out his neck, as if he were alive, crows : then four angels strike bells of several sizes, so that they make a concert, or chime the tune of the hymn of St. John, which begins, *Ut queant laxis resonare fibris* : In the mean while, another angel opens a little door, and comes out to salute the blessed virgin ; and as she turns, as it were to hear what he says, a dove, representing the Holy Ghost, descends ; and another figure, signifying the Eternal Father, blesses her three times : which done, the same angel goes in to strike the hour. Somewhat lower is a nich, in which, every day of the week, there is a several figure of those saints, whose office is celebrated in the church, when no other solemnity occurs ; as, on *Sunday* our Saviour's resurrection, on *Monday* his death, on *Tuesday* St. John Baptist, on *Wednesday* St. Stephen, on *Thursday* our Saviour holding a chalice, with a host over it, on *Friday* he an infant embracing a cross, and on *Saturday* our blessed Lady. It has also an astrolabe, which shews all the motions of the sun on the signs of the zodiack, and the time of his rising and setting ; as also the twilight both morning and evening ; a division of the day into twelve equal parts ; the

moon's increase and wane ; so principal fix'd stars that appear in our hemisphere, and the motion of the *primum mobile*, perform'd in twenty-four hours. Below is a perpetual calendar, shewing the years of the common christian *Epoche*, the golden number of the present year, the dominical letter, the epact, the moveable feasts, the days of every month, and particularly the festivals celebrated by the church ; and this lasts sixty-six years without altering. On another oval plate is a hand, as we call it, which contracts itself, and stretches out five inches in going about, to point the minutes of the hour exactly. This church is possess'd of sixty-nine manors, to which adding its other revenues within the city, it may be reckon'd worth near ten thousand crowns a years. Upon a vacancy it is govern'd by the bishop of *Autun*, call'd *Augustodunensis* ; and he of *Lions* does the same by that of *Autun*. No man can be admitted to the dignity of a canon, unless he first prove his gentility for four descents. There are also many prebendaries, twelve whereof are perpetual, and seventy other priests, to attend the divine service. The habit of these canons is different from what ours wear, for under the usual square caps they have one of furs, which covers half their forehead ; besides a very large capouch, or hood, which hinders the seeing any thing beyond their nose ; for the rest, they wear the long cassock under, and over it a surplice, when in the church. The other clergymen and priests use the same habit, excepting the aforesaid cap.

Next to the cathedral, we must take notice of the hospital for the poor, call'd *la Charite*, or the charity ; a place so large, that it looks like a small town. Here fourteen hundred persons of both sexes are maintain'd ; but they are so distributed, and put to several employments and trades, that none, tho' lame, eat their bread before they have earn'd it.

The

GEMELLI.

The girls have portions given them when they are marriageable. I leave it to you to guess what abundance of rooms there must be, for so many people of such different ages and conditions, to lie, work, and do all their affairs. I will only tell you that their granary is half as big as ours at *Naples*; not that so much corn is spent in the hospital, but because abundance of bread is also given to the other poor about the town. Now in the lent-time, many maidens of good quality stand in the streets, and greatest dealers shops, begging alms for this hospital; and they manage so well with fine words and good carriage, sometimes humble, and sometimes pleasantly imperious, that they gather about five hundred pistoles a year. The church is indifferently well adorn'd, and I am mightily pleas'd with some figures painted on its windows. The poor here do nothing but pray for their king's health and prosperity.

Situation.

As for the situation of the city, it is almost all encompass'd with mountains, and therefore the air is rather thick, than otherwise; yet its hills are inferior to none in the world for pleasantness, and fertility. There is a stately bridge over the *Rhone*, of twenty-six arches, and eighty paces in length, and famous for the death of the emperor *Gratian*, kill'd on it by the tyrant *Maximus*. That over the *Saone* has but nine arches, but is also noted for the cruelty of *Caligula*, who is said to have caus'd all those who were baffled disputing before him, to be cast headlong from it.

Bridge.

There are two small hills within the inclosure of the city, call'd *St. Justus*, and *St. Sebastian*. On the latter a citadel was once erected, and since demolish'd; so that at present nothing remains but a small castle. Another still smaller stands on one of the banks of the *Saone*, and is call'd *Pierre Ancise*, opposite to the gate of *Veyze*. The fort call'd *St. Clair*, towards the *Rhone*, is small, and of little or no consequence. Not far from the above mention'd gate, I saw an ancient tomb, on four columns. The multitude calls it, of the two lovers; and some other *Ignoramus*'s have some strange notions of *Herod*, *Pilate*, and *Herodias*.

Town-house.

The town-house is a most noble structure, and such that there is a cut made of it. Not to speak of its fine square, and the fountain in the midst of it; a few steps lead up to the first floor, where there is, as it were, a cover'd court, adorn'd with some ancient inscriptions; and among the rest, on two brass plates, the oration made by the emperor *Claudius*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, *Annal.* 2. in favour of the people of *Lions*, when they sued to be made citizens of *Rome*.

On the upper Floor, is first a hall, which still shews the effects of the late fire; next a large room with the pictures of all the *Eschevins*, or sheriffs, and beyond it another, where justice is administred to trading people; all three well painted. For the better understanding of what I say, you are to be inform'd, that the government of the city is in four consuls, and *Eschevins*, reduced to this number from twelve, by *Henry IV.* two whereof are yearly chosen by the citizens. Above them is the *Prevost des Marchands*, or lord mayor; who is chosen every two years, in *December*, on the day of *St. Thomas* the Apostle. These *Eschevins* have the keeping of the keys of the city, having taken an oath to king *Henry III.* in 1570. When out of their employment, they are ennobled, or become gentlemen, with all their posterity, and are not oblig'd to public duties. They every half year appoint the counsellors and judges, who sit in the aforesaid house to decide controversies in matters of trade; tho' from them there lies an appeal to the *Seneschal* of the city. They also constitute a solicitor, and a secretary, who are also ennobled, and have each two hundred livres a year pension, for life. At trials, the provost and counsellors, or judges, sit on a place rais'd high, and the *Eschevins*, advocates, and solicitors, somewhat lower, without any other distinction.

All these privileges and immunities have been very providently granted to the *Eschevins*, to advance the trade of the people of *Lions*, and raise it to the reputation it now has, to the great benefit of the king's revenue; and for this same reason, they obtain'd four free fairs in a year, kept at *Twelfth-tide*, and *Easter*, in *August*, and in *November*, on *All Saints Day*. Among the other branches of trade, that of books is none of the least; both in regard that printing is there in perfection, and because of the quantities brought from the fair, at *Frankfort*, and other parts of *Germany*, and *Italy*. I am satisfy'd a learned man cannot see any thing that will please him better, than *Amijon*'s warehouses.

As for the manners and customs, I do confess, not think my three days stay here time enough, to judge of them; but by what I could discover, the people seem to me industrious, and pains-taking, coupling the *French* invention to the *Italian* oeconomy. The women are beautiful, and fond of fine cloaths; the gentry are well bred, and genteel; and the peasants more crafty and sharp than in other parts.

I have no leisure to add any more, but only two particulars. The first, that the day before yesterday, at the inn call'd the

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Three kings, I saw an *English* nobleman, and was assur'd for a certainty, that he is going ambassador to *Rome*, from king *James II.* to pay his obedience to the pope. I suspend my judgment till I hear more of it. The same day he embark'd on the *Rhofne*, to go down to *Avignon*,

with eight servants. The other, of more consequence to me, is, that I wish you to have more kindness for me than hitherto; or at least to give me more frequent proofs of it, writing to me, when your affairs will permit. And to conclude, I remain, &c.

LETTER XIII.

The Author's Journey from Lions to Paris.

Paris, April 3. 1686.

YOUR most obliging letter came to my hands most conveniently, that is, when I was most eager to hear from you, and my friends. This fresh obligation being added to all the rest, for which I shall ever be your debtor, that you take upon you, not only to acquaint me with the ill practices of my enemies, but also to disappoint them. To deal plainly, I know not how to go about at present, to return due thanks; or how I can hope to deserve it as long as I live; but who knows what may happen?

To come to my journey: I set out from *Lions* on Friday the 13th of *March*, having hired two horses to *Roane* for sixteen livres, and dining at *Brele*, three leagues from *Lions*, went three leagues further to *Terrara*, where I lay, with two gentlemen of *Lions*, who were travelling the same way. The next morning I advanc'd three leagues to *St. Saphorin*, and after dinner three more to *Roane*, a small town. On Sunday I heard mass in the *Jesuites* church, which is not so well adorn'd as those of the *Capucins* are with us; and at one in the afternoon we embark'd on the *Loire*, by the *Romans* call'd *Ligeris*, to go down the river to *Orleans*, paying four livres and a half each for our passage. The first night we lay at a small village call'd *St. Giran*, the second at *Gyen*, twelve leagues distant, all the way in sight of a pleasant and fruitful country; and the third to *Dezize*, a large town, nine leagues from *Gyen*. The next day, having run seven leagues, we din'd at *Nevers*, a city belonging to the duke of *Mazarine*, as well as the aforesaid town of *Dezize*. It is, at present, about three miles in compass, with a good ditch and walls; but the ancient city, then call'd *Noviodunum Heduarum*, enclos'd within the new one, was much smaller. The bridge over the river *Loire*, in my opinion, is one of the finest and strongest that may be seen, consisting of twenty arches, standing on pillars of square stone. At both ends of it there are draw-bridges, with towers to defend them; and to conclude, under the last arch, next the city, is a battery flush with

the water, to keep off any large boat of enemies. The treasurer of the cathedral enjoys this privilege, that he may go into, and sit in the choir, when he pleases, with his sword by his side, and with his boots and spurs on, as if he were going to battle. In other respects, the city abounds in all sorts of provisions, except oil of olives; instead of which they use nut oil and butter. They work curiously here in crystal, as well as in *Venice*, which I could not have believ'd unless I had seen it.

Imbarking again, and running about ten leagues, we came at night to another village, call'd *Le puy de Fer*, where we spent the time pleasantly, being such a company, as if we were just come from the tower of *Babel*, one speaking *Latin*, another *Italian*, a third *French*, a fourth *English*, and a fifth *Spanish*; but sometimes every one striving to speak the other's language, they spoke none of them to the purpose; so that you may imagine how comical it was to hear the *Frenchman* Italianise, the *Italian* gallicise, and so of the rest.

On Friday morning we advanc'd three leagues, to a little city, call'd *la Charite*, where they also work in crystal; and then six further to *Cogne*, a small town. I was well pleas'd here to see a great forge, where the iron is heated by the blowing of an extravagant pair of bellows mov'd by water. The next morning we proceeded three leagues, and din'd at the village of *Briere*; then two more to lie at *Buissiere*, where the marquís of the same name has a fine palace, with a most curious and delightful garden, and grove.

On Sunday, instead of holding on to *Orleans* by water, I alter'd my mind, and hiring two horses for five livres, set out for *Noyan*, to go thence to *Montargis*. From *Buissiere* to *Noyan* is but three leagues, so *Noyan* that I came thither time enough to hear mass. It is the custom in *France* to distribute holy bread on Sunday to all that are present at the solemn mass. That night I lay at *Montargis*, three leagues from *Noyan*,

GEMELLI. *Noyan*, there to expect the *Diligence*, or flying-coach, which goes and comes to *Paris*. This city is considerably large, and full of wealthy inhabitants, being seated near a navigable river, which occasions a great trade, especially of wine sent to *Paris*; and being a place that belongs to the duke of *Orleans*, the castle is a majestick habitation; but will cost very much to be put in repair.

Jealousy.

The coach coming yesterday I took a place in it, paying two *French* crowns for myself, and one for a servant of mine to ride behind; and thus we set out about eight in the morning. Having gone about two leagues, there came into the coach a lady of quality with her husband; which I could not but a little admire, being us'd to that unpoliteness of *Italy*, call'd by the name of respect; but in reality is diffidence and jealousy. I am wont to say, that jealousy is to be call'd a reasonable vice; for it proceeds from a mind that will be solely possess'd of a thing it thinks good; and thus it is not only the lover, who will possess his fair, without allowing any part to another, but the miser is of the same opinion as to his money, being no less in love with it. Besides, he who loves, and is belov'd, does not only enjoy the possession of that good, but also the satisfaction of seeing himself valu'd above all things by his mistress, as she is by him: as he thinks himself extraordinary happy, who knows he is in his prince's favour, or in great repute among his neighbours; therefore he is not much in the wrong when he frets and vexes, because his lady takes much notice of others; because he either thinks himself undervalu'd, which he looks upon with indignation, as a wrong, or else fancies he is only put upon an equal lay with others, when he expected to be the first and only person in her favour. Moreover, love, which is not brutal, being indivisible, as consisting in the desire of a thing look'd upon as the ultimate good, which can be but one; it follows, that whatsoever account a woman makes of another man, is look'd upon, by the lover, as contempt, and undervaluing of him. Thus it appears, that only they are bold in condemning jealousy, who never lov'd, but have labour'd all their life-time to satiate their natural appetite, without any distinction, like the beasts; as also those women, who, tho' they seem proud, will not be subject to one only man, but to all they meet. This plainly appears among those *French* gentlemen, who look upon jealousy as more dishonourable than cuckoldom is among us. They say, I don't speak of marry'd men, that they cannot take greater revenge on their ladies, if

they happen to prove kind to others, than by forsaking them and chusing others. I tell them they do not love then, and are mad to think, that they who have let their minds on others can any way resent being forsaken by them. The women, being acquainted with the fashion, do not regard the mens words, tho' they saw them die, and therefore it is no wonder that inconstancy does not trouble them, and that jealousy takes no place in their distracted breasts. On the contrary, to return to my purpose, those in *Italy*, who are neither husbands, nor lovers, but only relations, or guardians, are in reality too nice, and rather occasion more harm than good, by keeping the women too much shut up, and in such solitude. Their's is not to be call'd jealousy, but diffidence and mistrust; thus they make their own unhappiness, and cherish the vulture in their own breast, which tears their very bowels. What wonder is it if a maiden, that has never look'd a man in the face, presently falls in love with the first she sees, without considering whether he is a fit person for her, or of what condition or nation he is. Do not tell me there are some, who would never think of doing any ill thing, were they not tempted; and therefore it is requisite to keep them shut up. This is the same I say; women are all of this temper, they love to be courted, and are only chaste when they are not sought after, or when, being forward themselves, they are slighted; shall we then believe that all our vigilancy, tho' we had *Argos's* eyes, can keep them from doing what they please? Our care only serves to make them sensible of some things we would not have them know, and the best remedy perhaps in those cases is to take no notice of them. Hear a song much used here to that purpose.

*Si vous avez une femme coquette,
Faites semblant de ne le point savoir;
Car un mari, qui veut faire la guette,
Voiit bien souvent ce qu'il ne veut pas voir.*

That is, If you have a jilting wife, take no notice of it; for a husband that will be upon the watch, very often sees what he would not see.

The *French* women preserve a good reputation, because none of them are ever taken in a fault; and this by reason no man observes them. They take great care to breed them soberly, devoutly, and in all virtue; and this done, allow them such liberty that restraint may not kindle desire in them; as we covet *Indian* rarities, and breeding women four apples. Familiar conversation between men and women does not always produce immodest effects; nor does confinement at all times secure chastity.

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It is ridiculous to say, Such a woman is more taken with such a certain man's company, than with another, therefore she must be in love with him. Such a man will quit any other diversion to discourse with such a lady, therefore he must have some design upon her. I own there is more likelihood of these persons falling in love, than those who are not acquainted; yet it does not follow that they must of necessity be enamour'd. Who is there that would not rather gaze on a beautiful than a deform'd statue? Who is the man that in company will not rather chuse to sit by a genteel, handsome, and well-bred young gentleman, than by an ill-look'd peevish old fellow? Certainly none. Thus, not to speak of beauty, good personal behaviour, a virtuous deportment, and discreet pleasant discourse, will gain an ascendant over others. Why then, if one man loves another, upon such like motives, is it call'd a virtuous affection, perfect friendship, brotherly kindness, and a natural sympathy? and, on the other hand, if a lady shews more inclination to converse with a worthy youth, than is a stranger, than with her own dull kindred, must it be term'd lewdness, impudence, immodesty, and bare-fac'd whoredom? The consequence of such prepossession is, that in Italy another's reputation is blemish'd upon a meer notion, or fancy, especially when any amorous coxcombs find themselves rejected, and grow jealous of some man of merit. The lady we took into the coach, when we went to dine at Nemours, care's'd me more than she did her husband. She would have me sit next to her, and call'd for me; and this on no other account but because she took me for a stranger, and not altogether ignorant; and her husband, who was a very well-bred man, seem'd rather much pleas'd at it, than otherwise.

Here I hir'd a post horse for two livres, to be the sooner at Fontainebleau, four leagues distant, and thus my whole day's journey was nine leagues. In the morning I pass'd through a forest, which is worth seventeen thousand livres a year to its owner, the duke of Orleans.

Fontainebleau is a large and populous village, seated in a plain, not over-fertile, and encompass'd with steep and craggy cliffs; from which many pure and crystal-line streams descending, render the village well deserving that name. It is a most proper place for sports, both for its situation, and because abounding in all sorts of game; sometimes rising in little easy hills, and then falling into pleasant, delightful, and shady small vales, with some intervals, or spots, not crowded with mighty trees, but cover'd with low bushes, afford-

ing curious open hunting. Here many kings of France have been pleas'd to reside; so that, besides the royal castle, many of the prime nobility have here built most noble hostels, or houses. To confine myself to the castle, you must understand, that tho' it be of a vast compass, that is, two leagues, including the gardens, yet it is not very tightly on the outside, because the buildings are low. The first thing they here shew'd me, was, that they call the stag's gallery, where abundance of heads of wild beasts, and particularly of stags, are set up, and such as were kill'd by kings have by them inscriptions, expressing the time when, and place where they fell. About it are curiously painted all the other forests and stately palaces belonging to the king, throughout his dominions. There is also a billiard-table, to divert the court ladies. I was then conducted up a short stair case into another gallery, call'd the queen's, which is also painted, which leads into the anti-chamber of *Clorinda*, and that into another, and so into a curious closet, and the bed-chamber where the *Dauphin* was born. The place where the royal bed then stood is still rail'd in, the same being used about all the beds in the house. Here, with all possible respect, I seriously view'd a picture of that wise king *Francis I.* drawn by the life, and think myself happy that I had the leisure to observe it. Farther on I saw the late queen's closet, the king's bed-chamber, the council-chamber, which looks into a court, call'd the *enclosure*; that which they call *St. Lewis's*, and then the hall, nam'd *De la belle chimenee*, where the plays are acted. The greatest ornament in it is a statue of *Henry IV.* furnished the great, which for its excellent workmanship cost no less than eighteen thousand crowns, tho' some say much more.

In king *Francis* the first's apartment they first shew'd me a gallery, in which are fourteen stately pictures, containing certain emblems, or rather devices of that king's; and adjoining to it, a room adorn'd with most excellent pieces of several masters. Hence is a prospect into the queen's garden, wonderfully set out with excellent statues in marble and brass, not to mention the curious walks; the fine boxes with orange and lemon trees; the green myrtle on the ground, or the sweet and slightly flowers, and most beautiful dwarf trees most artificially distributed in all parts. The royal chapel is also masterly painted, and gilded, the floor laid with choice marble, which, for its scarcity, is much valued in those parts, and there are two magnificent tribunes for the king and queen. The other apartment, call'd the queen mother's, is suitable

GEMELLI

GEMELLI. ble to the dignity of the name, and here are the *Dauphin's* lodgings, and the famous gallery of most exquisite paintings of *Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Leonardi da Vinci*, the brothers *Caracci's*, and many others. This gallery looks into the *Dauphine's* garden, where there are as fine statues as in any other part of the castle, and particularly those representing the four seasons of the year, are most valuable. Besides a most stately fish-pond, full of sundry sorts of fish, and so seated, that the *Dauphine's*, whenever she pleases, can take the diversion of angling from a balcony. At a small distance from it is a curious fountain, adorn'd with statues, of whose water the king drinks, when he resides there, and there are two centinels upon it day and night. From this apartment I went down a noble stair-case, into a vast court, call'd *La Cour du Cheval Blanc*, or the white horse court.

Then I went to see the outward gardens, for those above-mention'd are small, and lie between the apartments. The first thing I met with was a large lake, on which the king uses to be carry'd in a barge. There are two other basins, or ponds, remarkable enough for the many swans on them, and the statues about. Not far from one of them is an artificial water-work, consisting of three rows of spouts in a ring, being no less than two hundred; in my opinion the most delightful thing that the wit of man could invent, and hard by it are four marble mermaids, masterly carv'd by a *Spaniard*. The fountain in the midst of the garden is call'd *du Tybre*, there being in it a large brass figure, representing the river *Tyber*, with the she wolf, giving suck to *Romulus* and *Remus*, a most excellent piece of work, in its kind. I leave you to consider the curious ordering of the walks, the ranging of the ever-green trees, and all other particulars requisite for the perfection of a royal garden, for I cannot write more of it, and could I, we should not have done so soon. I must add, that within the inclosure of the castle, there is also a palace of the prince of *Conde*; a fine house for the governor, and another for the dogs and their keepers.

This morning we set out at break of day, and gently ascending the mountain, which is all cover'd with yew-trees, on the plain saw a spot of about half a league in compass pale'd in. I am told there are in it vast numbers of pheasants and partridges, which are plentifully fed, by a person appointed for that purpose, that the king may divert himself with shooting when he pleases. He does not shoot fags, and such like beasts, but has them taken alive by his dogs.

Travelling on a very good road, we had some small rain, the first I have seen this month past. After six leagues riding we staid to dine at a village, call'd *le Pleffis*, and two leagues further on I saw *la Maison Rouge*, or the red house, with a fine garden to it, and all this way to the city is strew'd with delightful palaces, and curious rows of trees, of a vast length, having left *Corbeil* on the river *Seyne*. Then having travell'd four leagues from *Pleffis*, I enter'd *Paris*, at *St. Martin's* gate, in sight of such a multitude of windmills, that I was amaz'd.

This gate is in the nature of a triumphal arch, having two other small ones on the sides, and adorn'd with several sorts of work in marble. I staid there a while to read the following inscriptions;

LUDOVICO MAGNO.
VESONTIONE, SEQUANISQUE
BIS CAPTIS,
ET FRACTIS GERMANORUM.
HISPANORUM ET BATAVORUM
EXERCITIBUS.
PRAEF. ET AEDIL. PONI
C. C.
ANNO R. S. H. M DC. LXXIV.

That is, *The lord mayor and sheriffs erected this in honour of Lewis the Great, upon his twice subduing Besançon, and Franche Comte, and routing the armies of the Germans, Dutch, and Spaniards, in the year of our redemption, 1674.*

This on the inside of the gate; and on the out-side,

LUDOVICO MAGNO.
QUOD LIMBURGO CAPTO,
IMPOTENTES HOSTIUM MINAS
UBIQUE AEDIDIT.
PRAEF. ET AEDIL. PONI
C. C.
ANNO R. S. H. M. DC. LXXV.

That is, *The lord mayor and sheriffs erected this in honour of Lewis the Great, for that having taken Limburg, he every where disappointed the vain threats of his enemies. In the year of our redemption, 1675.*

I design to stay a few days in this famous city, to view some part of it, for it would take up years to be acquainted with all of it; and therefore I must refer giving you an account of it to another time, at more leisure, and now rest me, after the fatigue of riding and writing. I should be glad to receive that catalogue of books you spoke of, because I should be sure to find them, and at a reasonable rate. I remain, &c.

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Vol. V

LETTER XIV.

Containing part of the Description of Paris.

Paris, April 6. 1686.

IT is a very difficult undertaking to comply with my desire of giving you satisfaction in this particular, of acquainting you with all that is fine and remarkable in this city; however, tho' I know my capacity is not sufficient to perform this, I will use my utmost endeavours, not to omit any thing that may seem worth knowing, in the same order I have seen them.

Before we descend to particulars, it is to be observ'd, that authors differ very much about the original of its name. Some extravagant persons, who will never be satisfy'd with those things which are like-liest, will have it so call'd from *Paris*, son to king *Priam*; others not so unreasonably, from a certain *Paris*, king of the *Gauls*, who residing in this part of the country, gave the inhabitants the name of *Parisiis*, or *Parisiaci*; others from the Greek word *Para*, and *Isis*, because the Goddess *Isis* was here very much honour'd; and there is a tradition that there was formerly a temple dedicated to her, in the same place where now stands the abbey of *St. Germain des Prez*, near *Paris*. Nor is there less contention about the name of *Lutetia*, some attributing it to a king *Lucus*; others to the word *Lutum*, mud; from the filthiness of the streets, when it extended no farther than the island, form'd by the two arms of the river *Seyne*, now call'd *L'Isle du Palais*, the island of the palace, or *La Cité*, the city, in a stricter sense.

As to situation, it lies in twenty-three degrees, thirty minutes longitude, and forty degrees forty minutes latitude, in a delightful plain. From the hill on the south of it, flow abundance of wholesome waters. On the north are quarries of lime-stone. All that tract which lies along the river, is either cover'd with most pleasant groves, or produces plenty of all sorts of grain; the curious neighbouring little hills furnishing store of excellent wine. As for the climate, or temperature of the air, I would willingly explain myself in the very words of Cardinal *Bembo's* octave, did not that treat of some place in the east, which are to this effect, *In the bright and sweets-producing east, under the serene and temperate climate of Arabia Felix, which never suffers under excess either of heat or cold, lives a happy and contented people, unbol-*

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ly addicted to true love, as the fates decreed for them, and as pleas'd the courteous goddess, born in the sea. It is therefore nothing difficult to guess, how it should rise to such a condition and grandeur, if we do but consider it has been the residence of its kings for so many ages: and before them of the emperors *Julian* and *Gratian*; and had it not been, for good reasons, forbid to build beyond the limits assign'd, it would perhaps have been much above seven leagues in compass. Yet what wants in extent is made up by the narrowness of the streets in many places, and the height of the houses, which makes them very dear, and several families live in many of them. Do but observe the number I am going to mention; which is, that in the year 1681, if I was rightly inform'd, there were seventeen thousand, four hundred and twenty-four children christen'd, and four thousand two hundred and forty-four couples marry'd.

To come to something more particular, it is to be taken notice of, that *Paris* is continually beautifying, by the king's command, and this is perform'd by the sheriffs so punctually, that in a short time it will be another ancient *Rome*. That which was formerly call'd *Le Fauxbourg de St. Germain*, or *St. Germain's* suburb, the wall which divided it from the city being thrown down, is now incorporated in it, and the inhabitants there enjoy all the same privileges of the other citizens. I think nothing in the world can be finer than the gates newly built, or repair'd, either for regular architecture or magnificence. The next to that of *St. Martin*, mentioned in my last, is that of *St. Denis*, the finest, without all doubt, of any hitherto erected. All about it hang trophies of arms, masterly carv'd, and abundance of other ornaments, with two basso-relievo's, the one next the city, and the other on the out-side, representing the passing of the *Rhine*, and the taking of *Maeffricht*. The inscriptions are worth transcribing for their purity and brevity.

EMENDATA MALE MEMORI
BATAVORUM GENTE.
PRAEF. ET AEDIL. PONI CC.
ANN. R. S. H. M. DC. LXXXII.

Z

QUOD



QUOD TRAJECTUM AD MOSAM
XIII. DIEBUS COEPIT.
PRAEF. ET AEDIL. PONI CC.
ANN. R. S. H. M. DC. LXXIII.

QUOD DIEBUS VIX
SEXAGINTA
RHENUM, VAHALIM, MOSAM,
ISOLAM SUPERAVIT.
SUBEGIT PROVINCIAS TRES,
CEPIT URBES MUNITAS
QUADRAGINTA.

English'd thus, *The lord mayor and sheriffs erected this in memory of correction given to the forgetful Dutch. In the year of our redemption, 1672.*

The lord mayor and sheriffs erected this in memory of his taking Maeltricht in thirteen days. In the year of our redemption, 1673.

In memory of his crossing the Rhine, the Wael, the Maeffe, and the Iffel, in less than sixty days, subdu'd three Provinces, and took forty strong towns.

And in several places is writ in large gold letters,

LUDOVICO MAGNO.

To Lewis the great.

St. Antony's gate, leading to the suburb of the same name, was formerly erected in the form of a triumphal arch, in honour of Henry II. but was very much embellish'd of late years. Over it is the king's statue, between two small pyramids, with the following inscription.

LUDOVICO MAGNO.
PRAEF. ET AEDILES
ANN. R. S. H.
M. DC. LXXII.
QUOD URBEM AUXIT,
ORNAVIT, LOCUPLETAVIT,
P. C.

That is, *The lord mayor and sheriffs erected this in honour of Lewis the Great, for having enlarg'd, adorn'd, and enrich'd the city.*

At a small distance, near a small garden door, is the following inscription,

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS,
PROMOTIS IMPERII FINIBUS
ULTRA RHENUM, ALPES,
ET PYRENÆOS,
POMOERIUM HOC, MORE PRISCO,
PROPAGAVIT.
ANN. R. S. H. M. DC. LXX.

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS
ET VINDICATAS CONIUGIS AUGUSTAE
DOTALES URBES
VALIDA MUNITIONE CINXIT
ET HOC VALLUM CIVIUM DELICIIIS
DESTINARI JUSSIT.
ANN. R. S. H. M. DC. LXXI.

That is, *Lewis the great having extended the bounds of his empire beyond the Rhine, the Alps, the Pyreneans, stretch'd out this his city, according to the custom of the ancients. In the year of our redemption, 1670.*

Lewis the great, fortify'd the dower towns he recover'd, belonging to his royal consort, and caused this intrenchment to be made for the diversion of the citizens. In the year of our redemption, 1671.

Between this gate and St. Martin's are four long parallel rows of trees, forming three walks, or alleys; and in the midst of this space is the new gate of St. Lewis, on which are these words,

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS
AVO
DIVO LUDOVICO.
ANN. R. S. H. M. DC. LXXIV.

That is, *Lewis the great, to his progenitor St. Lewis. In the year of our redemption, 1674.*

Next is St. Bernard's gate extraordinary beautiful; and adorn'd with excellent bas-relievo's. On the city side is the king distributing plenty to his subjects, with this inscription,

LUDOVICO MAGNO
ABUNDANTIA PARTA
PRAEF. ET AEDIL. PONI
C C.
ANN. R. S. H. M. DC. LXX.

Importing, *The lord mayor and sheriffs erected this in honour of Lewis the Great, for having procur'd plenty. In the year of our redemption, 1670.*

On the other side is the king steering a mighty ship, with all her sails full, and under it is carv'd,

LUDOVICI MAGNI
PROVIDENTIAE.
PRAEF. ET AEDIL. PONI
C C.
ANN. R. S. H. M. DC. LXX.

Which is, *The lord mayor and sheriffs erected this to the providence of Lewis the Great. In the year of our redemption, 1670.*

The

The other gates have nothing worth taking notice of, and therefore I forbear speaking of them.

Now to come to the buildings: The first I saw, after my arrival, at leisure, was the cathedral call'd *Notre Dame*, as being dedicated to our lady. The front of this church is very spacious and magnificent, and on it the statue of king *Philip Augustus*, in the last place, after twenty-four of his predecessors, he being thought to have finish'd this structure, begun by king *Robert*, the son of *Hugh Capet*; not that *Robert* was the first founder, but rather the rebuilder and enlarger. The statue in the middle, which seems to be mounted on a lion, represents *Pepin*, the son of *Charlemagne*. In the primitive ages it bore the name of *St. Denis*, its first bishop; but was afterwards rebuilt in the reign of *Childebert*, the son of *Clodoveus*, about the year of our Lord 522. and dedicated to the blessed virgin, whose name it has ever since retain'd. On the sides of the said frontispiece are two large square towers, from whose tops, which are flat, like the roofs of the houses in *Naples*, there is a full prospect of all *Paris*. I went up that which is on the left of the gate, by a stair-case of three hundred and eighty-nine stone steps, and, among other things, saw a bell new cast, and by the king's order call'd *Emanuel*, which is full nine feet deep, and ten in the diameter; so that, with submission to a better calculation, it weighs three hundred and ten thousand pounds of *France*; however, the sound of it is none of the best. The church is all leaded over.

As to the inside, it is a *Gotick* structure, but beautiful and majestick, by reason of its largeness; for it contains one hundred and twenty mighty pillars, composing five stately isles: All its thirty-seven chapels are neatly kept, and painted, but particularly that of our lady near the choir gate, is all over adorn'd, and set out with several offerings of devout christians; and among other rich lamps hanging in it, there is one very curious, made like a ship, which was presented by the city of *Paris*. Observe now something that is pleasant. This chapel was formerly call'd *des Pareseux*, that is, of the slothful; because in this only there were masses said, contrary to the custom of the primitive church, at noon, for the conveniency of those who could not rise early. Before it is the statue of king *Philip de Valois*, arm'd, on horseback, and booted, just as he came into the church, to return thanks for the victory he had obtain'd over the *Flemings*, whose spoils he also consecrated to the blessed virgin.

Behind the high altar, on brass columns, stands the stately monument of *St. Marcelus*, one of the first bishops of *Paris*. On the left of the said altar is also the statue of king *Philip Augustus*, on a pillar. Near another column, just entering the church, on the right hand, is a figure of *St. Christopher*, of an extraordinary magnitude, made in the year 1413. by a certain lord of *Essarts*, lord chamberlain to king *Charles VI.* But I should have enough to do to reckon up all particulars, tho' I were able, and you had patience to hear them. It will suffice to add two; the first, that it is all hung with colours and standards, taken from enemies in battle, and plac'd here in thanksgiving; the other, that whosoever delights in exquisite pictures, may here please his eyes, and satisfy his curiosity; for the goldsmiths being oblig'd every year, on the first of *May*, to present one, they employ the ablest master in *France*, and he being to stand in competition with those that went before, takes all possible care to produce such a piece as may be worthy of that place: The finest are in the choir, the best whereof are two of the famous *M. le Brun*, intendant of the royal academy; one being the crucifixion of *St. Peter*; the other the martyrdom of *St. Stephen*. The next place is due to one of *St. Paul*, causing several books to be burnt before the portico of a temple, being the work of *le Suer*, the next great painter to *Poussin*, in the judgment of the *French*.

The chapter consists of fifty canons, who still preserve the antient custom of repairing to the church to sing matins at midnight, which is an excellent example of piety, being all of them lodg'd in the adjoining cloyster: And hence you may conclude how well this church is serv'd in other particulars.

I cannot at present give you an account of any other sacred places except the great hospital, call'd the *Hôtel Dieu*, or the house of God, near the cathedral. I believe it was founded by some holy bishops, because in the primitive ages of the church all prelates indifferently took upon them the care of the sick and poor, as knowing they were not masters of the revenues of their churches, but only allowing themselves necessary food and raiment, as the apostle teaches, meer stewards and distributors for the benefit of the poor, for whose sake the faithful bestow'd such mighty gifts on the church. This I speak of is the chief and greatest in all *Paris*, and yet it is scarce able to maintain the vast multitude of sick, which sometimes amount to four thousand. The *Augustinian* nuns look to the sick, and perform their duty

GEMELLI.

The great hospital.

CHIFFELL. duty with wonderful charity and humility.

I must further inform you, that the city being divided into three parts, by the two branches of the *Seyne*, above-mentioned, there mult of consequence be many stately bridges, suitable to the dignity of the place, which join those parts, call'd *la Ville, la Cité, and l'Université*, that is,

Bridges.

JUCUNDUS GEMINOS POSUIT, TIBI SEQUANA, PONTES;
NUNC TU JURE POTES DICERE PONTIFICEM.

*Jucundus on the Seyne two bridges laid,
For which he well may Pontifex be said.*

Pontifex has here a double meaning, as signifying a bridge-maker; whereas the true acceptation of it is a bishop.

The reason of it is, that it was built by a *Franciscan* fryar of *Verona*, whose name was *John Jucundus*, about the year 1507. and some affirm, he was not only excellently vers'd in polite learning, but also master to the never-sufficiently commended *Julius Cæsar della Scala*, or *Scaliger*. I am apt to believe he is the same we are

the town, the city, and the university. To begin with the oldest, call'd *de nostre Dame*, or our lady's: It is very beautiful, by reason of the noble statues, the marble medals, representing many of their former kings, and the fine houses on both sides of it. On one of its arches this distich is carv'd;

SEQUANA CUM PRIMUM REGINAE ALLABITUR URBI,
TARDAT PRAECIPITES AMBITIOSUS AQUAS.
CAPTUS AMORE LOCI, CURSUM OBLIVISCITUR ANCEPS,
QUO FLUAT, ET DULCES NECTIT IN URBE MORAS.
IHNC VARIOS IMPLENS, FLUCTU SUBEUNTE, CANALES,
FONS FIERI GAUDET, QUI MODO FLUMEN ERAT.
ANNO M. DC. LXXVI.

*As Seyne does to the queen of cities glide,
Th' ambitious river stops his hasty tide.
Enchanted with the place, forgets his way,
And with the beauteous town contrives his stay.
Into her various pipes he freely flows,
And from a river now a fountain grows.
An. 1676.*

The *Pont au Change*, or exchange bridge, was formerly of wood; but being unfortunately burnt in 1622. was nobly rebuilt, as it now is, with houses on it on both sides, inhabited by several sorts of trades. At one end of it is the king's statue, representing him about ten years of age, on a small pedestal, between those of his father *Lewis XIII.* and his mother *Anne of Austria*. The bridge of *St. Michel*, or *St. Michael*, is at a small distance, with houses on both sides, like the other, and that close by it call'd *le Petit Pont*, or the little bridge. I will now pass by other small ones, and only mention the incomparable one call'd *Pont Neuf*, or the new bridge, built over that part where the two branches of the *Seyne* meeting, make the widest water: It appears to have been begun by king *Henry III.* by the inscription on the first of the arches;

HENR. III. F. ET. POL. R.
POTENTISS. AUSP. CATH. MAT. LUD.
CONJU. AUGUST. OB. C. UTIL. PUBL.
EUND. PON. JAC. S. ET DIVERS. URB.
NOBILIS. PAR. MAG. VIAT. COMP. M.
RER. OM. Q. IMP. ET EX COM. PER.
DIV. OR. AEQ. CON. PRID. CALEND.
JUN. 1578.

It was afterwards finish'd by *Henry IV.* call'd, *The Great*, about the year 1604; and in 1635. *Lewis XIII.* set up his statue of brass, on horseback, about the middle of the bridge, on a pedestal of white marble, having the greatest actions of king *Henry* carv'd in *basso relievo*, and at the angles four slaves in brass, representing the nations subdu'd by him: All the work seems to me very masterly; but affection makes me think the horse and the king's figure finer than all the rest, as being

university.
de nostra
beautiful,
the marble
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both sides
his distich

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AS.
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R.
AT. LUD.
L. PUBL.
ERS. URB.
OMP. M.
M. PER.
CALEND.

Henry IV.
ear 1604 ;
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of white
ns of king
nd at the
presenting
All the
ly ; but
horse and
e rest, as
being

being made by our Italian Gio Bolognese.
On the front of it we read :

ENRICO III.
GALLIARUM IMPERATORI
NAVAR. R.
LUDOVICUS XIII. FILIUS EJUS
OPUS INCHOATUM ET INTERMISSUM,
PRO
DIGNITATE PIETATIS ET IMPERII
PLENIUS, ET AMPLIUS ABSOLVIT,
FMIN C. D. RICHELIVS
COMMUNE POPULI VOTUM PROMOVIT,
SUPER ILLUST. VIRI DE BULLION,
BOUTILLIER P. AERARII F.
FACIENDUM CURAVERUNT
M. DC. XXXV.

To Henry IV.
Emperor of France, and King of Navarre.
Lewis XIII. his son finish'd this work, which
had been begun, and left imperfect, an-
swerable to the greatness of his duty to his
father, and the extent of his empire. The
most eminent cardinal Richlieu satisfy'd
the general desire of the people in promoting
this work. The most illustrious de Bullion
and Boutillier treasurers, took care of it,
An. 1635.

And under it :

QUISQUIS HAEC LEGES, ITA LEGITO
UT OPTIMO REGI PRECABERIS
EXERCITUM FORTEM, POPULUM FIDELIEM,
IMPERIUM SECURUM
ET ANNO DE NOSTRIS
B. B. F.

Whoever thou art that readest this, so read,
that thou mayst beg of God, for the excellent
prince, a valiant army, a loyal people, a
secure empire, and a long life out of ours.
Bullion and Boutillier made it.

For the taking of the city of Montmelian in Savoy, this inscription :


MONS
OMNIBUS ANTE SE DUCIBUS, REGIBUSQUE
FRUSTRA PETITUS,
ENRICI M. FELICITATE SUB IMPERIUM REDACTUS ;
AD AETERNAM SECURITATEM, AC GLORIAM
GALLICI NOMINIS.

A mountain, in vain attack'd by all kings and generals before him, is at last reduc'd
to obedience by the fortune of Henry the Great, to the eternal security and glory
of France.

For the taking of Amiens from the Spaniards :

AMBIANUM HISPANORUM FRAUDE
INTERCEPTA,
ENRICI M. VIRTUTE ASSERTA,
LUDOVICUS XIII. M. P. F.
HISDEM AB HOSTIBUS SAEPIUS FRAUDE
AC SCELERE TENTATUS,
SEMPER JUSTITIA, ET FORTITUDINE
SUPERIOR FUIT.

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On the side, next the college of the ^{GENERAL}
four nations, is this ; for the battle of 
Arques :

GENIO GALLIARUM S. ET INVICTISSIMO R.
QUI ARQUENSI PRÆLIO MAGNAS
CONJURATORUM COPIAS PARVA
MANU FUDIT.

Sacred to the genius of France, and the in-
vincible king, who, in the battle of Arques,
routed great forces of the conspirators with
a handful of men.

As also this, for the victory of Yvry :

VICTORI TRIUMPHATORI FERETRIO
PERDUELLES AD EVARIACUM CAESI,
MALIS VICINIS INDIGNANTIBUS
ET FAVENTIBUS
CLEMENTISSE IMPER.
HISPANO DUCI OPIMA RELIQUIT.

To the triumphant conqueror over the enemy's
general, the rebels routed at Yvry, to the
grief of his ill neighbours, who favour'd
them. The most merciful general left the
prime spoils to the Spanish leader.

On the other side,

N. M. REGIS,
RERUM HUMANARUM OPTIMI,
QUI SINE CAEDE URBEM INGRESSUS,
VINDICATA REBELLIONE,
EXTINCTIS FACTIONIBUS,
GALLIAS OPTATA PACE COMPOSUIT.

To the noble memory of the best of kings,
who entering the city without slaughter,
having punish'd the rebellion, and quell'd
factions, compos'd France with the wyl'd-
for peace.

Amiens having been treacherously taken by
the Spaniards, and recover'd by the Valour
of Henry the Great, Lewis XIII. set up
this in memory of his father : Being often
fraudulently and basely attempted by the
same enemies, he always overcame them
with valour and justice.

A a

On

GEMELLI.

On the iron work, inclosing all this work, is what follows ;

LUDOVICUS XIII. M. P. F.
 IMPERII, VIRTUTIS, ET FORTUNAE OBSEQUENTISS.
 HAERES I. L. D. D.
 RICHELIVS C.
 VIR SUPRA TITULOS, ET CONSILIA OMNIUM
 RETRO PRINCIPUM, OPUS ABSOLVENDUM CENSUIT
 V. N. II. V. V. DE BULLION ET BOUTILLIER,
 S. A. P. DIGNITATI ET REGNO PARES,
 AERE, INGENIO, CURA,
 DIFFICILLIMIS TEMPORIBUS P. P.

Lewis XIII. the most dutiful heir of his empire, valour, and fortune, erected this to the memory of his father. The most noble cardinal Richelieu, a man above all titles, and excelling the counsellors of all former princes, order'd this work to be finish'd. The noble and illustrious persons de Bullion and Boutillier, treasurers, men that answer the honour of their places, and the grandeur of the kingdom, employ'd their money, wit and care in erecting this, in very difficult times.

Formerly there was a little house or hut under the second arch of this bridge, with a pump in it, to bring up water from the river ; and a fountain hard by, call'd the Samaritan's, from that woman's statue, and our Saviour standing by it, well made enough. At present there is only a copy or representation of those statues, in brass ; and the clock, whose wheels were mov'd by the water, is also gone ; so that at present nothing more remarkable remains, besides the keeping up the custom of hav-

ing many lights on it, for the conveniency of the people that pass.

Among the most remarkable squares we must take notice of the *Place Royal*, in the *Fauxbourg*, or suburb of *St. Anthony*, as well on account of the stately houses and portico's, as of king *Lewis XIII's* statue on horseback, standing in the midst of it : It is of brass, and the pedestal of curious white marble, on the forepart whereof is the following inscription ;

POUR LA GLORIEUSE ET IMMORTELE MEMOIRE DU TRES-GRAND
 ET TRES-INVINCIBLE LOUIS LE JUSTE, XIII DU NOM, ROY DE
 FRANCE, ET DE NAVARRE, ARMAND CARDINAL DUC DE RICHELIEU,
 SON PRINCIPAL MINISTRE DANS TOUS SES ILLUSTRES
 ET HEUREUX DESSEINS, COMBLE D'HONEURS, ET DE BIENFAITS
 D'UN SI GENEREUX MONARQUE, A FAIT ELEVER CETTE STATUE,
 POUR UNE MARQUE ETERNELLE DE SON ZELE, DE SA
 FIDELITE, ET DE SA RECONNOISSANCE. 1639.

To the glorious and immortal memory of the most great, and most invincible Lewis the Just, XIIth of that name, king of France and Navarre, Armand cardinal Richelieu, his principal minister in all his illustrious and happy Designs ; being loaden with honours and favours, by so generous a monarch, has caused this statue to be erected, as an everlasting token of his zeal, fidelity, and gratitude, 1639.

On the opposite, or back side, is this ;

LUDOVICO XIII. CHRISTIANISSIMO GALLIAE ET NAVARRAE REGI,
 JUSTO, PIO, FOELICI, VICTORI, TRIUMPHATORI,
 SEMPER AUGUSTO,
 ARMANDUS CARDINALIS DUX RICHELIVS,
 PRAECIPUORUM REGNI ONERUM ADJUTOR, ET ADMINISTRATOR,
 DOMINO OPTIME MERITO, PRINCIPIQUE MUNIFICENTISSIMO,
 FIDEI SUAE, DEVOTIONIS, ET OB INNUMERA
 BENEFICIA, IMMENSOSQUE HONORES SIBI COLLATOS, PERFENNE
 GRATI ANIMI MONUMENTUM, HANC STATUAM EQUESTREM
 PONENDAM CURAVIT. ANNO DOMINI 1639.

This requires no englishing, being the same with the other, with only the difference of the *Latin* or *French* phrase.

On the right-side is a French sonnet, and on the left these following hexameters, importing much the same as the said sonnet.

Underneath it are the arms of France, ^{GEMELLY.} and the wheel of fortune fix'd, with these verses,

*Quos bellator Hydras pacem spirare rebelles,
Deplumes trepidare Aquilas, miscere Par-
dos,
Et depressa jugo submittere colla Leones,
Despectat Ludovicus, equo sublimis abeno;
Non digni, non artifices secere camini;
Sed Virtus, & plena Deo Fortuna peregit.
Armandus vindex fidei, pacisque sequester,
Augustum curavit opus, populisque verendam
Regali voluit statuam consurgere circo;
Ut post civilis depulsa pericula belli,
Et circum domitos armis civilibus hostes,
Aeternum Dominus Lodoicus in urbe tri-
umpbet.*

*Augustus toto jam nullis hostibus orbe
Pacem agit; armato Ludoix pacem im-
perat orbi.*

All wars now done, Augustus reigns in peace;
And Lewis bids the world from arms to cease.

On the angles of the pedestal are four brass statues, like slaves in chains, on sundry sorts of arms, and their hands ty'd behind them. I am told they represent *Africk, Germany, Flanders, and Holland*; which, if it be true, I must say, there is no proportion between those figures, and the victories obtain'd by that king over those nations; for tho' he has overcome, he never subdu'd them. Be it as it will, under them on both sides are the words *NEC PLURIBUS IMPAR*, denoting, he was not inferior to many join'd together against him, and then the following distichs.

*Granicum Macedo, Rhenum secat agmine
Gallus,
Quisquis sacra voles conferre, & flumina
confer.*

*Indocilis quondam potiori cedere Gallo
Ponit Iber tumidos fastus, & cedere discit.*

*Impia, quæ Regum licuit componere nulli
Prælia, voce tua, Ludoix, composita
quiescunt.*

*Sequanam gemino Cæsar, vix vincere
gentem
Mense valet, Ludoix ter quinta luce
subegit.*

These import, *That Alexander of Macedon, and Lewis of France, march'd their armies, the first over the Granicus, the other the Rhine; and therefore he that compares their actions, must compare the rivers.*

The Spaniard, formerly disdaining to yield to the French, now lays down his haughtiness, and learns to submit.

At thy command, Lewis, those unnatural wars cease, to which no other king could put an end.

The Franche Conté, which Cæsar could scarce subdue in two months, was conquer'd by Lewis in a fortnight.

VIRO IMMORTALI.

To the Immortal Man.

That Lewis from his brazen horse does view
The rebel *Hydra* crush'd, for pardon sue,
Pluck'd eagles trembling, fiercer leopards meek,
And lions to the yoke submit their neck;
Is not what art, nor furnace did bestow,
But what to's valour, and his God we owe.
Armand, religion's prop, on whom depend
Both peace and war, the noble work design'd,
And plac'd this statue in this royal square,
That after all the toils of civil war,
And foreign foes subdu'd, this monarch might
For ever peaceful and triumphant sit.

Since I have engag'd in writing such things, or transcribing of inscriptions, I will go through with it at once; tho' I am sensible it is very insipid to fill up a letter with such barren matter. Be patient, as God shall save you, and read these others, which are in the *Place de Victoire*, or the square of victory, in honour of the present *Lewis XIV.* His brass statue seems to me one of the finest the art of man could make in our days. It represents the king standing in his royal robes, all embroider'd with flower-de-luces, in the posture of trampling on *Cerberus*, whilst victory holds a crown of lawrel over his head, and just under him are these words,

ble Lewis the
and cardinal
signs; being
ed this statue
1639.

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On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription.

LUDOVICO MAGNO, *Patri Exercituum, Conductori semper Felici; Domitis Hostibus; protectis Sociis; adjunctis Imperio fortissimis Populis; extructis ad Tutelam Finium fortissimis Arcibus; Oceano & Mediterraneo inter se junctis; prædari vetitis toto Mari Piratis; emendatis Legibus; deleta Calviniana Impietate; compulsis ad Reverentiam nominis remotissimis Gentibus; causisque summa Providentia, & Virtute, domi, forsique compositis; Franciscus Vice-Comes de Aubusson Dux de la Feuillade, ex Franciæ Paribus, & Tribunis Equitum, unus in Allobrogibus Pro-Rex, & Prætorianorum Pedum Præfectus, ad Memoriam Posteritatis sempiternam. P. D. C.*

Thus literally english'd, *To Lewis the Great, the father of his armies, their ever fortunate leader, having subdu'd his enemies, protected his allies; added warlike nations to his dominions; rais'd mighty fortresses for the security of his frontiers; join'd the Ocean and the Mediterranean; suppress'd all pirates on the sea; amended the laws; abolish'd Calvin's impious doctrines; compell'd the remotest nations to pay respect to his name; and settled all affairs, both at home and abroad, with wonderful wisdom and valour; Francis viscount de Aubusson, duke de la Feuillade, peer of France, and general of the horse, governor of Dauphine, and colonel of the foot guards, erected this as a perpetual memorial to posterity.*

Then under the medal, representing the

king, and religion, in basso-relievo, are these two verses.

*Hic laudum cumulus; Ludovico vindice victrix
Religio, & pulsus male pergit seclibus error.*

To Lewis justly all our praise is due,
From whose support religion conquest drew,
And from their holds expell'd its rebel crew.

On the opposite side is the same translated into French, with a basso-relievo, representing the submission made by the Doge of Genoa.

As well as I like the works in brass and marble, I am no less, or rather more displeas'd with some of these compositions; for to me the author of them does not seem to have had so good a genius, as the other of those on the gates, before-mention'd; nor, to say the truth, is he the greatest master of the Latin tongue in the world; for I cannot call to mind that I ever read in good authors; these expressions, *Agere pacem, Conductor exercitus*, instead of *Dux*, or *Imperator*; *Secare flumen agmine*; *prælia* instead of *bella*, and *Pro-Rex*, besides several more, that will make our Grammarians mad; but I guess they are the product of some who pretend to be masters, tho' they are not fit for the lowest form.

I can send you no news of the war, but what you must have before; nor can I as yet give any account of learning, having scarce had time to make the air of Paris familiar to me. I remain, &c.

LETTER XV.

Continues the Description of Paris.

Paris, April 9. 1686.

THO' I had never receiv'd any other demonstration of your affection, and of that courtesy, which is so prevalent above all your other excellent qualities, I ought to reckon myself most happy on account of those unquestionable tokens of good will and esteem, you have been pleas'd so kindly to give me in your letter, which I receiv'd yesterday, and was dated the twelfth of last month. I return you all the thanks I am able for the learned intimations you afford me in it, and desire you will always continue to do so by me; for the more freedom you use in that particular, the greater advantage I shall reap by it. I may here, by way of excuse, put you in mind, that I then writ in Car-

nival time, when our mind, by our own consent, is most involv'd in pleasure, and becomes as it were a slave dragg'd in a chain by delight; and therefore of consequence we cannot so well observe the true rules of composition and explication, or appear so judicious, as is requisite for reasoning well. However, still allowing what is said, I must tell you, that when I spoke of the hieroglyphicks contriv'd by the Abbot Joachim, I did not intend to run down all oracles, because every divine illumination of the mind, and revelation of what is to come, must not be look'd upon as unlikely; but I spoke after that manner of the abbot, seeing his commentaries on the revelation of St. John so far from being

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being approv'd, as to be prohibited by the church; and on the other hand, that he, for any thing we know, never arriv'd to fuch perfection, as would be requifite for a prophet, after St. *John Baptift*. As for the ambiguous meaning, and various interpretations, all prophecies are liable to, it is true, according to St. *Irenæus*, and other fathers, that even the predictions of the prophets, in the old testament, were understood after the mifchiefs fore-told were come to pafs. Thofe were always general and figurative expreffions, defignedly, as I fuppofe, utter'd by the prophets, to the end the multitude fhould not pry into God's hidden judgments; and that they might ftrike the more terror, being thus fhrouded under thofe obfcure words, which perhaps were more terrible and maeftic. But the abbot's figures, if they are his, all confifting of monfters, fome whole and fome cut off; befides that they feem to me like thofe hieroglyphicks of *Orus Apollo*, mention'd by *Jamblicus Calcidius*, and others; and thofe fuperftitious representations, which fome *Cabalifts* will have cut upon certain ftones, at appointed times; they are all down-right ridiculous and empty, and any man whatfoever might invent others more extravagant and frightful, with no lefs certain hope, that in time to come they might all come to be expounded to answer fome accidents in the world. The inftance I then gave you of lions, I may, without any offence, if I please, apply to the republick of *Genoa*, or that of *Holland*, or any other ftate that has a lion for its arms. Befides, why did not this *Joaachim* rather leave us his prophecies in writing? If he forbore, for fear of his perfon, then was he not directed by any heavenly or divine light, which encourag'd the ancient prophets, and made them defpife death; and if he did not fear, why did he rather chufe to be a painter than a writer?

As for *Nero's* triumph, which I faid never was, I have no caufe to recant; for *Nero* did not overcome the *Parthians*, making war on them himfelf in perfon, but by his general *Corbulo*, and receiv'd no other honours for it, but thofe mention'd by *Tacitus*, lib. 13. *Ob hæc confalutatus imperator Nero, & S. C. supplicationes habuit, statuaque, & arcus, & continui confalutatus principi; utque inter feftos referretur dies, quo palrata victoria, quo nunciata, quo relatum de ea effet, &c.* That is, *Hercupon Nero was faluted emperor, and there was a thanksgiving appointed by decree of the fenate, as alfo ftatues and triumphal arches to be erected, in honour of the prince, and that he fhould be perpetual confal; as alfo that the days on which the victory was obtain'd, on*

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which the news of it was firft brought, and *GEMELLI* when declar'd to the fenate, fhould be feftivals, &c.

As for my denying *Venice* to be in the fhape of a boot, I verily believe the inhabitants will rather take it well than ill; for they have a good conceit of their own wifdom, and would take it as an affront fhould any one put them upon the par with boots, and fuch like things. But the plain truth is, that I had a mind to jeft, knowing it to be an ancient cuftom among geographers to refemble the fhape of fome places to fome certain things; and to the many inftances mention'd by you in your learned letter, might perhaps be added, that of *Jordan*, bifhop of *Ravenna*, who fays the great ifland, (or rather *Peninfula*) of *Scanzia*, or *Scandinavia*, whence the *Goths* deduce their original, is like the leaf of a lemon-tree. So *Italy* was, by *Solinus*, compar'd to an oaken leaf, *Similis querno folio, fcilicet, proceritate amplior, quam latitudine; Like to an oaken-leaf, that is, longer than it is broad.* Which words he doubtlefs tranfcrib'd out of *Pliny*, lib. 5. cap. 5.

Now to come to *Paris*, two days ago I went into that part of it they call the univerfity, which I think I need not tell you, took its name from the feveral fchools and colleges in it; among which I think the never fufficiently extoll'd *Sorben* fhines, — *velut inter ignes luna minores; Like the moon among the leffer ftars*; and particularly for divinity, tho' that is alfo profefs'd in the college of *Navarre*. There is no occafion to fay much of it in this place, other books being full of it; and in the famous library of our *Signor Valletta* there are three whole volumes in folio, intitled, *Historia Univerſitatis Parisienſis, The history of the univerfity of Paris*, where you may, at your leiſure, learn all particulars relating to it. Common fame will have it founded by *Charlemaign*, but that opinion is refuted in a little book, call'd *des Ecoles Epifcopales*.

I went firft into the church of the *Beneval-de* diſtine nuns, call'd *Val-de-Grace*, and founded by *Anne of Auftria*, mother to the preſent king. Befides the regular architecture, it is remarkable for its ornament, the floor being laid with moft curious marble, and the arches adorn'd with excellent carv'd work; the *Cupola* is curiouſly painted by *Mignard*, and the high altar compos'd of fix columns of black marble, full of white veins, and adorn'd with flowers, and foliage of brads gilt. On the left hand of this altar is a large chapel, hung in mourning, and in the midft of it a bier cover'd with black velvet, rais'd by ſome ſteps above the floor, where is preſerv'd the heart of

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GEMELLI. the queen, who was the foundress, and of several princesses of the blood royal.

I went hence to the Incarnation of the barefoot Carmelite nuns, where I saw a church small and antient, but excellently adorn'd: The ascent to the high altar is of several steps of the finest marble, which is of the same stone; and the capitals of its columns, which are of the Corinthian order, are of brass gilt: Before the nuns choir are two marble statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, and above them, under an arch, St. Michael in the air, driving down Lucifer; an excellent piece of workmanship. All the chavels are well adorn'd, particularly with choice pieces of Monsi^{er} Brun, and other masters. The picture most valu'd by curious persons, is that in St. Mary Magdalen's chapel, where she is represented on a rock weeping, with her hair dishevell'd, tearing off all her vain womanish drefs. They told me it was the lively portraiture of Madame la Valiere, the king's once most belov'd mistress, who now leads a very holy life in that monastery.

St. Genevieve. The church of St. Genevieve stands on the top of the hill, and no man can question its antiquity; for in the midst of the choir is the tomb of Clodoveus, the first christian king of France, and at a small distance that of Clotildis his wife. Near these tombs is St. Genevieve's, the protectress of Paris, behind the high altar, extraordinary rich. That of the famous Rene des Cartes, the light and ornament of this age, the restorer of the true philosophy, and sent by heaven to dispel the thick cloud of ignorance, which had long lain on the minds of men, is worth observing, and on it the following inscription,

RENATUS DES CARTES,

Vir supra titulos omnium retro philosophorum, Nobilis genere, Armoricus gente, Turonicus origine; in Gallia Flexiæ studuit: in Pannonia miles meruit, in Batavia Philosophus delituit, in Suecia vocatus, occubuit. Tanti viri pretiosas reliquias, Galliarum percelebris tumulus Petrus Chamut, CHRISTINAE, sapientissimæ Reginæ, sapientum amatrici invidere non potuit, nec vindicare patriæ; sed quibus licuit cumultus honoribus; peregrinæ terræ mandavit innotuit, Anno Dom. 1650. mens. Feb. 10. ætatis 54. Tandem post septem & decem annos, in gratiam Christianissimi Regis Ludovici XIV. viro- rum insignium cultoris & remuneratoris, procurante Petro Daliberto, sepulchri pio & amico violatore, Patriæ redditæ sunt, & in isto urbis, & artium culmine positæ: ut qui vivus apud externos otium & famam quæserat, mortuus apud suos cum laude quiesceret; suis & exteris exemplum & documentum futurus,

I NUNC, VIAZOR,

Et divinitatis, immortalitatisque animæ maximum & clarum assertorem, aut jam crede felicem, aut precibus redde.

That is, Rene Descartes, a man excelling all the antient philosophers, of a noble family, born in Britany, of Tourenne by extraction, studied at la Fleche in France, serv'd as a soldier in Hungary, liv'd a retir'd philosopher in Holland, and being invited into Sweden, died there. Peter Chamut, the then French ambassador, could not refuse Christina, the most learned queen, and lover of learned men, the precious reliques of so great a man, or restore them to his country, but unwillingly committed them to a foreign grave, with what honour he could, in the year of our Lord 1650, February the 10th, and the 54th year of his age. At length, seventeen years after, in favour of the most christian king Lewis XIV. the admirer and rewarder of famous men, by the procurement of Peter Dalibert, who, with piety and affection, broke open his sepulchre, they were restor'd to his native country, and plac'd in this highest part of this city, and highest seat of learning; that he, who living sought leisure and fame in foreign countries, might, after death, rest honourably in his own, and remain a pattern and example to his own countrymen, and strangers. Go now, traveller, and either believe this great and clear assertor of the divinity and immortality of the soul, already happy, or make him so by your prayers.

From the church I went into the cloister, and thence to the library, reckon'd one of the best in Paris, both for the choice of books, and the curiosity of the cases: Next I went into the Museum, or closet of P. du Molinet, an antiquary of no small note, where there are excellent medals of all the three sorts of metal us'd by the antients. Among the greatest rarities are to be reckon'd certain small knives, of those they formerly us'd to cut the throats of the sacrifices, or victims; and a Patera, or small plate, in which they mix'd salt, flower, oil, and wine, to anoint the said victims, which, if I forget not, were therefore said to be, *Mola salsa aspersa*, Sprinkled with salt dough. There are also antient keys, and some of those call'd, *Anuli signatorii*, Seal rings, to distinguish them from the *Honorarii*, worn only as marks of honour; and others: As also iron bodkins, us'd instead of pens, and tablets cover'd with wax, which serv'd instead of paper, formerly call'd *Pugillares*; whence, among our civilians we read, *Ima tabula*, The bottom of the tablet; *Ima cera*, The bottom of the wax; to express the last part

of the will or testament. There is a very great number of weeping vessels, and of those bras spoons, us'd by the women, call'd *Prasce*, who were hir'd to weep, for gathering of their tears; so easy and indifferent it is to that sex to bedew their eyes, and betray their pleasant heart: Several other rarities I neither lik'd nor admir'd, and therefore forbear mentioning of them.

Fountains.

Yesterday I walk'd about leisurely, observing, among other publick structures, some most beautiful fountains. There is one in the quarter of *St. Honore*, near the *Capuchin* nuns, remarkable, if on no other account, for a distich made by *M. Santeuil*; which is this,

*Tot loca sacra inter pura est quæ labitur unda,
Hanc non impuro, quisquis ore bibas. 1674.*

That is, *The water gliding between so many sacred places, is pure: Whosoever thou art who hast an impure mouth, drink not of it.*

That they call *des Saints Innocents*, of the holy Innocents, in the *Rue St. Denis*, or *St. Denis's-street*, is highly commendable for its carving and structure; and beyond it another newly built, over which is to be read,

*Qui fontes aperit, qui flumina dividit urbi,
Ille est, quem domitis Rhenus adorât aquis.*

In prose, *He who opens fountains, and distributes rivers into the city, is the same to whom the conquer'd waters of the Rhine pay homage.*

Another there is in the *Rue Poisson*, seems to me nothing comparable to that in the *Rue St. Louis*, or *St. Lewis's-street*, on which there are two curious marble *Tritons*, with these verses carv'd by the same author;

*Felix sorte tua Naias amabilis
Dignum, quo flueres, nasci situm loci
Cui tot splendida testa
Fluctu lambere contigit.
Te Triton geminus personat amula
Concha, te celebrat nomine regiam;
Hac tu sorte superba
Labi non eris immemor.*

Thus English'd,

O happy nymph! happy thy lot,
Who hast this beauteous province got,
Where all thy waters, as they flow,
New lustre to the buildings owe.
Two rival *Tritons* sound thy praise,
And high thy watery empire raise;

But, nymph, take heed, thou dost not grow
So proud, that thou forget'st to flow.

As for other publick structures, worth mentioning, I fear I shall want ink and paper, before I can compass them, and therefore must be content to pass them by, excepting some few. It is to be observ'd, that the place where the courts sit, call'd *le Palais*, the palace, is an antient and spacious structure, which was the residence of the kings till *Philip the Fair*. I very much admire the great vaulted hall, formerly us'd for the reception of ambassadors, and the nuptials of the princes of the blood; and now the lawyers walk in it: Between the columns there are small shops, where women, according to the custom of the country, sell many sorts of small wares; and there are such in the court, on the stairs, in the galleries, and in other rooms. All the men of the law, here called *Gens de Robe*, or gown men, wear a long and wide upper garment, but the sleeves shorter than they ought to be; with a cap much like those of our priests, but that it has a tassell in the middle: Their greatest vanity consists in having a servant to carry their train; and there was one of them, who walking abroad in the night with only one servant, who carried a lighted flambeaux, rather than carry his own train, brought it forwards betwixt his legs, and gave it his man, causing himself to be led like a beast, as he really was, if the story be true. Not only the advocates are cover'd here, when they plead, but all the standers-by, as I have seen in the court call'd *Quatricone*.

Yesterday I went for diversion to see *St. Germain* the fair kept in the *Fauxbourg St. Germain*, ^{main} so called from the antient abbey of *St. Germain des Prez*. Certainly no place in *Paris* is equal to it for stately buildings; the air is serene and clear; there are delightful gardens, many dwellings of ingenious foreigners, who here learn all gentlemen-like exercises; and, in short, strait and spacious streets, well pav'd with pebbles: The fair is kept in six cover'd walks, crossing one another, and full of rich shops of several sorts of goods: Each of them is let from *Candlemas-Day* till the first day of *Lent*, for fifty pistoles, and sometimes more, when the fair happens to be continued till *Easter*. Then, paying three-pence, I went in to see a puppet-show, which had been acted before the king, by fifty little figures, exactly clad like gentlemen, very well worth seeing. At the place call'd *les Petites Maisons*, I found a wonderful multitude of people, walking in the court, I know not to what purpose, when they

GEMELLI. they ought rather to have stood still; for there live those who keep monsters and strange creatures, as is usual among us before the castle.

Hotel de
Conde.

Returning to my inn, I saw the palace, or *Hotel de Conde*, nothing answerable to the grandeur of such a man, as to the structure; but as for the rich furniture, it is impossible to express the least part of it. The garden, tho' small, has all the embellishments that can be contriv'd by art, and four good statues; yet is not well look'd after no more than the palace itself, the prince not residing there at present. That is much more to be regarded, where *Mademoiselle de Monpensier* lives, called of *Luxemburg*, built by queen

Hotel de
Luxemburg.

Mary of Medicis, widow to king *Henry IV.* being the noblest and most regular piece of architecture ever built in *Paris*; and they say the model of it was made by the same man that invented the most beautiful frontispiece of the church of *St. Germain*. I was never so much displeased with myself for not knowing how to draw, which you with good reason say is requisite for travellers, as now I see some things, which in my opinion vie with the noblest structures there are in *Rome*: and, on the other hand, if I upon some occasions make use of another, it will not answer to do so always, for I am not the richest man in the world. To come to the point; the greatest part of the outside is of marble, wrought after the manner we call diamond cut. Within three sides of the beautiful court are adorn'd with regular arches, forming vaults to walk under covert: Hence we go into a curious garden, along whose walks the green and small myrtle serves instead of rich carpets, which they call *Parterre*. Then follows a little flower-garden, shut up with iron banisters: and then another of orange and lemon trees, excellently trimm'd. I have not here leisure to speak of the apartments, either as to their symmetry or the rich furniture, and especially the noble paintings, representing several actions of queen *Mary*: One, above all the rest, is wonderful, being *David* with the head of *Goliath*, which hangs in a room on the right of the first antichamber.

Hotel
Royal de
Invalides.

In this same suburb is the most celebrated hospital call'd *L'Hotel Royal des Invalides*, for entertaining of all soldiers disabled in war. We come first into a large square, enclōsd with a dry ditch, and guards at convenient places; then a great gate leads into a spacious court, with two rows of arches about it, like the cloyster of a monastery, at the end whereof is a beautiful church. On the other sides are four vast refectories, or halls to eat in, wherein are

painted the principal battels and sieges that have been honourable to *France*, that the memory of them may awake in the main'd soldiers such satisfaction as is generally occasion'd by the glorious accomplishment of difficult undertakings, unless perhaps in that condition they cur'd the wars, and the day they list'd themselves. They all lie in the rooms; there are about four little courts, on the sides; but the sick are taken care of in some other galleries, separate from the main building. Such as have the use of their arms, are always some way employ'd to earn the bread they eat; which is convenient enough, were it only to keep them from the ill consequences of idleness. There are now two thousand five hundred of them, all clad in blue, at the king's cost.

Whilst I was in this place, I heard two gentlemen, strangers, discoursing about *Mons. Blondel's Museum*, or closet of rarities; a man very well known among the learned, for his new method of fortification, his comparison of *Pindar* and *Horace*, and many other works; so that I, who am very fond of antiquities, and good books, being told he liv'd in the *Rue de l'Université*, directed my course thither. First, I saw abundance of pictures, of the best masters that have liv'd since *Raphael* and *Michael Angelo*; as also a great number of pieces in miniature, with some *Mosaic* works of curious colour'd wood: then a small quantity of good books; and lastly the antiquities. I shall not here mention them all, which would be too tedious, but only the most to be admir'd; as for instance, four ancient agats, on which are admirably cut the heads of *Julius Caesar*, *Mark Anthony*, *Lepidus*, and *Cleopatra*: Another oval precious stone of a greenish colour, on which is carv'd a column, with an urn on the top of it, a star on the side, and at the base, or foot, a soldier seems to touch the point of a dagger: About the stone are cut these words, *MART. VL. AUX. D. JUL. LACR.* that is, *Martius Ultori, Auxiliatori D. Julio lacryma*: Whence it would perhaps be no wrong notion to say, the star was the same that appear'd after the death of *Cæsar*, of which *Virgil* says;

Ecce Dionæi processit Cæsaris astrum.

Thus render'd by Mr. *Dryden*;

See *Cæsar's* lamp is lighted in the skies.

And *Horace*, Ode 12.

——— *Micat inter omnes
Julium sidus, velut inter igneis
Luna minores*

In

In English, *The Julian star shines among the rest, as the moon among the smaller lights.*

As also Ovid. *Metam.* 15. *Fab.* 51.

— *properataque gloria rerum
In sydus vertere novum, stellamque comantem.*

That is, *And his glorious actions hasten to shine in a new constellation and blazing star.*

The column is the same that was erected in the *Forum*, or market-place, after *Cæsar's* death, according to that of *Suetonius* in *Julio*, cap. 85. speaking of the people of *Rome*. *Postea solidam columnam prope 20 pedum lapidis Numidici in Foro statuit, scripsitque PARENTI PATRIÆ. Apud eam longo tempore sacrificare, vota suscipere, controversias quædam, interposito per Cæsarem iurjurando, distrabere perseveravit.* Importing, *Afterwards he erected a pillar of Numidian stone, almost twenty foot high, in the Forum, or market-place, with the inscription, To the father of his country. It was practis'd for a long time after to offer sacrifice at it, to offer up vows, and to decide some controversies, swearing by Cæsar.* The soldier might denote the oath taken by the army, to revenge his murder; and therefore, now I call it to mind, it was certainly call'd by the name of *Columna excocta*. There are besides these about one-hundred and fifty other ancient carv'd stones, representing a succession of emperors, from *Julius Cæsar* to *Labienus Postumus*, with thirty-six empresses, a thing, in my opinion, of inestimable value, since antiquaries find such great difficulty in making such a collection of medals, which are yet less rarer than stones; however I much question the antiquity of some of them.

I will conclude this letter, giving you a taste of the manners I have hitherto observed among the *French*. They are the most accomplished and loving people in the world, both to one another and to strangers, generous and magnificent where their honour is concern'd, industrious in the way of trade, and incredibly addicted to mechanic arts; and as for their knowledge in sciences, you may better judge than I by their works, how clean and nice their observations are, and how plain and easy their method of committing them to writing.

The gentry look upon trade as mean, in-
somuch that the very merchants, when
grown rich, buy some place for their sons,
that they may in time be ennobled; which
is the easier, because all but those in the
army are venal, as among us they are made
dukes and marquises not without the in-
dignation of the antient nobility. I do not
think their inclination to war is so natural
as reported, since we see all mankind love
their ease, and endure fatigue to purchase
rest, and do not toil for toil's sake; and on
the other hand, that very often the desire
of honour is an incentive to noble souls,
and not their ultimate end; for pray who
would leave his quiet dwelling, did not
kings hope after war to enjoy a more last-
ing peace, and the subjects to make their
old age happy with their honourable re-
wards? Thus it is here become of fashion
to go voluntarily into the army, because
this is the only way to preferment under a
warlike king; and were not this a sufficient
reason, it seems to me to be very antient
in the world for all subjects to partake of
the genius of the prince he is born under;
and this more particularly in *France*, than
which no nation in the world bears its king
more loyal love and respect. Yet these
virtues are counterpoised by some vices, as
being exceeding fond of novelty; rather
rash than daring, and more hasty than
were convenient upon some indifferent oc-
casions; more than men at the beginning
of battels, and worse than women at the
end; inconstant in friendship, as well as
easily pacify'd; too great lovers of wine;
I mean the meaner sort, and of female plea-
sures; and that which makes them less
valu'd by us *Italians*, they laugh out aloud
upon any little occasion, this weakness be-
ing among them reckon'd *une gayeté d'es-
prit*, a gay temper. Their too much con-
fiding in strangers, which however is the
effect of sincerity, has often been the oc-
casion of dismal tragedies among them in
Lombardy and the two *Sicilys*. Add to this
in the *Parisians* an excessive application to
profit, tho' without fraud; and their redu-
cing themselves sometimes into a very low
condition through the extraordinary pro-
fuseness of their wives. The peasants about
the city are somewhat imperious, relying
on the nearness of the parliament. I could
write you many observations touching this
point, but the letter is ended, and I have
scarce room enough to subscribe myself, &c.

LETTER XVI.

*The Description of Versailles, the Menagerie, and Triannon.**Versailles, April 11. 1686.*

IT would be a great happiness were one always as well able to express the ideas of sensible things in writing as one conceives them in the fancy by means of the senses. If this were so, I should not perhaps be so much puzzled as I am to begin to speak of *Versailles*, where I have been since yesterday, and might hope in this letter to give you a description, if not well colour'd with noble expressions, at least well drawn and shadow'd, so that you might thence conceive the beauty of the original. But let us now leave these useless introductions. At other times I have only describ'd some particular things, that putting them together you might conceive some idea of the whole; but it would be now in vain; for in the first place you will never thus comprehend the one half; and besides, I know it is an intolerable trouble to dispose so many and such sundry conceptions, and to represent to your self a great extent of land full of wonderful things, all of them regularly and uniformly distributed: I shall therefore then for this time follow the method of universals, tho' retrograde, adding some few particulars, and thus we shall both of us have the less trouble. Observe then in the first place, that king *Louis XIII.* made choice of this spot to divert himself with hunting, and after him so great a king as *Louis XIV.* has pitch'd upon it for his residence, so that it must needs be as pleasant and of as clear and serene an air as any other in the world, convenient for hunting, and so seated as to afford several fine prospects. You may judge how much art has been used to embellish and make it a dwelling worthy of so great a king: by reflecting, that *France* never had one more magnanimous, more powerful, and a greater lover and discerner of excellency; for thro' his means not only the most lofty sciences and the liberal arts are rais'd to a most advantageous degree of perfection; but the very *Muses* of the fabulous *Helicon* seem to have remov'd to settle on the banks of the *Seine*; and *France* now vies in all particulars with the most famous of the ancients, whether *Romans* or *Greeks*. Hence it follows, that the architecture of all the buildings must be incomparable, the ornaments of painting and carving most excellent, and the whole contrivance stupendous. As for moveables, both the matter and the workmanship are wonderful, because the

king very well knows the value of what he sees, and needs not another to inform him, as *Verres* did in *Sicily*; for this reason he has the best and rarest, whether ancient or modern, brought him from all parts of the world, it being well known that the reward will answer the trouble. Besides, the noble inventions of architects and carvers, and all other artists, are not left to posterity in embryo, but put to the trial without sparing labour or cost; therefore tho' the old castle was extraordinary rich in painting, yet the outward part of it was taken down, the king not thinking it answerable to his grandeur, when in the year 1676 he resolv'd to erect the building as it now is. In 1678 he added to it two wings, each terminating in two pavilions, or square structures, on the road that comes from *Paris*, to lodge the prime ministers of the crown, so that the interval between them forms the first court to the royal palace; and the prime noblemen of the kingdom, excited by his example, have built abundance of curious and magnificent houses all about it. The *French* architects give the name of a pavilion to a square pile of building which is not on a line with the rest of the fabrick, and is somewhat more lofty, as that may be among us by the gate of the castle of *Capuana*. On the sides of the aforesaid road are also two stately stables, containing no less than five-hundred horses, of several sorts, with lodgings over them for the officers; the interval between them is clos'd with iron banisters, where horsemen exercise as they think fit.

You see I am come to particulars, and yet it is an undertaking for another sort of pen than mine to write the least part. Yesterday, as soon as I arriv'd here, I look'd out for *Signor Turbol*, a Roman, his majesty's wardrobe-keeper, that by his assistance I might have the better sight of the lodgings, and was by him recommended to one of the king's pages of the bedchamber, who very courteously shew'd me all. Going up the stairs in the second court I met the duke de *Maine*, brother to the dauphin [note he is a bastard brother] by a fountain, where there is a statue representing the king. He is twelve years of age, well shap'd, but that he limps with his left leg. Being pass'd the stately hall, which terminates that part of the stair-case I went up, in the royal gallery I had a sight of *Madam*

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de Bourbon, the duke's sister, the most beautiful creature I have beheld these many days, and then the brave *Mareschal de la Feuillade*, the dauphin's great favourite. As for the lodgings, it would be a great presumption in me to pretend to describe their curious and rich furniture, much less the noble contrivance, and embellishments in marble, fret-work, and gilding; for if all the beauty in the world be not here, where shall we find it? The great room, where the balls are kept, I mention it as being a thing singular, which perhaps you cannot fancy, has galleries round for the musick, and the floor is of waincot, as is that of the audience-chamber. We could go no farther than the gallery, the king being within, and therefore having by the way seen the tribunes of the chapel, which is small, we return'd the same way to go to the dauphin's apartment, which is on the right side of the palace; we there found him at dinner, with the dauphiness, abundance of people being present, who came out of curiosity. He is very fat, his complexion curious white and red, his eyes blue, his hair fair, himself cheerful, courteous, well behav'd, as becomes a young prince, and much addicted to hunting. The dauphiness, besides her other perfections, has a wonderful white skin, and fair hair, and, which is a great rarity, black eyes. They say she loves her pleasure, but who does not? and that she is too talkative, as if all women were not so. She was set off with very stately and precious jewels.

None must go in with a cloke where these princes dine. The cup-bearer takes the essay of the wine, as was used among the *Romans*, by the person call'd *Præputator Cesaris*, or *Cesar's taster*; and whilst they sit at table the master of the household stands by with a silver staff in his hand; the great dishes are of that metal, but the plates of gold.

Then I went to see the gardens, attended by one of the king's footmen. All the fabulous stories of the antients, at the sight of these become credible, and we scarce believe our own eyes amidst so many wonderful things as fill so great a tract of land; at least a thousand men are here daily at work, some cleansing the stately walls, some rolling the grass-plats, some trimming the high green hedges, some watering the fragrant flowers, and other tender plants; some looking to the aqueducts, some to the water-works, some to the beautiful fine vessels, barges and galleys on the great canal; and some, in fine, feeding perhaps an hundred sorts of birds and strange creatures there are in the *Menagerie*. Going first into a banqueting-house of twenty-four most curious marble pillars, I found there two

fountains nothing magnificent, and two others little better, on the angles of a spot fronting that structure. This square is on three sides encompass'd by the palace, and within it I reckon'd sixty-four marble statues, of the best I ever saw, being made by the ablest sculptors of the royal academy, vying with the antients themselves. On the twelve columns of the middle front are the twelve months, with their planets and hieroglyphicks; and the like number on the other two, with as many statues, representing several fables of the antients. There are also three most noble fountains, with wonderful fine marble and painted lead figures, many pots to contain plants, and other such ornaments. The wall about is ingeniously cover'd with cypress, and a plant the *French* call *Ziffe*. The middle wall leads first to that they call *Apollo's* fountain, because there is an *Apollo* driving his chariot, drawn by four horses; and thence to the aforesaid canal, which is also adorn'd with statues about, tho' the compass be a large mile.

Before the right wing of the palace is a small flower-garden full of marble and brass statues, and most curious flower-pots. In all the three fountains there are *Tritons* and *Sirens* nobly carv'd. The middlemost leads to a sort of *Cascade*, or fall of water; beyond that the dragon's fountain, well adorn'd with statues; and lastly, a small pond.

On the left-hand is a banqueting-house with marble banisters and statues, with two spacious stair-cases leading to certain vaults, provided to preserve the orange, lemon, and such like trees in winter; also a statue of the king's on horseback, made by our *Cavalier Bernini*; a level place to play at mall, and another small pool, with two little boats in it. I have no more to say of the rest, for they are now levelling the ground, and filling up the cavities, and erecting an amphitheatre of sixty-four colour'd marble columns, which will be square, or of the *Attick* order without, and round within, so that in a short time this will be as fine, or rather finer, than the right side already mentioned.

The footman next open'd an iron gate, which shuts up the grove, and led me to the fountains of the labyrinth, or *Egeus's* fables, being forty-eight, with all the creatures mention'd in them, and thence to another, call'd the battel of the birds, consisting of a parcel of leaden birds, spouting water at one another from the tops of certain trees planted by two fountains. At a small distance from thence he shew'd me the banqueting-house, being a place built in the nature of a theatre, with marble steps about it, cover'd with the aforesaid *Ziffe*, and

GEMELLI.

at

GEMELLI. at convenient distances, most curious works in small green myrtle, little fountains, and flower-pots handsomely wrought. The island of love is that mighty fountain seated between two small pools, both of them set about with fine statues, and delightful spouts of water. In the sea of the oak stands an oak made of tin, with brass leaves well painted, which spout water every way, as do the little pipes conceal'd among the grass on the ground. *Apollo's* bath is also most surprising to behold, for within an inclosure of gilt iron banisters is another of marble, and in the midst of that the fountain, with exquisite statues, representing six nymphs, and *Actis*, *Galatea's* lover; by it are two little rooms to take the fresh air, all lin'd with curious marble, and very odd devices and motto's on 'em. There is another thing very remarkable, being a theatre made of myrtle according to all the rules of art, where the front of the stage is beautify'd with shells of fishes, and the water pearls pleasantly from the tops of certain low fir and cypress trees.

But certainly I know not what I am about to pretend to speak of all the fountains in such a vast garden, and therefore it will be better to give you the names of the most remarkable, and then proceed. They are,

- La Grotte.*
- Le Bassin de la Couronne.*
- Le Bassin de la Sirene.*
- La Fontaine de la Pyramide.*
- La Nappe.*
- La Cascade de l'Allee d'Eau.*
- L'Arc de Triomphe.*
- La Fontaine du Dragon.*
- La Fontaine du Pavillon.*
- L'Allee du Berceau d'Eau.*
- Le Bassin de Flore.*
- La Salle des Follins.*
- Le Bassin d'Apollon.*
- Le Isle, ou la grand Piece.*
- Le Bassin de Saturne.*
- Le Bosquet.*
- Le Bassin de Bacchus.*
- La Fontaine de la Renommee.*
- Le Bassin de Latone.*
- Le Labyrinthe, &c.*
- Le Parterre d'Eau.*

In my return I observ'd the famous gallery of the statues, among which there are near forty truly antiques, and the finest that ever were seen.

The Men-
B. 100.

This morning betimes, joining with other strangers, I went to see another pleasure house of the king's, call'd *la Menagerie*, about two miles from *Versailles*; going all the way with extraordinary satisfaction under the shade of green trees, regularly dispos'd, on which sat very tamely, a wonderful number of pheasants, par-

tridges, plovers, and other birds fit for the tables of the greatest princes. The structure is really beautiful, and adorn'd with all that is proper for royal apartments; but strangers go thither only to see the great variety of creatures severally shut up. Here are white stags, and fallow deer, black toxes from *Russia*, panthers, porcupines, wild goats, by the *French* call'd *Cbamois*; and among the strangest birds, not to speak of the several sorts of geese, swans, ducks, hens, pigeons, and cranes, wonderfully beautiful, there are five gryphons, that is, vultures, resembling the eagle; one call'd a *Cajuelle*, of a chestnut colour, with some black, and its feathers are like hair, and a long bone upon the head; seven birds as big as sheep; five whereof have black wings, tipp'd with white, as are their tails; the other two of an ash-colour; but they are all of the same shape, having very long necks, and they feed on grass. Other birds are as big as a crane, with a long beak, and a pouch under the throat, for which reason, in some parts of *Italy*, they are call'd *Cofani*, some of them white, others ash-colour'd. I saw two creatures of this same colour tamely grazing by the pond, whose legs and necks were extraordinary long, and on their heads they had curious tufts of feathers.

Proceeding thence along the canal, which being of running water never has any ill scent, and having seen a fine ship on it, we came, in less than an hour, to the other pleasure-house, call'd the *Triannon*, which is all painted without, as if it were made of fine China ware. It is divided as it were into three little palaces, the middlemost whereof is the biggest, and the king's dwelling. Close by it are two large bird-cages; that on the right leads to a flower-garden, in which are four spacious fountains; next is a lower garden, near which are the dwellings of the gardeners; and lastly another little palace. On the left, an easy stair-case, leads up to two other flower-gardens, parted only by a beauteous and delightful hall, whence two other spacious stair-cases lead down to the lake, adorn'd in like manner with water-works, and brass vessels; and all this space is shut up with gilt iron banisters. The stair-case that fronts the king's apartment, goes down into another fine flower-garden, in the midst whereof, not to speak of the artificial setting of the plants, is a fountain, nothing contemptible. On the right of the greatest walk, are two rows of steps, colour'd like China ware, in the nature of theatres, with very fine gilt vessels, pouring out water, and at the end four other little houses, painted without, after the same manner, with all their ornaments.

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In fine, coming out of the grove, I saw four fountains, nothing inferior to those already mention'd, and in one of them a small boat, handsome enough.

Having seen all this, I return'd by ten in the morning, to the royal palace, which, next the gardens, is certainly a most magnificent and regular structure; and without losing any time, went into madame's guard chamber to see the preparations for her washing the feet of the poor, and entertaining them. I know not whether the same be done every *Maundy Thursday*; but, after long waiting, I saw twelve poor boys clad in red, and the dauphin being clad in the same manner, wash'd all their feet; and then after dining, where they had thirteen dishes each, he gave them six pistoles apiece. The other ceremonies, perform'd this day in the royal chapel, did not appear to me extraordinary. His majesty was in his tribune; the duke de *Maine* and some ladies in another; and under them the gentlemen of the court. What would you have me say of the music? The voices were none of the best in the world, and the composition, not only different from the *Italian*, but so void of art and of invention, as also of those flights and connexions proper to the words of this day, that our learned and judicious *Tommaso Carapella*, would have laugh'd heartily at it. The body of our Saviour was laid in a most curious gilt sepulchre, in the chapel by the pulpit, the *Swiss* guards, with muskets on their shoulders, keeping the door, the halbardiers standing without. As I went to dinner, one thousand men mounted the guard, being part *Swiss* clad in red, and part *French* in blue; these lodging their arms on the right, the others on the left of the court.

About three in the afternoon, going to walk in the garden, I saw the king come in, attended by a few of his courtiers, and marshal *Duras*, captain of his *Gardes de Corps*, who, in token of his post, is always allowed to wear a cap edged with furs. Whilst his majesty walk'd along, sometimes looking at the work of the *Orangerie*, sometimes at the fountains before the palace, and complimenting the dauphiness, who was in one of the galleries, I had all the leisure I could wish, to observe his person. He is tall and strongly made; his eyes brisk and sparkling; his nose like a hawk; and tho' his face be mark'd with the small pox, it is nevertheless amiable, and majestically terrible. It may be said, that every prince's face appears such to

those who are prepossess'd with a strong *Genelli* idea of his power; but should they see it, without knowing him, it would appear like the countenances of other men; even as on the contrary some persons, who being in a low condition, appear meek and humble; when afterwards rais'd to high posts, tho' they do not at all grow haughty, yet they incline such as look on them to respect; and so the souls of the departed appearing in a dream, seem more stately and great to some weak minds, that are afraid of the dead. But I answer, that tho' this be true for the most part, yet there are some greater minds, which are never abash'd, or lose any thing of their steadiness in the presence of the mightiest men; and on the other hand, we see some men, who, tho' cast down by adverse fortune, and reduc'd to a low condition, still retain such an aspect as is not to be described, and almost obliges most people to respect and value them; and thence it is said, that they have a superior genius. I have no leisure to discourse concerning the attending *Genii*, and the like opinions of the *Stoicks* and *Platonicks*; but tell you in short, that such majesty derives its original from a certain harmony of the parts consisting, to speak pythagorically, of less active numbers; for the quick incline to mirth, and the rapid to anger; or else from a certain composition of those parts, like that which uses to appear in the countenance of a person in authority, when he punishes, or rewards; or of the master of a family, who advises, and lovingly rebukes; which raises in us a sort of respect, that borders upon fear. Now, as I was saying, this character is so imprinted on the countenance of *Louis XIV.* that tho' a mortal, he would by the ancients have been reputed a god. He is of a martial inclination, as *Europe* has found to its sorrow; addicted, as much as is convenient, to hunting, without neglecting the great affairs of the government: a lover of justice, generously rewarding the good, and severely punishing the wicked; and at the same time a sharp discoverer of the secrets of other princes, and concealer of his own. I say nothing of his amours, for he is soft and blood as well as others; and could a king's faults be as well conceal'd as those of private persons, I am satisfy'd he would be reckoned as modest in that respect as any other man in his kingdom. I have nothing more at present to acquaint you with, and, not being fond of modern compliments, remain, &c.

GENEVE.

LETTER XVII.

Concludes the Description of Versailles, and proceeds to that of St. Germain, the Louvre, and the Tuilleries.

Paris, April 15, 1686.

HE that is curious had need of much patience; for my part, I have as much as serves me to see and observe things, but I know not whether yours will hold to read my frequent and rambling letters. I writ to you four days since, from Versailles, and being then in a sort of rapture with admiration, omitted something that deserv'd taking notice of; which is, that there are not only lodgings in the castle for all the court, and officers of the crown, but even for all the great men that resort thither. Besides most of the battlements, pinacles, and other ornaments, which terminate the structure, are gilt, as are the iron banisters about the courts. Now I will add what I saw on Friday, being the machine which carries the water from the river *Seine*, three leagues distant, to the castle. It were requisite to send you a draught of it, because such things cannot well be explain'd in words; but I know not how to have it at present, and therefore desire you will be satisfy'd with being inform'd, that the very rapid stream of the river drives fourteen great wooden wheels, which move those engines that draw up the water, in the nature of a pump. Thence by means of another machine agitating the water, it rises a considerable space again, to the top of the hill, to the first pond, where are two little houses, and here many men, by the help of certain wheels, move twelve iron engines, which set the aforesaid machine at work; which is wonderful to behold, six of those engines moving forwards, and six backwards, in the nature of saws. A little higher stands another house, to which the water is drawn in the same manner from the other two. Thence it runs out through thirteen lesser pipes into seven greater, which empty themselves into a leaden basin, supported by mighty beams, on the top of a lofty strong house, about a musket shot from the former, and call'd *Legos*'s tower. From this it falls down with a mighty noise through nine pipes, conveying it into three large channels, which end in another vast pool; whence again it passes into a curious stone aqueduct to another such pond, two miles distant; and thus proceeds to disburden itself into the five lakes, on the level'd hill, opposite to Versailles. From the hill, the water runs into nine subterraneous passages,

and being come to the *Maison des Eaux*, or water-house, on which is also a large leaden cistern supported by beams, it falls into two ponds, on the right of the castle, whence it is afterwards divided into that immense variety of fountains. One *Paul Benkin*, a *Liegeois*, is said to have been the inventor of all this work, and that it has cost the king forty millions of livres.

At a small distance from this hill is *Other* the dog-kennel, where several sorts of dogs are fed, for game; as also the palace of the prince de la Roche sur Ton, the prince of Conti's, and a stable for the king's horses, with abundance of lodgings over it; between which and the stables, I told you of in my last, is the spot of ground on which the dauphin last year had the great revelling; and it is said, the same will be perform'd by a company of ladies; but here the gentry daily use several sorts of exercise.

After dinner I went to the king's chapel, to hear the divine office, which was sung in musick, much better than I expected, considering the judgment I made in the morning of the matter of the musick. The dauphin, and dauphiness were in a tribune, hung with crimson damask. That evening his majesty walk'd in the garden, and then I observ'd that the officers, to distinguish themselves from the soldiers, wear gilt corselets.

On Holy Saturday, about ten in the morning, I saw the *Swiss* and German guards drawn up in the inner court, handsomely clad in red and blue, with black velvet caps and gorgets, and white feathers, after their fashion; then in the second court six companies of *French*, and two of *Swiss*, with other troops orderly extending to the parish church; and lastly, the king came from his apartment, in a black coat flower'd with gold, and went in a chair of crimson velvet, embroider'd with gold, to his chapel, but the captain of the guard went in a black mourning chair. Having heard mass devoutly, he received the blessed sacrament, and then after hearing another, pray'd a quarter of an hour. In the mean while came some poor *Clares*, and other maids to beg an alms, and he gave them four pistoles. This done, he came into the aforesaid second court, whereabout sixteen hundred persons troubled with the king's

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king's evil made a lane, to be healed by him, according to ancient custom. He then touch'd them, one after another, signing them with the mark of our salvation, and saying, *The king touches, God heal thee*; after which the bishop of St. Omer, who follow'd, gave every one half a crown, if he were a stranger, and a fifteen-penny-piece if a *Frenchman*. To some, who perhaps only came for the sake of the money, the king smiling said, *Are you sick too?* I cannot tell whether they were certainly heal'd, or how that virtue comes to be intail'd on the crown of *France*; but remember I have read, that this is practis'd ever since the days of St. Lewis. If this be true, there will be no occasion to look on it as a fabulous story, which they tell us, of those who are of the race of St. Paul, having a virtue against the bites of venomous creatures. *Dav. de l'Europe. Tom. 2. page. 216.*

This act of charity being perform'd, the king retir'd to his apartment, and I haied away to dinner; after which I went with some gentlemen strangers to St. Germain en Laye. This is a castle seated on a beautiful and pleasant hill, on the right hand of the *Seyne*, formerly the residence of kings for many years, as now *Versailles* is. In this place, Anne of England, wife to king Charles VIII. of France, in the year 1496, gave St. Francis of Paula, then come out of Italy, a most curious farm, to found there a monastery of his order, which is still inclimably adorn'd, especially with painting, and yet it every where inspires piety and devotion.

From St. Germain I went to see the palace call'd *Madrid*, built in the forest of *Bologne*, by king Francis I. after the model of that where he was kept prisoner in Spain. The other house call'd St. Denis du Camp, is also beautiful, but not furnish'd as it should be, and only the garden is well kept, and worth seeing. It takes name from a very ancient abbey, where, in the year 1260, Elizabeth sister to St. Lewis, plac'd some *Franciscan* nuns.

Yesterday morning early I mounted at St. Germain, and having heard mass at the village of *Rueil*, returned to *Versailles* before noon, where having din'd, I came these four leagues by coach, in a short time. At my entrance into Paris I saw twelve servants, six of them carrying the like number of great wax torches, and the other as many loaves, a present from the king to the parishioner of St. Germain; monsieur the duke of Orleans sending as much to the parish of St. Eustachius.

In the evening I walk'd to take a better view of the royal palace, call'd le *Chateau du Louvre*, and that of the *Tuilleries*. The

first was founded by Philip Augustus, about the year of our Lord 1214, who in the midst of it built a strong tower, where he afterwards imprison'd Ferdinand, earl of Flanders, who had rebell'd, and was by him overthrown at the famous battle of *Bouvines*, together with the emperor Otho, and the king of England. The proper use of that tower was formerly to keep the king's treasure, and to receive the subjects homage, being an emblem of authority; and for this reason, all great men, who held lordships which had sovereignty over others, built a very large tower in their castles, and on that another smaller, which was call'd the *Donjon*. That I now speak of was pull'd down by king Francis I. because it darkned and hindred the prospect of the best apartments, and yet had been suffer'd to stand by many of his predecessors; particularly Charles V. who, in 1364, much improv'd the castle; when enlarging the city walls, he inclos'd it within them. Francis, aforesaid, before his death, which happen'd in 1547, began to build the hall for the hundred *Swiss*, and the pavilion facing the south, opposite to the gate. His son Henry II. finish'd them both, adding the two apartments joining to the aforesaid pavilion; the ornaments are of the *Corinthian* order in that part which fronts the same court, where is often seen his device, being a crescent, with the motto, *Donec totum impleat orbem, Till she be full*; and lastly, in the same hall, a gallery supported by four *Cariatides*, the cuts whereof are to be seen in Mr. Perrault's translation of *Virgins*. Architects give the name of *Cariatides* to certain figures of women, serving instead of columns; and this, because the Greeks having destroy'd the province of *Caria*, which had sided with the *Persians*, and carry'd away the women captives, after putting all the men to the sword; the architects in those days, to eternize the memory of that action, plac'd the effigies of those women in the publick structures, with the bands they were led captive in, to support weights, in the nature of columns. Henry IV. built the stately gallery, we see next the river from east to west, running to one of the pavilions of the palace of the *Tuilleries*. Lewis XIII. finish'd the west front, and rais'd that great pavilion over the ancient gate, whose second floor is supported by eight *Cariatides*. The arch of this gate is sustain'd by two rows of large columns of the *Ionick* order, each of one intire piece, and standing two and two together. The present king has built most stately apartments on three sides of the spacious square court, with three ranks of columns of the *Corinthian* and *Composite* orders; and has beautify'd the east

St. Germain en Laye.

Madrid.

The Louvre palace, and Tuilleries.

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like a cupola. I saw nothing extra-ordinary within, but the theatre, not very large, but adorn'd with gilding; and the dauphin's apartment, remarkable for the rich and curious furniture, and exquisite paintings. In that part next the river are the stables underneath, and the gallery over them; both void of what is proper to them. A bridge is here building over, for convenience of communication with the quarter of St. Germain. All the space between this palace and the *Louvre*, which stands on the same line, is design'd in process of time for a garden to the said *Louvre*; to which purpose they must pull down the hostels of *Longueville* and *Cregui*, and the two little churches of St. Nicholas and St. Thomas. As for the garden of the *Tuilleries*, it is as it were the *Possipo* of Paris, where all the gentry walk morning and evening. There are most curious plots of beautiful and odoriferous flowers; three large fountains; strait and spacious walks set on both sides with fir, linden, and such like trees, curiously rang'd; hedges of small myrtle,

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so green, that it almost looks black; a theatre neatly made of dwarf trees, with stone seats before it, cover'd with myrtle, most delightful to behold. Near the gate call'd *de la Conference*, I took notice of four figures masterly cut in marble, representing time, envy, truth, and a satyr, which may signify impudence, all four affording a curious theme for a moral discourse. At a small distance is a great fountain, from which two spacious walks lead up to the city wall; and thence is a prospect of the race, which is also a broad way, without the walls, with strait rows of trees thick set, to shade it.

I conclude, rather by compulsion than choice, so great is my itch of writing. I am satisfy'd that you, who are a friend, after the sincere manner of former ages, will not be offended; for the rest, who like nothing, I value them not, and therefore am the less disturb'd at the knowledge of my failing. It only remains to desire you will often comfort me with your most agreeable letters, &c.

GENELLI.

LETTER XVIII.

Continues the Description of Paris.

Paris, April 20. 1686.

THE day before yesterday I had the good fortune to get acquainted with a *Danish* gentleman, who was return'd out of *Italy*, and heard from you when I least expected it, for he brought with him a list of learned *Neapolitans*, and had, with good reason, plac'd your name among those of the first rank. Then falling into discourse we came to talk of the great negligence of our countrymen in relation to our antiquities. He much blam'd us for that none had attempted to write our history, and when I endeavour'd to excuse it, with the want of materials for the ancient times, charg'd us with suffering many ancient pieces of marble to be put to common uses, and to lie about in corners, whereas there are many notable inscriptions on them unregarded, and worn out with ill usage. I would gladly have answer'd him, but that truth was too prevalent on his side, and therefore was forc'd, the best I could, to change the discourse, rather than contend where I was sure to be worsted.

*Physick
Garden.*

To return to *Paris*, and what I have seen there this last week, which is remarkable: The royal garden of plants, in the quarter call'd *L'Isle nostre Dame*, or *Our Lady's Island*, is extraordinary valuable. Here some months in the year botany is taught gratis, and in certain rooms on the

left of the court several chymical operations are also publicly perform'd, for the instruction of physicians, that they may be taught by experience what it is they so carelessly force into the bodies of their wretched patients. In the midst of the garden is a little mount, with a small path winding about it that leads to the top, whence is a considerable prospect along the river, and over most of the *Fauxbourg*, or suburb of St. Antony. In this suburb is remarkable the castle of *Vincenne*, the avenue to which is between a most beautiful row of trees, beginning at the triumphal arch. The building is square, with lofty towers about it, and a deep ditch, and the court having resided there, not long since cardinal *Mazarine* added two wings to it, with good apartments. The middle tower, call'd the *Doyon*, is strong and beautiful, but being a prison, access to it is not easily allow'd. The chapel is said to have been founded by *Charles V.* and these *French* gentlemen put a great value upon the figures on the glass windows. The garden, and grove by it, is much frequented in summer by ladies in their coaches, for the sake of the shade and coolness, and to see the many wild beasts shut up in the park.

*Vincenne
Palace.*

Returning into the city, there occurs the famous place of *la Greve*, where most of

*The Greve
and Town-
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GEMELLI.

the publick shews are perform'd, and on one side of it is the *Maison de Ville*, or town-house, built by king *Francis I.* on the foundation of the antient hospital of the Holy Ghost, and here the citizens meet for electing of the *Prevoist des Marchands* and the *Echevains*, or the lord-mayor and sheriffs. The brass statue on horseback over the gate represents king *Henry the great*, and the horse was taken from that of *Marcus Aurelius* in the capitol at *Rome*. Every body that hears so much mention made in modern history of the *Bastile*, will certainly conclude it is some considerable fortress, whereas it is only an antient citadel, built by *Charles VI.* in the year 1360, with eight fine towers about it, where prisoners of state are kept.

The *Hotel de Vendosme*, in the quarter of *St. Honore*, scarce deserves to be taken notice of. The *Hugonot* church is a regular structure, but not magnificent, as I expected, seeing it seated in the famous place of *Bastiar*; but he who happens to be in this quarter of the city, ought to go into that close by of *la Rue St. Roch*, and see the duke of *Orleans's* palace, and near that the palace of *Brian*, where the royal academies of painting and sculpture are kept, in the court whereof stands that incomparable brass horse his majesty caus'd to be brought from *Nancy*, and certainly that alone is more worth than all the spoils brought from *Lerrain*.

KING'S LIBRARY.

Proceeding hence to the *Rue Vivien*, we come to the king's library, in the house call'd *le Cabinet du Roy*. Here are above fifty-thousand volumes of the choicest and rarest books that can be wish'd, with a wonderful number of excellent manuscripts in several languages, which is the reason we so often read among the *French Criticks*, *Ita in vet. Cod. Bibliot. Regie*, and *Codex regius babel*; that is, *So we find in an old manuscript in the king's library*; and, *So the king's manuscript has it*; so that *M. Baluze* will have enough to swell the number of his miscellanies. All the books formerly belonging to monseigneur *Colbert's* library, are now in the king's, and therefore whoever finds them quoted among the learned, and would produce other testimonies, must seek them here, and not elsewhere. There is also an incredible quantity of antient medals, and the best that could be found out by antiquaries. *Vaillant* made several voyages into *Greece* to enquire after them, and was so successful therein as to find enough to compleat his history of the kings of the race of the *Seleucidae* very accurately, and to put *du Frene* in a way to publish the *Bizantine* families with so much ornament. There are many other rooms full of unbound books, because all persons whatso-

ever who publish any book throughout the dominions of *France* are oblig'd to send a copy thither.

In this same palace the royal academy ^{the o.} of sciences meets, with very good reason; ²⁴⁰⁹ besides which there is another magnificent structure, call'd *l'Observatoire Royal*, in the bookfellers street, or *Rue de St. Jacques*, where the mathematicians of the academy reside, and have their private conferences; and the structure takes its name from the observations they take on the top of it. Of the two octangular towers on the extremities of it, that on the east is not cover'd, for the conveniency of making observations from the bottom of it, without going up to the top. I was mightily pleas'd when there, to see so many globes, spheres, astro-labes, telescopes, and innumerable other mathematical instruments, not to speak of a steel plate, the finest and largest I ever saw. Not far off is a wooden tower, with a stair-case of two-hundred steps leading up to the top of it, which they say was built, I know not for what use, when the water was first convey'd to *Versailles*, and cost no less than ten-thousand crowns, whence it was afterwards remov'd to this place, for the use of the royal astronomers, with three-thousand crowns more expence.

There is another place worth seeing, call'd *les Gobelins*, where abundance of handicrafts of several sorts are employ'd by the king, some about tapistery, which is there wove very rich in gold; others making a sort of casket all of most beautiful and inestimable jewels; some painting, others carving in marble and wood, every one apart, with singular order and conveniency.

Last Tuesday I went to *St. Denis*, a town ^{St. Denis} two leagues from *Paris*, seated in the most fertile and delightful plain in all *France*. The great square or market-place, where they keep the fair, is call'd *Londis*, from which the two great streets proceed. The famous abbey standing at the east-end of the town, near the palace, to which the king with all the court uses to repair on some solemn days, was formerly only a chapel erected over *St. Denis's* tomb; but king *Dagobert* about the year of our Lord 641 founded there the stately church we now see, and would be bury'd in it himself, whence came the custom of interring in it almost all the bodies of the kings his successors, and of their queens; so that in the choir there are seventeen tombs; and in a chapel on the north side all those of the extinct house of *Valois*, except *Francis I.* and *Lewis XII.* who are without the aforesaid choir; and in another place are deposited the bones of *Henry IV.* and *Lewis XIII.* their costly monuments not being as yet finish'd.

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finish'd. Among the bodies of private noblemen bury'd in this church, as a special favour, the most remarkable are those of *Bertrand de Guesclin*, constable of France, who dy'd in the year 1380, and of *Henry de la Tour*, marshal viscount of Turenne, kill'd in 1675. The aforesaid *Dagobert* endow'd the church with many wealthy and rich manors, the revenues whereof plentifully maintain the *Benedictine* monks who are possess'd of it. In the treasury are eight cupboards adorn'd with many noble and valuable jewels, and containing many royal crowns, both of gold and silver, which have been presented; and what is much more, some relics of the apostles, and one of the nails which fasten'd our Saviour to the cross. Returning to *Paris*, by the way I went into the devout little church of *Nôtre Dame des Vertues*, or *Our Lady of Vertues*.

Population
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From this time forward, pray, Sir, do not pretend to contradict any man that maintains *Naples* is not so populous as *Paris*. The multitude of people is so very great, that, adding the violent running of the infinite number of coaches, it seems almost impossible to advance four steps without jostling several persons, as I have heard say it was there before the dreadful plague in 1647. It is true the women here walk about as much as the men, but then the compass of the wall, without magnifying, is double that of *Naples*. To avoid this trouble I usually take a chair, as is us'd here, or else a coach, which costs me twenty or twenty-five pence an hour. By reason of

this great extent of the city, it is become a fashion to send about printed bills to invite people to the funerals of noted persons.

I can give you no manner of intelligence as to learning, being intirely disappointed in that particular; for being wholly employ'd going about to see so many things, I have had no opportunity to get acquainted with men of letters, as I intended. This day I have lighted on a posthumous piece of *J. Meursius*, call'd *Themis Attica*, sive *de legibus Atticis*, publish'd at *Utrecht* last year by the learned *Grevius*. The argument was worthy the author's extraordinary erudition, but if I may be allow'd to judge of it, I am of opinion that either he did not wholly apply all his talent to it, or else when he dy'd there was only a sketch drawn of what he design'd; and in short, here is no mention of very many things relating to the *Atbenians*, and what there are, three times repeated, that is, in the author's words, after the manner of a summary; then in those of the *Greek* authors he quotes, and lastly in the translation of them, which is certainly the faithfullest that can be made of them. As imperfect as this his work is, I reckon it much more valuable than all the chimerical ravings of *Salmasius* and *Petit*; so that it would be a commendable task for some person of solid judgment to take the best and usefullest part of all three, and form one compleat body of the *Atbenian* law, with the assistance of *Demosthenes*, *Eschines*, *Aristides*, and other *Greek* orators that are to be had. It remains, &c.

LETTER XIX.

Concludes the Description of Paris.

Paris, May 1. 1686.

WOULD to God all my friends would do by me as you do, and I should reckon myself the most fortunate man in the world; besides that, I should now know more than I do; but this is rather to be wish'd than hop'd, so remote are men now from the ways of justice and honesty. How genteelly do you shew me my faults! how modestly do you reprove me! how wisely do you demonstrate the truth! I have this week receiv'd a most welcome letter of yours of the 28th of *March*, wherein, among other favours, you sweetly, learnedly, and mildly inform me that I made a great mistake when I said *Liwy* dy'd in the fourth year of *Augustus Caesar*, and in all likelihood rather at *Rome* than at *Padua*; for *Eusebius in Chron.* positively says it was at *Padua*, and in the fourth year of *Tiberius*.

If I may be believ'd, I protest my design was then to write *Tiberius Caesar*, but the name slipp'd me, as is frequent with those whose pen runs before their thoughts; and the reason of not correcting, was my ill custom of never reading the letters I write.

I thought once to have stay'd a month longer in this city, but have been oblig'd on a sudden to alter my resolution, for several sufficient reasons. To-morrow, God willing, I shall set out with some *French* gentlemen for *Calais*, in order to go over into *England*. If I have been negligent in seeing all the rarities of *Paris*, and now repent my loss of time, it is no more than I deserve. However, that you may have no just cause to complain of me, I will not omit acquainting you with some other particulars. In the first place, the theatre

for

GEMELLI. *For Opera's* is small, as containing only thirty-three boxes; but on the other hand the scenes, and machines are commonly wonderful, as is the dancing, and musick. The master of the chapel *John Baptista Lulli*, a *Florentine*, who composes the musick, has the charge of them; and the theatre being always full, and every place half a crown, the advantage he makes is incredible; insomuch that I reckon him worth half a million. There are two other theatres in *Paris*, besides this, the one for *French*, and the other for *Italian* plays. I have been sometimes at the last gratis, thanks to *Joseph Barioletti* of *Messina*, an actor, with whom I pick'd acquaintance. He was some years since in *England*, and had a medal of one hundred and fifty crowns value given him by king *Charles II.* The prime actor in this theatre is *Dominick Bolognese*, who imitates *Harlequin*, and is in such esteem at court for his wit, that he has no less than six thousand crowns a year pension. Take notice that his comical sayings are preserv'd, in order to be printed, under the title of *Arlequiniana*, after the manner of the *Scaligeriana*, *Menagiana*, and the like.

It remains, that I give you some account of the government. But am I about to compose some book of *France*, when so many authors treat of that subject? It will therefore suffice to say, that at *Paris*, the archbishop governs in spirituals, with much zeal, and a strict discipline, and the king with absolute authority in temporals; and, to say the truth, when a monarchy is otherwise manag'd, no good comes of it; and it soon degenerates into an *Aristocracy*; besides that the wretched subjects, instead of one sovereign, have as many as there are great men in the kingdom, or as those are who have the curbing of the prince. The *Prevosts des Marchands* and four *Echevins*, that is lord mayor and sheriffs, are chosen every two years, and take care of the public buildings, the markets, and all that regards the splendor and beauty of the city; like those we among us call the deputies of fortification and building: They also keep the keys, set the price, and look to the weight and measure of all things necessary for the support of life; they license handicrafts, and have the command of the captains of the *Guet*, that is, the officers that go the rounds at night; which perhaps is in imitation of the *Præfatus Vigilum*, or captain of the watch, instituted by *Augustus* at *Rome*, who commanded seven squadrons of soldiers, and was judge in several cases. Before the time of *Augustus* were the

Triumviri incendiis arcendis, that is, the three joint officers for preventing of fires, who had equal power to punish thieves, robbers, and incendiaries. *Livy*, lib. 39. makes mention of *Quinquéviri*, thus, *Utque ab incendiis caveretur, adjuvatores Triumvires quinquéviri, uti cū Tyberim, suis quisque regionis ædificiis præsent.* That is, *And there were Quinquéviri, five joint officers added as helpers to the Triumviri, for preventing of fires, that each of them might take care of the buildings in his ward, on this side the Tyber.* But that I may not fly from one thing to another; these *Echevins*, or sheriffs of *Paris*, as soon as out of their office, are ennobled, and have the title of *Chevaliers*, that is, are knighted. Their original is very obscure; and tho' there be mention of the *Scabinii* in the constitutions of *Charlemain*; yet these were only a distinct sort of judges in criminal affairs; and it we stand by what *Marquardus Freberus* writes, in his little book, *de occultis Westphaliæ Judiciis*, their authority in some places in *Germany* was extravagant and dreadful. In some small towns they are not call'd *Echevins*, but *Maires*, and in others *Consuls*, perhaps in imitation of ancient *Roman* colonies, the *Dumvirs* whereof are in some ancient inscriptions call'd consuls; as is learnedly discours'd by *Reinesius* in his epistles, and the most ingenious *D. Carlo*, your nephew in his *Antiquitadi Græmentine*, which it is a great sin, that they are not publish'd.

Differences between traders are decided by the *Juge des Marchands*, with four consuls, who are always to be citizens of *Paris*. The administration of justice is in the *Prevost* of *Paris*, who is a man of the short robe, as among us the *Reggente della Vicaria*, and his three deputies, or lieutenants under him, that is, the civil, the criminal, and the particular, with some counsellors, an advocate, and fiscal. To the place of lieutenant of the civil affairs is annex'd that of conservator of the king's privileges. From this court appeals lie to the parliament, consisting of the *Grand Chambre*, and five others; and tho' there be other parliaments of equal authority throughout the kingdom; however, in regard to the presence of the king, causes are also remov'd hither by appeal from the provinces. The great council, consisting of a president, and twenty-four counsellors, handles the most important affairs of the crown. The king's family has its own proper judge, that is, the lieutenant, or deputy to the great provost of the household, and all these ministers above mention'd

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tion'd meet in a place, not far from the palace, opposite to the parish of St. Germain. The rest I must pass by, against my will, lest I become too tedious, and because I know you have learnt enough out of books, and perhaps know more than I; therefore it will be needless for me to trouble myself in informing you of the *Chambres des Comptes*, la *Cour des Aides*, and many other courts.

the Monarchy.

As for the monarchy, I need not say much of that neither, its antiquity being well known; and how the *Franks* coming out of Germany, by degrees expell'd the *Romans*, and settled their kingdom there, in the reign of the emperor *Galerius*; but that it may be question'd, whether *Pharamond* was the first king, in the year 420, or his father *Marcomirus* some time before, or else *Mellobaudus*, mention'd by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, lib. 1. *Eique Mellobaudem junxis pari potestate collegam, domesticorum comitem, regemque Francorum, virum bellicosum & sortem*; that is, And to him he join'd as a colleague, with equal power to Mellobaudus, the earl of the boufhold, being master of the boufhold, and king of France, a brave and warlike man; tho' the *Franks* had not then fix'd their abode in Gaul. It is also doubted, whether *Pharamond* was the true author of the *Salick* law, which enjoin'd, that women should not inherit the salick land; and the *Englishs*, who had long bloody wars with France on account of that law, affirm there was no such thing in nature, but that it ought to be look'd upon as a cunning invention of *Philip de Valois*. Be it as it will, this is certain, that only three races have reign'd since the first erecting of the monarchy to this time. The first, of the successors of *Pharamond*, or *Meroveus*, call'd *Merovingians*, which ended in king *Childerick IV.* confin'd to a monastery for his cowardice, in the year of our Lord 751. The second began in *Pepin*, son to *Charles Martel*, and was call'd *Carolingian*, from *Charlemaign*, his successor. It ended in *Lewis V.* in the year 987; for *Hugh Capet*, earl of *Paris*, descended from *Wittebind*, duke of *Saxony*, stripp'd of his dominions by *Charlemaign*, having got as much power as the masters of the palace had under the first race, after the death of *Lewis*, made himself king of France, having in a short time subdu'd the duke of *Lorraine*, who pretended to be of the *Carolingian* race, and to succeed in the throne. The *Valois* were of the race of *Hugh Capet*, which expir'd in *Francis* the first, and so are those of *Bourbon*, now reigning gloriously.

VOL. VI.

It would be reasonable for me in this place to write a panegyrick on *Lewis XIV.* but tho' I were capable of the performance; perhaps it would not be well taken by all men; and particularly by those who are prejudic'd by antipathy to the lording nations; it will therefore suffice to make a short compendium of his life, which will be no small commendation. He is son to *Lewis XIII.* and *Anne of Austria*, sister to our most glorious king *Philip IV.* born in September 1638, and was christen'd *Lewis Augustus Adcodatus*. He succeeded in the throne at the age of four years and eight months, his father dying on the twelfth of May 1643; from which time till his inauguration at *Reims*, on the seventh of July 1654, the government was manag'd by his mother, a princess of extraordinary worth. In 1659 the famous *Pyrenean* treaty was concluded between him and *Spain*, and the next year he took to wife the most serene princess *Mary Teresa of Austria*, by whom he had the dauphin, born on the first of November 1661. In 1664, he sent the emperor a powerful succour into *Hungary*, which was of such consequence, that it gain'd the memorable victory at *Raab*, over the *Turks*. Scarce three years after he went into *Flanders* in person, and having taken *Tournay*, and other places of note, bent his designs against the *Franche Conte*, in *Burgundy*; and about the end of February 1668, made himself master of it, in spite of the *Spanish* power, and the severity of the winter; tho' he afterwards restored it, upon a treaty of peace, concluded at *Aix la Chapelle*. I pass by the embassy sent him by the *Grand Seignior* in 1668; and will only speak of his magnanimous enterprize upon *Holland*, in the year 1672, when at the head of a most compleat army, he, in less than three months, reduc'd at least fifty of the enemies towns. It is true, a body of *Dutch* laid streight siege to *Woerden*, and the prince of *Orange* to *Charle-roy*; but to what purpose? For the former immediately fled from the valour of the marshal de *Luxembourg*; and the other lost all hopes, the place being reliev'd by the count de *Montalt*. In 1673, the king took *Mastricht*, and the next year subdu'd *Franche Conte* again, whilst his generals gain'd other victories in *Germany*, and the low countries; where on the tenth of August happened the famous battle of *Senef*. The year seventy-five was no less favourable to France, on account of the taking of *Limbours*, by the duke d' *Anguien*; but none will be ever more glorious than seventy-six, when the king in person took the city of *Conde*; the

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GEMELLI. duke of Orleans Boucain, marechal Schomberg reliev'd Maeftricht, which had been fix months befieg'd by the prince of Orange; the marechal d' Humieres took the city of Arras in Artois, and the fort of Link, in Flanders; and, to conclude, the marechal duke de Vironne enter'd the port of Palermo, after burning the Spanish, and Dutch fleets. About the latter end of the ensuing April the king had taken Cambray, and Valenciennes; and the duke of Orleans St. Omer, and gain'd the battle of Montcaffel, over the prince of Orange. The latter would have in some measure retriev'd his loss by befieging of Charleroy, and perhaps he might have compassed his design, as the allies recover'd Philipsburg, and Treves, had not Luxembourg come a second time to disturb him. Friburg also fell into the king's hands about the end of the year; as did Gant the next, being 1678; nor could there have been any other stop to his success but the concluding of a peace between him, the Spaniards, and the Dutch; and afterwards between the emperor, and him; he restoring some places, and keeping others for a strong bulwark to his dominions. To conclude, in 1680, and 81 he possess'd himself of the earldom of Cbing, in the province of Luxembourg, the city of Arenberg, and that of Strasburg, by us call'd Argentina, as historians fully inform us.

The king of France's arms are three flower-de-luces, or, in a field azure, being reduc'd to that number by Charles VI. for before there was no fix'd number. Some assign it to Clodoveus, the first christian king; others affirm there was no knowledge of them before Lewis VII. and that all the flower-de-luces, we see

on ancienter tombs were added since that time: but on the other hand some maintain they are of mighty antiquity; because the tomb of Ghilderick I. being found in this age at Tournay, if I mistake not, among other ornaments there were gold flower-de-luces in it, which are now preserv'd with all the rest of the tomb, in the king's library; tho' most understanding persons have judg'd them to be bees, and not flower-de-luces. The shield, contrary to others, has an imperial clofed crown on the top, which terminates in two gold flower-de-luces; and about it are the collars of the two military orders of the Holy Gbsoff, and St. Michael.

The first of these was instituted by ^{Military} Henry III. in the year 1579, and has hitherto ^{Orders.} lost nothing of its honour, as has happen'd to others; but is in the greatest esteem imaginable; the king himself being great master, and the number of them is never to exceed an hundred; but the officers belonging to it also wear the badge, and collar. The knights are to prove their gentility for four descents, and wear the cross of the order hanging by a blue ribbon, the said cross being of gold, and something like that of Malta; but in the middle of it, on the one side, is enamell'd a white dove, and St. Michael on the other. The habit or robe is of crimson velvet, with a yellow lining, all thick strew'd with flames of gold.

I am come to the end of my service, & sum totus in colligendis vastis, am busy packing up my awls; for I shall set out to-morrow at farthest, and have already paid the half of twenty-five livres, which is the price for a place in the coach to Calais. I am yours, &c.

LETTER XX.

The Author's Journey from Paris to London.

London, May 15. 1686.

SET out from Paris, as I told you in my last, on the second of this instant, about noon, and had the fortune to share in at least five collations, provided for an English lady, of three there were in our company, by a gentleman her countryman, and gallant, who took the pains to attend her six leagues, to the little village of Lusarce, where we lay that night. Moving the next morning, at sun-rising, we pass'd thro' the little town of Creil, and then through Chantilly, where is the much celebrated castle and garden belonging to the prince of Conti. There is such plenty of game in those parts, that I counted

twenty hares in a very small compass of ground, tamely feeding near a corn-field; and a flight of pigeons pass'd by so close to our coach, that I shot one with a pistol, which the French gentlemen very much admir'd, as not knowing that the Italians can shoot flying. We travell'd on seven leagues, and having din'd at Clermont; went on to the village of St. Jish, where we lodg'd that night. Having travell'd seven leagues on Saturday, we din'd at Berteuil; and then riding four leagues farther, reach'd Amiens before night.

Amiens, the metropolis of Picardy, is ^{Amiens} a large city, populous, plentiful, has a ^{City.}

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very great trade, and very handsome buildings. Both the city, and its suburbs enjoy an ancient privilege never to be burden'd with taxes; which was confirm'd after it was reduc'd by the king, in the last troubles of France. In 1597, it was taken by the arch-duke Albertus, and not long after recover'd by king Henry IV. tho' not without great expence of blood and treasure, whence came the proverb, *Amiens fut prise en Renard, reprise en Lyon*; that is, *Amiens was taken by fraud, and retaken by force*. Here was afterwards built a strong citadel, on the highest ground, with other not contemptible fortifications about the place. The cathedral is one of the finest in the kingdom, both in respect of the structure, and the painting that adorns it.

On Sunday, after travelling seven leagues we refresh'd ourselves, and rested a while at the small town of *Dourlens*; and then proceeded five leagues farther, along a very curious road to *St. Paul*. In the same manner the next day we rode seven leagues to dine at *Arras*, a city made famous by the king's victorious arms, who possess'd himself of it some years since. It stands in the province of *Artois*, in the low countries, on a river, whose waters, run among its out-works, and perhaps into the ditch of the adjacent fort. By *St. Peter's* church I took notice of a stately tower, built with a sort of stone that is easy to work, like that of *Lecce* in the kingdom of *Naples*. We went thence to lie at *St. Omer*, a fine and strong town, three leagues distant, whose bishop is suffragan to him of *Cambray*. It is indifferently populous, but the buildings are too low.

Tuesday morning, we advanc'd three leagues, and din'd at a farm-house, call'd *Zoaffi*, about a league from the town of *Ardres*, which, tho' small, seem'd to me inferior to none of its bigness for good fortifications, and plenty of water surrounding it. In fine, we mov'd four leagues farther, and arriv'd at *Calais*, where casting up my expence, I found I had spent twenty-eight livres and four sols, since my departure from *Paris*.

Calais is a city in shape triangular, and in fifty-one degrees of latitude; extraordinary strong in its walls, and on account of two citadels at a small distance; besides the tower on the shore, call'd *Bel-Banc*; and is therefore reckoned one of the keys of the kingdom. It remain'd in the possession of the *English*, at the conclusion of the treaty which put an end to the bloody wars between king *John* of France, and king *Edward* of England, in the year 1260. But in the reign of

king *Charles VII.* they lost that, and all ^{GENEVA} the territories about it; so that to this day it bears the name of The country regain'd. It is true the arch-duke *Albertus* possess'd himself of it afterwards; but was soon expell'd by the superior genius of king *Henry IV.* Besides the garison, there are somewhat above three thousand inhabitants; few of the buildings being considerable besides the great church. Here is a wonderful clock, for whilst it strikes the hours, two figures on horseback fight, which is very odd, and pleasant to behold. The country women wear long mantles, woolly like rugs, which make them look uglier to strangers, than they really are. Here are two harbours for ships, both of them shut up like our *Darssena*, where, upon every ebb, the vessels are left upon the dry sand; which, like a child, I spent much time in beholding, during my short stay in the place; for I took much delight in observing the water by degrees fall off above a musket shot from the port. I could here willingly play the philosopher upon this mighty secret in nature; but should find too much to do to refute the ignorant opinions of those, that have hitherto writ of it; and particularly those who assigning the moon for the occasion, pretend the causes I know not what waters to ferment under the water; as if a fix'd, and regular motion could proceed from such a fermentation; not to mention, the no less senseless conceit of the compression made by the moon on the air, and by that on the water. Nor is much account to be made, in my judgment, of the great *des Cartes's* opinion; for then we must in the first place positively grant his *Vortices* or whirlpools; then the motion of the earth; and lastly some other most uncertain hypotheses, which he presupposes as certain, for making out this matter. Were I to trace the occasion of it, I should find no other but the figure and fluidity of the waters themselves; the repercussion of the solids that encompass them; and a motion assign'd them from the beginning of the world by the infinite providence of the Creator; for I question not but that several reasons might be assign'd for the other irregular motions.

On Sunday I embark'd aboard the packet-boat, a small vessel that carries over letters, and passengers to *Dover*, paying five shillings for my passage; and having lain at anchor all night for want of wind, did not reach *Dover*, till the next day, the passage being but seven leagues.

This town has a convenient, and *Dover*. safe little harbour, between two high hills; on that to the right, which is enclosed

GEMELLE. clos'd by steep craggy rocks, stands a very antient and spacious castle, better fortify'd by nature than by art. Some authors pretend it was founded by *Julius Cæsar*; howsoever that was, it is now reckon'd one of the keys of *Great Britain*, and there are between forty and fifty pieces of heavy brass cannon in it. This fort was in such esteem formerly, that *Philip Augustus*, king of *France*, who had a positive conceit he should subdue *England*, talking of his son *Lewis*, let slip these words, *May my son have no place to set his foot on in England, if he has not first made himself master of Dover.*

On the other hill appear the remains of an antient light-house. King *Henry VIII.* design'd to have made a harbour under it, causing mighty piles fast link'd together, to be drove down into the sand, with a prodigious expence; then laying over them stones of an immense bigness, sand, and trees, with all things else proper for that end; but the boisterous sea soon overthrew it; and it was afterwards reckoned a great happiness that queen *Elizabeth* could repair it; towards which expence she for seven years exacted a duty from every merchant ship that put in there.

Here I hir'd a horse for five shillings to carry me sixteen miles to *Canterbury*; and having rode about ten miles over a well cultivated and pleasant country, came upon a hill, on which stands a beacon, to give notice of the approach of any enemy; and looking down thence on the plains below, observ'd several marshes, made by the over-flowing of the sea.

About noon I reach'd *Canterbury*, an indifferent city as to magnitude, standing in fifty-one degrees, twenty-five minutes latitude, call'd formerly by the *Romans Cantuaria*, or *Cantium*, and *Durovernum* in *Antoninus's* itinerary. In the time of the *Saxon* heptarchy it was the metropolis of a kingdom, and the king's seat, till *Ethelbert* bestow'd it on *St. Augustin* the archbishop, who the protestants say was the first that brought the church of *England* under the subjection of the pope, about the year 598. For this reason the archbishop of *Canterbury* hath the title given him of primate, and metropolitan of all *England*, and always resided there as legate of the holy see of *Rome*; but at the national false council, held in 1534, it was decreed that the title of archbishop and primate should be retain'd, without any mention of that of legate apostolick, as prejudicial to the pretend'd liberty of their church.

After the *Norman* conquest, *William* the conqueror confirm'd the donation

made by *Ethelbert* to the bishops, by whom the city walls were afterwards repair'd, and enlarg'd, and it was adorn'd with notable structures, inferior to none in the island. A sufficient testimony hereof is the cathedral, call'd *CHRIST* church, formerly burnt down, and afterwards rebuilt by *Laufrauc*, and *William Corboyl*, and their successors; tho' king *Henry VIII.* besides expelling the priests, sacrilegiously robb'd it of all the rich furniture, and particularly the treasure contain'd by the devotion of the faithful on the tomb of the holy martyr, and archbishop *Thomas of Becket*, otherwise call'd of *Canterbury*. There was once on the east-side another famous church, dedicated to *St. Augustin*, and founded by king *Ethelbert*, and the aforesaid archbishop *Augustin*, and plentifully endow'd; but it is now most gone to ruin, and fallen to the crown. Over the portico is still the following inscription.

Hic requiescit Dominus Augustinus Doro-
vernensis Archiepiscopus primus, qui olim
hæc a B. Gregorio, Romanæ urbis Ponti-
fice, directus, & a Deo operatione miracu-
lorum suffultus; & Ethelbertum Regem,
& gentem illius ab idolorum cultu ad fidem
Christi perduxit: & completis in pace diebus
officii, defunctus est septimo Kalendas Junii,
eodem Rege Regnante.

That is, *Here rests the lord Augustin, first archbishop of Canterbury, who being formerly sent hither by St. Gregory, pope of Rome, and assisted by God with working of miracles; converted both king Ethelbert and his nation from the worship of idols to the faith of CHRIST, and having ended the days of his function in peace, dy'd on the seventh day before the kalends of June, (which is the twenty-fourth of May) in the reign of the same king.*

This city at present is, as has been said, indifferent large, well-built, and has rich inhabitants; and the archbishop has eighteen suffragan bishops.

To return to my journey; I hir'd another horse at *Canterbury* for four shillings and six-pence, on which I rode sixteen miles, amidst curious fields, to the town of *Sutenburn*; and then changing horse, nine miles farther to *Rocheſter*, a small city, but noted for its famous bridge over the *Medway*, which is there salt as the sea, and look'd to me like it, by reason of the many ships, and particularly forty men of war.

At *Rocheſter* I took a fresh horse to *Graveſend*, a small town, on the river of *Thames*, which has two forts. That on the

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the top of the hill, commanding the road to *London*, seem'd to me ill provided; but the other on the opposite bank, call'd *Tilbury*, besides the good cannon, has a garrison of four hundred men. Here I took boat, and losing sail, we made for *London*, in sight of an infinite number of ships: We pass'd by *Woolwich*, on the left, and *Blackwall* on the right, whence all the banks on both sides are embellish'd with abundance of curious houses, as far as *London*; and not far from thence, is a fine house of the king's at *Greenwich*, not of brick, as most structures in *England* are, but of solid, and well hew'd stone. In fine, yesterday towards night we got to *London*, where paying four shillings for the boat, I found I had travell'd seventy-two miles in one day, from *Dover*, with the expence of thirty-four shillings, amounting to two *Spanish* pittoles. The inn I took up my lodging at, was so disagreeable to me, that I have this morning contriv'd to remove, with the assistance of *Signor Francesco Brunetti*, an *Italian*, to whom I have been recommended; and I am now at my ease, because of the neighbourhood of the said *Brunetti*; besides that we are in *York-Buildings*, which is not far from the king's palace.

I can say no more to you at present concerning this city, but that, as you know it is seated on the *Thames*, in a sandy plain, about sixty miles from the sea, and in fifty-one degrees, thirty minutes latitude. The figure of it is very irregular, for being about eight miles in length, the greatest breadth is not above two miles. Most of the houses are of brick, and built after the same manner, and there being much timber in them, are very subject to fire; and therefore in 1666, fifteen thousand were

burnt, being the fifth part of the city including the suburbs. To prevent the like misfortunes, they have now invented a portable engine, which throws the water so high as to quench fire, when it has hold on the tops of the houses. Few cities in *Great Britain* being wall'd, *London* has none but such as are imaginary; for, bating some part on the north-side, all the rest are entirely gone to ruin. However, there are seven principal gates, which are *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, *Aldergate*, *Cripplegate*, *Moorgate*, *Bishopsgate*, and *Aldgate*. The number of inhabitants is said to amount to a million, and by computation there are between fifteen and sixteen thousand infants christen'd every year; yet others affirm here are not above three hundred thousand souls; but they must needs mistake. In other respects, the streets are always dirty, and pav'd with sharp stones, which are troublesome to strangers; for which however there is a remedy at hand, being abundance of coaches, and chairs, which may be hir'd by the hour. The name of *London*, whence the *Romans* made *Londonium*, comes from the word *Longdin*, which in the *British* language, still spoken in *Wales*, signifies a city of ships; and with very good reason, considering the multitude of ships riding in safety on the *Thames*. I will not speak a word of its first founder, because I should be sure to run into fables, so that all we can affirm is, that it is very antient, and the more for that we know not its original.

Give me leave now to conclude, that I may at another time give you a better account of *London*, and all I shall happen to see worth observing; till when, I kiss your hands, &c.

LETTER XXI.

Account of England in General, its Religion, Government, &c.

London, May 23. 1686.

SINCE I have undertaken in these letters, to play the historian, and even the critic; and you instead of reproving, or correcting me, seem rather to be pleas'd than otherwise; you must make use of your patience, and read what I am about to say of *England*; for tho' they be things well known to you, perhaps you don't remember them all alike, and consequently may find some satisfaction amidst the tediousness. I must then briefly inform you, that this country was by the *Romans* call'd *Britannia*, from the word *Prydain*, deriv'd from *Pryd*, signifying in the antient tongue beauty; or

else from *Britb*, that is painted; because the antient *Britons* colour'd and painted all their bodies with strange figures, and deriving their original from the *Scythians*, who superstitiously observ'd that custom; for as to the opinion of one *Brute*, the son of *Ascanius*, and grandson of *Aeneas*, subduing these parts, and giving his name to them, I conclude it to be an absolute fable. Why it was also call'd *Albion*, is not so easy to be discover'd, as some shallow brains imagine; for as to the whiteness of the cliffs, who told them that white was in the antient *British* language call'd *album*, as it is in the *Latin*?

tin? However that was, it came afterwards to be call'd *England*, in the reign of king *Egbert*, who having about the year 819 subdu'd the seven *Saxon* kingdoms, should have all that tract of land call'd *Angleland*, that is, the country of the *Angles*, a people of the little province call'd *Angel*, bordering on *Assice*, in the country of *Saxony*, who were reckon'd the principal conquerors. The reason of this was, because the inhabitants of the southern part of the island being implacable enemies to those we now call *Scots*, and not being able to subdue them by force; they in the year 428, call'd in the *Saxons* to their alliance, or rather destruction; a misfortune frequently befalling those, who to vent some private malice, make use of the more powerful, which sort of succour help'd very much to enlarge the *Roman* dominions. These *Saxons* not only repell'd the *Scots*, but erected seven kingdoms, afterward call'd the *Saxon Heptarchy*, to the eternal shame and infamy of the *Britons*. Each of these little kingdoms is said to have been divided into several districts, and each of them into many *Hides*; every one of these containing as much land, as a yoke of oxen can plow in a year.

At present, under the denomination of *Great Britain* are comprehended two large islands, that of *England*, with *Scotland* annex'd to it, and that of *Ireland*, besides about forty smaller, lying in the northern ocean, towards *Normy*, *Denmark*, the low countries, and *France*. As to metals, it produces copper, tin, lead, and iron, all of them excellent in their kind; as also some silver and gold; and abundance of pit-coal. For necessities to life, it wants wine, which is supply'd by excellent beer, of several sorts, and by importation from other countries. Most parts abound in all sorts of corn, especially wheat; but above all, its pasture is most valuable, which makes the sheep bear a very long and white wool. They say there are no wolves throughout all *England*, and that if they are brought from other parts, they soon die; as if provident nature had only allow'd man to live, where he pleases; but perhaps they had never been without those creatures, were it not for the great industry always used by the *English* to destroy them, aligning rewards to those that kill'd them, and even forgiving them the offences they had committed; or else adjudging criminals to destroy such a number of them; as also the care taken, that none should come out of *Scotland*, where they say they have many still. The natives are incredibly fierce, and strong, as is well known. It would be impertinent in me here to speak of the several sorts of sea, and fresh-water fish; and yet

perhaps, this would not be so preposterous, as the story some tell us, that the pikes in this country, being ripp'd open by the fishmongers, to shew how fat they are, if the gash be few'd up again, and they laid down on a fishmongers stall, where there are tenches, recover, and live, only by virtue of that slimy or glutinous moisture there is on the tenches, to which the pikes, by instinct of nature, cling close: This is a tale not fit to be impos'd upon the meekest ignoramus. Pray how is it possible, that a fish should live out of the water, on the fishmongers stalls? And tho' they might for some time, as the eels do, how could it be after ripping open their bellies? How can that sliminess of the tench cling so close to the wound, notwithstanding the water that still runs from them?

But I think my brains are a wooll-gathering, that I go about to discourse of such nonsense. Let us proceed, and observe that this great island is six hundred miles in length; but that part of it, properly call'd *England*, is but three hundred and twenty, that is, from *Portsmouth* to *Berwick*, on the borders of *Scotland*; the breadth is two hundred and seventy from *Dover* to the land's-end; and it is so seated, between fifty and fifty-seven degrees of latitude, that the longest day, in the most northern parts, is of seventeen hours and thirty minutes, and the shortest in the southern of about eight.

The *Romans* divided it into three parts, which were *Britannia prima*, *Britannia secunda*, now the principality of *Wales*, and *Maxima Caesariensis*. But these names lasted only four hundred years, that is from the reign of *Domitian*, till that of *Honorius*, who recall'd the legions from hence, to send them against the *Goths* in *Italy*. It is true, that *Julius Caesar* came into these parts, but as *Suetonius* in *Jul. cap. 25.* says, *Aggressus & Britannos, ignotos antea, superavitque, pecunias, & obsides imperavit*; that is, *Having invaded the Britons, before unknown, and defeated them, he order'd them to pay a sum of money, and deliver hostages*. So that this was rather a discovery than conquest; and *Tacitus* in the life of *Agriкола* speaking of the same *Julius Caesar*, with good reason writes, *Potest videri ostendisse posteris, non tradidisse*; *He may seem to have discovered, not to have deliver'd them down to posterity*. As for *Augustus* and *Tiberius*, they meddled not there; the first of them intending to assign certain bounds to the empire, and then forbear infesting of foreign nations; and the other resolv'd to make the life of the other his pattern and guide. This was certainly the worst of policy; for experience has long since demonstrated, that whensoever

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the motion, and action of enlarging ceases, it is extraordinary difficult to keep at the same stand, without losing something of what has been gain'd; it being no safe method of securing ones self by expecting to be invaded by enemies at home; but rather to keep them employ'd in the defence of their own. On the other hand, allowing of their maxim, why should Britain be left at liberty, which lay convenient at all times to favour the revolts of *Germany* and *Gaul*, both of them impatient enough of their yoke; and then to march against the *Parthians* and the *Armenians*, who, tho' they had been reduc'd into the form of a province, yet could not be kept under, without immense cost and industry? Under the emperor *Claudius*, as has been observ'd, a considerable part of it was conquer'd, and all the rest subdu'd by *Domitian*; but to what purpose, since the *Britains* supported by their own fierceness, and the negligence of the *Romans*, in a short time cast off their dominion, and gain'd such reputation of valour, that the emperor *Adrian*, as *Spartian*, *Dio*, and others inform us, having recover'd some part of that country, built a wall eighty-five miles in length, tho' others say but thirty-five, the better to restrain the *Barbarians* within their own bounds?

To pass by that, the *Saxons* being vanquish'd by the *Danes* in 1028, and these again in 1066, by the *Normans*, under the conduct of *William* the bastard, as was said above; it is not now to be admir'd, that the *English* should still retain some customs of all those nations, from whom they are descended. The gentry are courteous and generous to strangers; and to say the truth, vie with the *French* in this particular, but they are not so open-hearted, nor their countenances so affable and affectionate to others; for they rather appear proud and haughty than otherwise. What I much admire is, that if a man converses with them modestly and humbly, they do not look upon it as civility and good breeding, but as meanness of spirit, and therefore they undervalue him, tho' they would have all to submit to them. They are fond of titles and other marks of honour; oblige their many servants to attend them in very servile manner; and seldom in their letters use any terms of submission. On the other hand the commonalty are rude and cruel, addicted to thieving and robbing, faithless, headstrong, inclin'd to strife and mutiny; gluttonous, and superstitiously addicted to the predictions of foolish astrologers; in short, of a very extravagant temper, delighting in the noise of guns, drums, and bells, as if it were some sweet harmony. To speak without

this distinction, betwixt gentry and meaner sorts, there is not much truth in the great *Scaliger's* opinion, that the *English* are, *Inflati, & contemptores, Proud and contempters of others*; as also *Immanes & insepitales, Savage and inhospitable*; however, without lying, they may be allow'd forty per cent. of those faults. They are courageous in battle, rather as men madly despising death, than out of true valour; attended by prudence; or indeed we must say, they have no good notion of the immortality of the soul, the knowledge whereof, causes a strong apprehension of death, even in the bravest souls. It is now among us become a proverb, that these people will rather burn themselves with their ships and goods, than fall into the hands of their enemies. I remember I have read an action of an *English* soldier, worthy to be ever remember'd for the rashness of it: which is, that the united provinces of the low countries having revolted against their lawful sovereign, it happened that twenty-four soldiers of the *Spanish* camp fell into their enemies hands; who thinking it hard to put them all to death, order'd that eight scrolls of paper, with death writ upon them, should be put into a helmet, among as many more white ones, as made up their number, whence every man drawing should take his lot, either to live or die, having the halters about their necks. An *Englishman* of that disconsolate gang, stepping up to the helmet, drew such a lot as he could wish, and then taking notice of a poor *Spaniard*, who stood quaking at the danger he was to run, offer'd to undergo the hazard himself for ten ducats, desiring the commanding officers to discharge the *Spaniard*. They consented, seeing the man make so little account of his life, and he escap'd again. *Non hac gemina modo, sed simplici salute indignus, quam adeo vilem fecerat. Being not only unworthy to escape twice, but even once, since he valu'd it so little. Barclay in Icon. animorum.*

Thus you will see, not without astonishment, a man condemn'd to be hang'd, go to the gallows, as if it were to a wedding, and his nearest kindred pull him by the heels, with the greatest indifference in the world, so that it is very strange that they should be so cautious of fighting duels. All their valour in war consisting in the first heat, as not able to endure much martial fatigue, they are fitter to conquer, than to preserve what they have gain'd; whence it is, that having formerly subdu'd a considerable part of the kingdom of *France*, inasmuch that *Henry V.* was crown'd at *Paris*, in 1418, they have not at present one foot of land there, to testify their actions there to posterity. How brave they are at sea plainly appears

CHILLI. appears by that great *Spanish Armada*, call'd invincible, which they, with a small number of ships ruin'd in the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, in the year 1588; and by the actions of Sir *Francis Drake*, *Greenville*, *Oxenham*, and many others, too tedious to repeat. They trade in all parts of the world, but in such manner, that it may well be said of their ships, that they are one half furnish'd for war, and the other half for trade; for there are none of them but what will play the pirates at the *Canaries*, *Brasil*, *Cabo Verde*, and the *West-Indies*; and they are so fond of this infamous gain, that many sell all they have to purchase a ship, and set out a robbing.

As for drunkenness, they delight in it so much, that tho' they own it to be a great fault in their nation, yet they never endeavour to refrain; and as the *Tuscan* poet said of himself,

Nostra natura vinta dal costume :

Custom prevails above our nature ;

The *English* might, without lying, say of themselves,

Nostra natura se si reo costume :

This base custom proceeds from our nature.

The commonest, and most acceptable meat is beef, and they eat so much of it, that it is wonderful, or rather a pity; and what is worse, they reckon themselves now abstemious, because they eat but one meal a day, whereas formerly they made four at least. They kill at least seven hundred oxen, or cows, and ten thousand sheep every week, besides the daily consumption of tame and wild fowl. Then they fill themselves extravagantly with several sorts of liquors, as beer, and ale, aqua-vitæ, perry, mead, cyder, mum, and usquebaugh, a violent burning drink; and it would be worse did not the use of coffee, tea, and tobacco somewhat correct it. In short, they eat more than the *Italians*, drink like the *Germans*, and live like the *Muscovites*. Before I proceed any further it is to be observ'd, that when they drink to one, he says, I will pledge you; the original of which custom they say is, that in the time of the *Danes*, the *English* could not drink with safety, because whilst they were in that action the others basely murder'd them; to prevent the which, every man desir'd his next neighbour, or the person he drank to, to defend and secure him during that time, against the malice of others.

From what has been said of the excessive eating and drinking, every man of sound

judgment will infer, that the *English* are stupid and dull; but it is quite otherwise, for besides their being extraordinary sharp traders, they improve wonderfully in all sciences whatsoever, as also in all liberal arts, as well as mechanicks, as plainly appears by their books, reckoned extraordinary learned all over *Europe*; so that nature seems to have allow'd them this to balance all their vices. They affect a *Laconick* stile, mortally hating all figurative and rhetorical discourses, tho' their own language is very copious, and enrich'd with the most significant words of all *European*, or other languages. Hence follows a defect, which is common to all great wits, which is, that thinking they have sufficiently explain'd their notions, it often happens that indifferent capacities can scarce comprehend them without much study.

The *English*, as to their persons, are extraordinary handsome, and very neat in their dress, fair of complexion, and many black ey'd. The women are very beautiful and genteel, and courteous of behaviour, being in short look'd upon as one of the valuable things *England* affords, which are,

Anglia mons, pons, sons, ecclesia, famina, lana.

That is, *The famous things of England, are hills, bridges, fountains, churches, women and wool.*

Add to their commendation, that they do whatsoever they please; and do so generally wear the breeches, as we use to say, that it is now become a proverb, *That England is the bell of borses, and paradise of women*; and that if there were a bridge from the island to the continent, all the women in *Europe* would run thither. Here they use the salute, or kiss, not on the cheek, as in *France*, but on the mouth. For women to go abroad every where, and leave their husbands at home, is no great matter, and us'd in other countries; but what part of the world did you ever hear of, where a poor man is oblig'd to acknowledge a son got on his wife, during his absence, as his own? And yet the law of *England* obliges all husbands to it, who are not without the *English* seas, tho' they have been never so long absent.

This liberty, as well as the temper of the air, I believe, is the occasion that some young maidens, not above twelve or thirteen years of age, have such swollen breasts, as if they had two or three children; and doubtless it is the virtue of valentineship that makes them thrive so. You must understand, that, on *St. Valentine's* day, which is on the fourteenth of *February*, when the sun begins to bestow a certain warmth

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warmth upon the earth, which afterwards causes animals to multiply; equal numbers of young men and women meet together, and writing their names on scrolls of paper, draw them by way of lots, and then call one another *Valentines*, the men wearing those papers in their hats, and the women on their breasts; and thus making love, not by choice, but by chance, they present, and careis one another, and very often are drawn into matrimony; but this does not always happen.

The *French* fashion is us'd in cloathing, bating that some women of the meaner sort wear sugar-loaf hats; but the worst is, that no woman will yield to another in extravagancy, and there is no difference between a lady of quality and the meanest tradesman's wife, or between her and her maid.

As to the religion in *England*, you must understand, that our holy faith was preach'd there in the apostles days, and some will have *St. Paul* himself to have been the founder of this church, contrary to the opinion of those who ascribe it, without any good ground, to *Joseph of Arimathea*. However christianity began to flourish in the reign of *Lucius*, the first christian king, converted in the year 180, by *Elianus* and *Edicinus*; and it is to be observ'd, against the sectaries, that this king would not receive the faith till he had heard from *Eleutherius*, the twelfth pope, if I mistake not, after *St. Peter*, that the faith of the christians in *Britain* was agreeable to that of *Rome*; and consequently he look'd upon it as certain, that the *Roman* church was to be the rule of what all others ought to believe. The heathen *Saxons* coming in afterwards, paganism prevail'd again, and continu'd till the year 596, when *St. Gregory* sent over *Augustin* the archbishop, who converted the *Saxons*, and their king.

If we would speak of the present religion, you very well know upon what occasion king *Henry VIII.* withdrew himself and all his kingdom from their subjection to the pope, and how he united the ecclesiastical and regal power, confounding heaven and earth to please his humour. However, it must be own'd, that not only he, but his son *Edward*, and afterwards queen *Elizabeth*, who again set up the reformation after the death of queen *Mary*, who had abolish'd it, us'd another sort of moderation in this particular than the *Lutherans* and *Calvinists* have done; for notwithstanding all their hatred to the *Roman* church, they still retain'd some outward ceremonies, according to the gospel and the discipline of the primitive christians. Some other protestants, less blinded by prejudice, were of this opinion at first. Now tho' there be many dif-

ferent sects in *England*, which daily occasion troubles in the state, yet the chief of them, call'd the church of *England*, is that of the episcopal party, that is, who admit of some sort of hierarchy, contrary to the nonconformists, call'd *dissenters*, and agree with other protestant churches in fundamentals, bating the way of worship, as is said above; but the latter will not hear of bishops, alledging that the primitive church was not govern'd by them, but by elders, or presbyters, and therefore a considerable part of them are call'd *Presbyterians*. They exclaim against the luxury of bishops, against their great revenues, and against the authority they have engros'd; but, as I have been told, they do this out of prejudice, because the episcopal party have been loyal to their kings, whereas they hate monarchy; besides, the *Presbyterians* observe no liturgy, or form of prayer, and look upon even the Lord's prayer as indifferent; and they look upon it as a heinous sin to make the sign of the cross, to bow at the holy name of *Jesus*, and to kneel at the communion; and in short, they are said to serve God soldierly, and without ceremony; however, their hypocrisy is so great, that their numbers and power are much increased.

The next among the dissenters are the *Independents*, or assembly-men, so call'd because every one of them would make a particular congregation subject to no other laws but their will, and these by way of contempt call the churches steeple-houses. Then follow the *Anabaptists*, who are not now altogether so profane and blasphemous as formerly those of *Munster* in *Germany* under *John of Leyden* were, but maintain that those who come over to their sect ought to be baptiz'd again, and that laymen may preach the word of God.

The *Millenaries* are otherwise call'd *Fifth-monarchy-men*, who grounding their opinion on several literal texts of scripture, fondly believe that *JESUS CHRIST* will have a temporal reign of a thousand years upon earth.

The *Quakers* condemn all ecclesiastical ceremonies, and all ministry, reject all sacraments, laugh at study'd sermons, and will not allow the scripture itself as an infallible rule of life; and what is still worse, notwithstanding all these absurdities, pretend to live like the primitive christians. They boast of having no guide but the Holy Ghost, which, tho' a spirit of peace and tranquillity, yet they tremble expecting their inspirations, and thence have their name. Upon this belief both men and women, fill'd with a different rapture from that of the *Sybils*, preach at their meetings after the most extravagant manner in the world, and utter all that comes next, whe-

GENEVELL. ther good or bad. One of their maxims is, *that all men are equal*, and therefore the meanest scoundrel gives a prince no other title but *thou*, and keeps his hat on before the king himself. They affect an extraordinary simplicity in outward appearance, inasmuch that they reckon it a heinous crime to wear ribbons, or such like ornaments; a thing commendable, did it proceed from a real contempt of worldly things, and were not attended with a counterfeit humility.

Amidst all this diversity of opinions and liberty of conscience, the catholic religion begins again to prosper, thro' the extraordinary piety and zeal of the king, who performs all the duties of a good christian openly and barefaced; he often goes to mass to the chapel of the *Benedictine* monks in *St. James's park*, near which also lives *Monf. Dada*, the first *Nuncio* from *Rome* that has been seen these many years in *London*, and is besides building a chapel within his own palace. Some days since I saw a prelate in his coach wearing the long black robe, and am told he is a catholic bishop newly come. To say the truth, I much admire such hasty proceeding in a matter of such consequence. Such is the hatred of the commonalty, and especially the *Scots*, that the episcopal party and the *Presbyterians* will certainly unite to oppose the king's designs, as being both equally concern'd in opposing the catholics, whatsoever their private quarrels are. There begins already to appear a disposition to mutiny, which my friends and I call the smoke of a great fire that is kindling. The envoy of *Lunenbourg* has open'd a chapel in his house, which the protestants will not suffer on any account, inasmuch that for three *Sundays* successively above two thousand apprentices have assembled there, throwing stones, and committing the greatest villanies in the world. The king, as I am inform'd by *Signior Riva*, the queen's wardrobe-keeper, is much concern'd, and has order'd the Lord-mayor of *London* to make the envoy satisfaction, and punish the insolency of that rabble. They say there are an hundred thrown into gaol, but no man knows what will be the end. I am not of opinion that changes from one extreme to another can be brought about all at once, and king *James II.* ought to have known the extravagant genius of his subjects, and remember'd the dismal tragedy so lately acted in his kingdom. The kings of *England* were never absolute, as become kings, but more particularly since the reformation, by reason of the multiplicity of sects, proceeding from liberty of conscience, which I call the forerunner of *Atbeism*. The diversity of religions is much more

powerful than we imagine to breed dissension between the nearest relations; and I am of opinion it is impossible that all the members of a commonwealth should concur to act orderly, for the publick good of the state, where there is such disagreement, which disturbs the noblest and divine part of man; I mean, he can never be a real monarch whose subjects do not all agree in opinion as to spiritual affairs; and this was plainly demonstrated under king *Charles I.* by the factions of the *Presbyterians*, and other nonconformists against the bishops. It would have been proper for king *James* to declare himself a catholic, had he any hopes of being follow'd by all his subjects, for then he might expect one day to have the absolute disposal of them; but when there is no likelihood that this will succeed, what else is the consequence of publishing himself of a religion that is odious to the subjects, but purchasing at a dear rate, first their aversion, then open hatred, and lastly barefaced contempt and disobedience? *Festina lente*, says the old proverb, *Fair and softly goes far*; and were it false in all other respects, yet ought it to be observ'd in things of this nature. Had this been done in a country where the prince's will were the sovereign law, there were no speaking against it, the zeal would be commendable, and might perhaps prove very successful; but here the blood of a king, shamefully shed by an executioner, and to the everlasting infamy of the nation, is still reeking, and cries for vengeance. Succeeding ages will be told, and perhaps will not believe, that a parliament assembled by the king's authority should have the insolence to judge that same king. If we rightly consider it, the *Turkish* government is certainly much better than this of *England*; for tho' both be faulty, yet the first is so in the unlimited power of the monarch, the other in laying too many burdens on him; yet in my opinion that state ought always to be most preferable which is least subject to degenerate into a worse, and less expos'd to civil broils. *England*, as far as man can pretend to foresee, according to its present disposition, must of necessity fall from a monarchy into a strange mixture of aristocracy and democracy, or rather an oligarchy and anarchy, till one of the two prevail, with the utter destruction of the country. The *Turk*, as I have said, takes more upon him than belongs to a lawful monarch, and is properly a tyrant according to our laws and customs, but perhaps the *Asiatics*, having been long us'd to the absolute power of a single person, may think that heavy yoke pleasant and agreeable; however it is, I am of opinion that the diseases of that monarchy are easier to cure than the *English*.

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Every government ought to be perfect in its kind, but the monarchical above them all, for the same reasons which prove that government to be more perfect than any other; it was the first, according to *Justin*, that was instituted, that the person reigning might be as solicitous for the advantage of his people as matters of families are in their private houses, and this with more real liberty than is to be found in any other state; for as the greatest liberty consists in obeying no man, so ought it to be reckon'd less servitude to be obedient to one than to many. I could bring abundance of instances for what I alledge both out of the sacred and profane writers, but lest I grow tedious, shall rest satisfy'd with putting you in mind first of what *Tacitus* says, *Annal. 1. Eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur*: The nature of government is such, that it cannot be consistent unless put into the power of one person. Then of *Martial's* words, *Qui Rex est Regem, Maxime, non habeat*: He who is a king, Maximus, must not have another to reign over him. And *Homer, Iliad 2. vers. 204.* tells us, *The dominion of many is not good. There must be but one prince, one king, on whom Jove has bestow'd the scepter, and the right of reigning*. You yourself will be able to judge whether these conditions can be found in the rule of the *English* monarchs, by examining their customs and laws.

The parliament is composed of two houses, the upper and the lower, or lords and commons, only the king can call, dissolve, and prorogue it, or else the persons by him deputed in his absence, or governing in his minority. When it is to meet, circular letters, call'd writs, are sent forty days before the appointed time to all peers, both spiritual and temporal, who compose the upper house; and so to the counties, cities, and boroughs, each to choose one or two representatives, according to their charter, for the lower house, that they may thus all be assembled together, to consult upon some important affair for the advantage and safety of the realm. The house of lords consists of dukes, marquisses, earls, viscounts, barons, archbishops and bishops; the lower of knights of the several shires, citizens and burgeses, and the barons of the cinque-ports. At the opening of the parliament the king goes to the house of lords in his robes, and the crown on his head, where, being seated on the throne, he makes a short speech, declaring

the occasion of their meetings, which the ^{GAMELLI.} chancellor enlarges upon, the house of commons standing all the while bareheaded at the bar. Then they are order'd to choose a speaker, which they do when return'd to their house, and present him to the king a day or two after. Then the speaker asks three things of the king, *viz.* access to his majesty, liberty of speech, and freedom from all arrefts. If any tax is to be laid, it is first debated in the house of commons, because the commonalty bearing the greatest burden are most concern'd in it. They have also liberty of carrying up impeachments against the greatest men in the kingdom, whereupon sometimes the commons appear bare-headed, and standing at the lords bar, proceed against peers, whilst they sit upon the tryal of their own brethren. Every member of parliament may offer whatsoever he thinks for the publick good to either house, and this they call a bill, which the clerk reads to them, and then the examination of it is refer'd to a certain number appointed, call'd a committee; whence twice read, committed, and ingross'd, it is read a third time, and then if carry'd by the majority, the clerk writes under it in *French, Soit baillé aux communes, or aux seigneurs*, that is, *Let it be sent to the commons, or to the lords*, according to the house it is pass'd in. The votes are not given by balloting, but crying out confusedly yea or no; so that if there is no discerning the majority, the one part goes out, and the other stays within, and so are counted. In the house of lords it is order'd otherwise, for the last baron gives his vote first, and then the rest in course answer *content*, or *not content*. In case one house pass a bill, and the other hesitate, they appoint a conference between persons appointed by both houses, and if they agree, it passes, if not, 'tis rejected. I could write you a thousand more particulars touching this affair, but my letter swells into a book, and therefore I think fit to conclude, informing you, that when the parliament is to be prorog'd or dissolv'd, the king sends the usher of the black rod to call up the commons to the bar of the lords house, where either the king or the chancellor declares his will. The aforesaid officer is call'd usher of the black rod from a black rod about three spans long, tipp'd with silver, he carries in his hand. I am your, &c.

LETTER

LETTER XXII.

Of what the Author saw in London, and at Windsor.

London, May 30, 1686.

I Am upon departing to cross the sea, and might very well send you this letter from the continent; but since love thinks every inconsiderable delay an age, and the post will be there before me, I think fit to write to you now; and the rather, because my design being to acquaint you with some particulars concerning this city, I may perhaps forget something you will be glad to know.

To trifle away no more time, I am of opinion that one great argument of the populousness of this place is, its containing one hundred and thirteen parishes in all its three parts, which are *London*, *Southwark*, beyond the river, and *Westminster*, tho' this last be a distinct city, independent of the other, and only subject to the kings courts.

St. Paul's church.

The magnificent cathedral, dedicated to *St. Paul*, was first founded by king *Sigebert*, in the year 610; then being consum'd by fire, was begun to be rebuilt by bishop *Maurice*, about 1083, and not finish'd till 1221. In the dreadful fire in 1666, it was again reduc'd to ashes; and king *Charles II.* in 1673, with much solemnity, laid the first stone of the structure now erecting, God knows when to be perfected, by an imposition laid on sea coal. It will have three isles, in the nature of a cathedral, with a large cupola, all of *Portland* stone, being not much inferior to marble. The old church is said to have been one hundred and two foot high, one hundred and thirty in breadth, and six hundred and ninety in length, that is twenty foot more than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*. On the cross stood a tower two hundred and sixty foot high, instead of a cupola; and on the tower a wooden spire, cover'd with lead, two hundred and sixty foot higher; on the top whereof was a ball of gilt copper nine foot diameter, with a cross on it, four foot and half high, and on the cross a gilt eagle.

Westminster abbey.

In *Westminster* is another church and abbey, dedicated to *St. Peter*, formerly belonging to the *Benedictines*, and afterwards by queen *Elizabeth* made collegiate, and given to twelve prebends and a dean. It is a magnificent structure, with three isles, and the stone very good. In it are the tombs of most of the kings of *England*, and other great men. In the cloister is a good publick library, free to all people, open'd (in *Term-time*) morning and after-

noon. Close by was formerly a royal palace, much of which being burnt down in the reign of *Henry VIII.* was never rebuilt; but there is still a part kept up, where the parliament meets, and is not to be slightly pass'd by. When I was there, the parliament had been just prorogu'd to the twenty-second of *November*, and consequently the houses were empty. In the lower I saw many benches set about, cover'd with blue cloth, in the nature of a theatre, and the speaker's chair at the end. The upper house is much smaller; and in it is the king's throne, all of scarlet and purple brocade. The order of sitting here is as follows; none can be under the king's canopy, but his children by his side; on the upper bench, which is by the wall on the king's right hand, sit the two archbishops; a little lower the bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; and then the other bishops, according to their seniority. On the left are also benches for the chancellor, the treasurer, the president of the council, and lord privy seal; yet so that if they are barons, of any blood but the royal, they take place of the dukes; if not, they sit above the bench on wool-sacks, cover'd with yellow cloth. On this same side sit the dukes, marquises, and earls, according to seniority of their titles. The viscounts, sit on the first of the benches that are across the house, behind wool-sacks; and the barons on the rest. On the aforesaid wool-sacks sit the judges, the privy-counsellors, the king's officers, and masters of chancery, who have no vote, if they be not barons, but are admitted to give their opinion, if ask'd. The custom of sitting on wool-sacks was instituted by the ancients, as may be suppos'd, to put them in mind of the great advantage the island reaps by the trade of wool, that they may therefore endeavour to promote it. The chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, who is the usual speaker of the house of lords, stands behind the king, when he is present, or else sits on the first bench, having his gilt mace, and the great seal by him. The last wool-sack is for the clerks of the crown and of the parliament. The first of them takes care of the records, and the other enters down all that is done, and therefore has two other clerks under him, who write kneeling. The usher of the black rod sits without the bar. It is farther

farther to be observ'd, that when the king is on his throne, the lords are bare; and so are even in his absence the king's officers, the masters in chancery, and the judges aforesaid; and these may not sit down till leave had of the king and the lords.

In the lower house there is not so much ceremony us'd, but they all sit as they come, without distinction, except the speaker, who is in the middle, and the clerk by him. All the members are clad as they please, whereas the lords wear long scarlet robes, like senators.

As to the other courts in the royal hall at *Westminster*, on the right hand coming in is the court of *Common Pleas*, where all suits between man and man are try'd. There are four judges belonging to it; who, with good reason, are not perpetual, but during the king's pleasure, [*This is since alter'd*] as are all the other judges in *England*, and the first of them is call'd lord chief justice. Some days they wear long purple robes, others black, and others scarlet, lin'd with ermin, according to the trials they sit on, and the days; and over those robes, when they are in court, they have a purple mantle, or rochet, putting a small cap on their heads, which covers their ears, like the popes, and then a large square one, after the manner of the ancient *Swiss*. From this court appeals lie to the *King's-Bench*, consisting of four other judges, who try criminal causes. The court of chancery, otherwise call'd of equity, is above them all; where they decide controversies two several ways, either according to the custom of the kingdom, and then the proceedings are in *Latin*; or else according to equity and conscience, mitigating the rigour of the law, according to the strict words whereof the other judges often pronounce sentence; and then the other proceedings are in *English*. From this same court are issu'd safe conducts; and here treaties and leagues with foreign princes are register'd. It is true, the chancellor alone is judge, but when the consequence of the matter in hand requires, he advises with the other judges, or with his twelve coadjutors, call'd masters in chancery, every one of whom is intrusted with some particular matter relating to chancery. This court is open all the year about, whereas the others sit but four times a year; at the four terms. The first is *Michaelmas* term, beginning the twenty-third of *October*, and lasts till the twenty-ninth of *November*; the second is *Hilary* term, commencing the twenty-third of *January*, and ending the thirteenth of *February*; the third, *Easter* term, begins the *Monday* after *Easter* week, and lasts

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four weeks; the fourth, *Trinity* term, begins in that week, and lasts three weeks.

The *Exchequer* court attends all things relating to the king's revenue, and consists of four judges, call'd barons. It would be tedious to speak in particular of all that relates to this court; but it is worth observing, that among the records is kept an ancient book, on which every foot of land throughout *England*, is set down and valu'd, with the tax laid on the owners by king *William* the conqueror; as also the names of all the cities, towns, castles, and villages, in the realm, the number of families, soldiers, peasants, servants, and cattle; and the rent of every farm, and how paid. So that all suits about those affairs being then decided by the said book, it was with good reason call'd doomday-book, as deciding all controversies.

The affairs relating to the dutchy of *Lancaster*, are manag'd in a separate court, in the same palace at *Westminster*.

In this same city is the royal palace, call'd *Whitehall*, where the king now resides, built by the famous Cardinal *Wolsey*, on a pleasant spot of ground, between the *Thames* and the park; but the structure very irregular, and disagreeable to the *Italian* taste; so that to tell you the truth, I thought nothing handsome but a fine hall, much later built, and the place for reception of ambassadors, painted by the famous *Paul Rubens*. As for the furniture, the workmanship, and the materials seem to vie with one another; and what wonder, since it is the palace of so rich and powerful a king? There are several pieces of cannon below mounted, design'd perhaps to serve in case of any mutiny, considering the nature of this people. The garden is pleasant enough, and adorn'd with several good brass and marble statues; tho' the trees and plants bear nothing but leaves, and some choice flowers, by reason of the coldness of the climate, and moistness of the soil, which does not answer the labour of the gardeners. The park has a fine collection of strange creatures, but has nothing else delightful, besides a long canal, into which the *Thames* runs, and on it is a wonderful multitude of geese, ducks, and such like fowl; and as for the many thick and full-headed trees, it is hard to decide, whether their shade is more pleasing, than the continu'd noise of the numerous grasshoppers is disagreeable. On one side of this canal is the palace of *St. James's*, the usual residence of the duke of *York*; and before it is the mall, I went into the protestant chapel in this palace, and saw *St. John Baptist* over the altar, with two candles never lighted, and two books on it: a minister then preaching

I i

GEMELLI.
The Ex-
change.

in *English*, and not understanding that language, I went out again immediately.

Let us now say something of the so much celebrated merchant's *Exchange*. It was first built, in the year 1566, by *Thomas Gresham*, a vast rich merchant in those days; but being burnt down just an hundred years after, was rebuilt by the chamber of *London*, and the mercers company. The first founder was so great an encourager of learning, that he left the one half of the revenue arising from the shops to the city, and the other half to the mercers, obliging them always to maintain and repair that noble structure; and that besides, that the city should choose four learned professors in divinity, astronomy, geometry, and musick, to teach those sciences in the college founded by him. Besides that, the mercers company should appoint professors of civil law, physick, and rhetoric, to read before dinner in *Latin*, and afternoon in *English*. The present fabric is square, and of good stone. All the great court is inclos'd with arches, forming a most stately portico, for the merchants to be shelter'd from the rain, and above are two hundred shops, furnish'd with the richest commodities, with many others below. It is very wonderful, that a piece of ground which does not extend above one hundred and seventy feet from north to south, and two hundred and three from east to west, can raise four thousand pounds a year rent. Among the finest ornaments of this place, are to be reckoned the niches above the arches containing the statues of the kings of *England*; but for satisfaction, it is very pleasant to see so great a number of merchants, and to hear some newsmongers, make extravagant judgments of the affairs of the world, and impose wild chimeras on the ignorant.

In the way from the *Exchange* towards *Westminster*, at *Stock's-market*, is a scurvy statue of king *Charles II.* on horseback, near a fountain; whereas that of king *Charles I.* at *Charing-Cross*, is extraordinary fine.

Guilddall.

Guilddall is also a fine structure within. In the hall below are the pictures of the former lord-mayors; within on the right-hand is a room, where the court of conscience sits, with the king's arms, and his picture. Going up about ten steps from thence, is a small court, where the judges of the king's-bench, in the afternoon, try causes between citizens, and farther on, other courts for the commonalty, which I omit for brevity. It is to be observ'd that appeals lie from the judges on the bench, which in matters of great concern are sometimes remov'd into the house of lords. The power of the city courts does not extend to *Westminster*, or *Southwark*, where

and in the parts adjacent the justices of the peace handle such matters as occur daily, and have their quarterly sessions.

The lord-mayor, tho' chosen from among shop-keepers, and even retailers, is much respected, and therefore bears the title of lordship, only given to peers, judges, and great officers of the crown. The king generally knights him, if he had not that honour before, and goes to the feast of his installment. His attendance is very great, four gentlemen always following, and another carrying the sword before him, when he rides on horseback, as he often does, in a scarlet robe, richly lin'd; but in a coach the sword is held at the door of it. He has also a master of the hunt, a steward, and several other officers, who have good salaries. Upon the king's death, he is prime magistrate in the nation, and at the coronation is cup-bearer, the bowl the king has drank out of being his fee. He is chosen at *Michaelmas*, by the liverymen of the several companies, from among the twenty-six aldermen, who are as it were the senators of the city, wealthy men, and must be free of one of the twelve companies, of *Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers*. Upon the forfeiture of the city charter, the choice was in the king, who still took him out of the same number, and he must have serv'd seven years apprenticeship, as must every shop-keeper.

In memory of the fire in 1666, a monument or column is erected, near the place where it began, two hundred and two feet high; whereof forty go to the pedestal, whose diameter is twenty-one foot, and that of the column fifteen, there being within a handsome winding black marble stair-case, of three hundred fifty steps, leading to the top, where there is an iron balcony round it, which affords a prospect of all the city.

On one side of the pedestal is the following inscription.

Anno Christi 1666, die 4. Non. Septembris, hinc in orientem pedum 202 intervallo, qua est hujusce Columnae altitudo, erupit de media nocte incendium, quod, vento spirante, hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu, & fragore incredibili. LXXXIX Templis, Portis, Prætorium, Aedes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnam numerum. Domuum 13200, vicos 400 absumpsit; de 26 Regionibus 15 funditus deleti; alias 8 laceras & semivivas reliquit. Urbis cadaver ad 436 jugera hinc ab arce per Tamesis ripam ad Templariorum Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portâ secundum muros ad Fosse

Fosse
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bus jam ti
Urbis sua
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vestigali
formam re
D. Pauli
magnificen
carceres n
vici ad reg
rentur, a
macella in
fuit etiam
rimis conc
tem altitud

Fossæ Filanæ Caput porrenxit: Adversus opes Civium, & fortunas insectum, erga vitas innocuum; ut per omnia referret, supremam illam mundi exustionem. Velox ciades fuit; exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florantissimam, & nullam. Tercio die, cum jam plane evicerat humana consilia & subsidia omnia, cælitus, ut par est credere, jussus, stetit fatalis ignis, & quaquaversum elanguit.

The same in English.

In the year of CHRIST 1666, the second day of September, eastward from hence, at the distance of two hundred and two foot (the height of this column) about midnight, a terrible fire broke out, which, driven on by a high wind, wasted not only the adjacent parts, but likewise places very remote, with incredible noise and fury, it consumed eighty-nine churches, the city gates, Guildhall, many publick structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, thirteen thousand and two hundred dwelling-houses, four hundred streets; of twenty-six wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt; the ruins of the city were four hundred and thirty-six acres, from the tower by the Thames-side, to the Temple-Church, and from the north-east gate along the city wall to Holborn-Bridge. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens it was merciless, but to their lives favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last conflagration of the world.

The destruction was sudden; for a small space of time saw the same city most flourishing, and reduced to nothing.

On the third day, when this fatal fire had baffled all human counsels and endeavours in the opinion of all, by the command of heaven it stopped, and on every side languishing expired.

On the other side is this,

Carolus II. Caroli Martyris Fil. Mag. Britan. Franc. & Hibern. Rex, Fid. Defensor. Princeps clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam rerum faciem, plurima, fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium, & Urbis suæ Ornamentum, providit, tributum remisit, preces ordinis, & populi Londinensis retulit ad regni senatum; qui continuo decrevit, uti publica opera, pecuniâ publicâ ex vœtigali carbonis fossilis oriundâ in meliorem formam restituerentur, utique Aedes sacræ & D. Pauli Templum, a fundamentis, omni magnificentia extruerentur; pontes, portæ, carceres novi fierent; emundarentur alvei; vici ad regulam responderent; clivi complanarentur, aperirentur angustias; fora, & macellæ in areas jepsitas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam uti singulæ domus muris intergerimis concluderentur; universa pari in frontem altitudinem conjungerent, omnesque parietes

saxo quadrato, aut cotto latere solidarentur; GEMELLÆ. utique nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc, lites de terminis orituræ, lege latâ præscidit; adiecit quoque supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam posterorum memoriam H. C. P. C. Festinatur undique; resurgit Londinum, majori celeritate, an splendore incertum. Unum triennium absolvit, quod sæculi opus credebatur.

The same in English.

Charles II. son of Charles the Martyr, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, a most gracious prince, commiserating the deplorable state of things, whilst the ruins were yet smoking, provided for the comfort of his citizens, and ornament of his city, remitted their taxes, and referred the petitions of the magistrates and inhabitants to the parliament, who immediately passed an act, that publick works should be restored to greater beauty with publick money, to be raised by an imposition on coals; that churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul's, should be rebuilt from their foundations with all magnificence; that bridges, gates and prisons should be new made, the shores cleaned, the streets made strait and regular, such as were steep, levelled, and those too narrow, made wider; markets and shambles removed to separate places: They also enacted, that every house should be built with party-walls, and all in front raised of equal height, and those walls all of square stone, or brick; and that no man should delay building beyond the space of seven years. Moreover care was taken by law to prevent all suits about their bounds, also anniversary prayers were enjoined; and to perpetuate the memory hereof to posterity, they caused this column to be erected.

Carried on every where with haste: London rises again; but whether with greater celerity or splendor is uncertain: One three years finished what was supposed to be the work of an age.

Over the door, on the east-side,

INCEPTA
RICHARDO FORDE, EQU.
PRÆT. LOND.
M. DC. LXXI.
PERDUCTA ALTIUS
GEORG. WATERMAN EQU. PRÆT.
ROBERTO HANSON EQU. PRÆT.
GUIL. HOOKER EQU. PRÆT.
ROB. VINER EQU. PRÆT.
JOSEPHO SHELTON EQU. PRÆT.
PERFECTA
THOMAS DAVIES EQU. PRÆT.
URB.
ANN. DOM.
M. DC. LXXXVII.

This

GENELLI. This pillar was begun, Sir Richard Ford, knight, being lord-mayor of London, Anno Dom. 1671.

Carried on,
 Sir George Waterman, Kt.
 Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.
 Sir William Hooker, Kt.
 Sir Robert Viner, Kt.
 Sir Joseph Sheldon, Kt. } Lord-Mayors.

And finished, Sir Thomas Davies, knight, being lord-mayor, Anno Dom. 1677.

Not far from the monument is one of the finest bridges in Europe, over the Thames, consisting of nineteen arches, twenty foot distant from one another, which make eight hundred foot in length, the breadth being thirty. In the middle is the draw-bridge, and nine shops on both sides, with the ill prospect of many traitors heads on poles to terrify offenders. This bridge leads from London to Southwark, but so vilely impertinent is the rabble about it, that a French gentleman and I intending to have gone over, we were oblig'd to turn back, and I was fain to go another time with some Englishmen. Here stood formerly a brothel-house, which was put down by king Henry VIII. and now I am much afraid the whole city is no better.

At a small distance from the bridge is the custom-house, built by king Charles II. with the expence of ten thousand pounds; and that leads to the tower, a fortress so call'd from a great square tower in the middle of it. Before it is an esplanade where traitors are sometimes beheaded, as the duke of Monmouth. The tide flows into the ditch. The castle itself is an irregular pentagon, with round towers at the angles, after the antient manner. On the walls, which are near a mile about, is abundance of good cannon, and within many houses for the garison, officers and mint, all the money in the kingdom being coin'd here, and is, in my opinion the finest in Europe. There is also a most noble armory, sufficient, as they told me, to furnish sixty thousand men, and therefore the master of the ordnance has his court here. In that part next the river, they shew'd me several wild beasts shut up in cages, as tigers, lions and the like. The square tower in the middle has a wet ditch about it, and on every angle of it is a very small turret for ornament. This fortress was formerly the residence of some kings, and now serves to confine prisoners of state, and in it the records of the crown, and ensigns of royalty are kept. The crown among the rest is reckoned one of the richest in Europe, by reason of the exquisite jewels set on it;

viz. on the top where it closes, two emeralds, almost as big as an egg, and on the circle a ruby of the bigness of a small nut, a pearl little smaller, and many very fine diamonds.

For the rest of the city, there are few squares that deserve being taken notice of except Leicester-fields, St. James's-square, Lincoln-inn-fields, Souibampton, and Golden-squares, and the streets leading to Hyde-Park, a spacious place, where reviews are made.

I have seen no rarities but a Rhinoceros, and a beautiful Irish girl, all hairy from the waist upwards, like a bear; and on her shoulders she had natural bags full of a watery substance, and the like about her privities. The Rhinoceros is a tame creature about as big as an ox, with large hard scales on it, the eyes small, the snout long, and only two teeth in its mouth, and over the snout, a long bone, like a horn, forming an acute angle with the nose, and the back bowing, like a saddle.

I was at the plays in a small theatre, but understood not one word; yet I thought the players pleasant, but too full of action. The best of it is, that the intervals between dancing, conclude in eating. Don Pedro Ronquillo, the Spanish ambassador, has treated me in a very obliging manner; but the truth of it is, that, laying aside his good breeding, all the rest is not to be rely'd on. Last Sunday I went in a stage-coach to Windsor, a small town where the king often spends the summer, twenty miles from London. After the first six miles I saw the village of Richmond, on the left-hand, seated on a hill, and continuing our journey between pleasant pasture lands, came to Windsor, standing on a delightful hill, whence it is hard to describe what a curious prospect there is of beautiful sinking vales, water'd by the Thames, and other crystal streams; and of easy rising pleasant hills, all shaded with groves. Edward III. was born in this castle, who having afterwards fortify'd it with a ditch, and strong walls, made it a prison to secure his conquer'd kings, John of France, and David of Scotland. In the outward part is the church of our lady and St. George, with many houses; within, passing over a bridge, is the king's palace. In the midst of the court here is a noble brass statue, representing king Charles II. with several apartments about it, and some handsome towers, in the greatest of which is a fine armory, sufficient to furnish a thousand men, and thence they go to the duke of York's lodgings. In the king's apartment is another armory for about two thousand soldiers; whence on the left follows an anti-chamber, with a canopy of

crimson velvet, and gold fringes; the next has a blue canopy, with the same garniture, and then other rooms all hung with rich tapistry, and other ornaments becoming a royal-palace. On the right-hand of the armory [that is the guard-chamber] is a large hall [St. George's] where the chapter of the order of the garter meets, and then the chapel built by king Charles II. and painted, as is all the palace, by *Signor Antonio Vario*, our Neopolitan. The same hall leads to prince George of Denmark's apartment.

I have no more to add, but that I expect a summons from the count *de Salazar*, commissary of the horse in *Flanders*, and envoy from the governour of that country to his majesty, who takes me along with him in one of the king's yachts, for which I am beholden to him and the marquis *Catani*, at whose request he does me the favour, and has offer'd me his table; and thus I laugh at some *Dutchmen*, who would have made me pay six crowns, to go in their vessel; but I am not to be put upon by such men. I am yours, &c.

LETTER XXIII.

The Royal Society, the Julian Kalendar, and Voyage to Newport and Bruges.

Bruges, June 2. 1686.

WHEN I left *London* the other day, I had resolv'd to say no more to you concerning *England*, thinking I had writ enough, and perhaps more than was proper by way of letter; but having reflected on what I said before, I think it convenient to give you an account of some other particulars, which I then happen'd not to think of. In the first place I must speak of the royal society, so famous throughout all *Europe*. It is grown from a very inconsiderable beginning to this height of honour and esteem; for some learned men of the university of *Oxford* having settled in *London* about the year 1656, began to have meetings about literature in *Gresham* college, and the fame of their learning soon spread so much, that it did not only considerably increase their numbers, but king *Charles II.* being restor'd after his exile, granted that noble assembly many considerable privileges on the 22d of *April* 1663, would be himself call'd the founder, and gave it the title of *The Royal Society*. The president calls, puts off, and dissolves the assemblies, distributes the matters thought fit to be handled among them, and admits new members into the society, with the consent of the plurality, or rather of twenty-one above the one half, at which time the person admitted is to pay in to the treasurer forty shillings, and thirteen every quarter, as long as he continues a member. The meeting is held in *Gresham* college every *Wednesday* at three in the afternoon, where they chiefly discourse upon mechanick inventions and experimental philosophy, which is thus advanc'd to a high degree of perfection. The two secretaries commit all things to writing, as also enter and answer all letters from the absent and strangers. I suppose you have seen those books in 12mo

printed yearly in *English*, and translated into *Latin*, under the title of *Asta Philosophica Societatis Regiae Londinensis*, and thus I need trouble you no more with it.

In the next place I must inform you that the *English* still follow the *Julian* kalendar, because in the year 1582, when pope *Gregory* corrected it, they had cast off the obedience to the church, and would rather be subject to all the errors the moveable feasts are liable to by that computation, than be beholden to the pope for setting them right; so that very often their *Easter* falls two full moons after the equinox, contrary to the primitive institution, which directs it to be kept on the first Sunday after the first full moon following the equinox; besides, they have sometimes two *Easters* within the space of a year, as happen'd in 1667, and then none the next, as in 1668. A certain *English* doctor has judiciously observ'd, that all the past errors proceeding from assigning to the year three hundred sixty-five days and six hours (whereas it really consists of three-hundred sixty-five days, five hours, forty-six minutes, and sixteen seconds, which difference of almost eleven minutes, every hundred thirty-four years makes up a whole day) it would be requisite in the first place to place the conception of our Lord, that is, *Lady-day*, in *March*, on the vernal equinox, *Christmas-day* on the winter solstice, and *St. John Baptist's* on the summer solstice, and so make a perfect computation of the year from *Christmas-day* forward, according to the aforesaid true course of the sun; and thus having examin'd how many exact years the time elaps'd amounts to, invent good and nice rules for the future.

As for the continuation of my journey, having taken leave of the ambassador and

GEMELLI. *Signor Brunetti*, who was extraordinary civil during all the time of my stay, I departed *London* in a boat for *Greenwich*, where count *Salazar* expected me in the yacht. Coming to it, when the insolent waterman pleas'd, I was courteously receiv'd, when, it being night, and no wind stirring, the yacht was tow'd down the river, which is full of windings: so far as *Blackwall*, for near three leagues, where we cast anchor, and were entertain'd by the count with a most noble supper, and after some discourse retired to rest.

As soon as it was day we set sail, leaving *Gravefend* behind us, and two leagues below it another town on the left-hand, the name whereof I have forgot, and lastly *Morgate* on the sea-shore. To conclude, having sail'd all the night, we arriv'd half an hour after eight in the morning at the port of *Newport* in *Flanders*, the governor whereof, *D. Diego Covarrubias*, who came with us, carry'd all the company to dine at his house, where we were treated with unspeakable magnificence and plenty. The custom was, for him that was next to the person that drank, to uncover the glass, and so it went round. After dinner the count shew'd me the present he receiv'd from his *Britannick* majesty, being his picture masterly painted, and set round with fine large and small diamonds, valu'd at two thousand crowns; so that it is no wonder that the count should requite him that brought it with sixty pistoles.

Newport. An hour after I took leave, the best I could, of the company, and went to see the town. It is seated near the mouth of a river, four leagues east from *Dunkirk*,

three west from *Oppeud*, and three north from *Ypres*, reckon'd one of the strongest places in the *Spanish Flanders*, and of the safest harbours on the *German* ocean; but there is nothing remarkable among the private buildings. Nor far from it the archduke *Albertus* was wounded, fighting with prince *Maurice of Orange*, on the second of *July* 1600, in which battle 6000 of the *Austrians* were kill'd upon the spot.

About eight this morning I went into the boat with the count, and came to this city of *Bruges*, along the canal. It is seated in a plain, three leagues from the sea, to which the inhabitants have carry'd the canal, capable of ships of good burden, an incredible quantity of water running into it out of the neighbour'g rivers. In the year 1561 pope *Pius IV.* rais'd it to the dignity of a bishoprick, at the request of our monarch king *Philip II.* the church of *St. Donatianus*, vulgarly call'd *Donatus*, being made a cathedral. Here, besides many other beautiful ornaments of fine marble, there are four stately tombs of as many dukes of *Burgundy* in the choir. In other respects, no city in the low countries has finer structures, wider and straighter streets, and a finer exchange for merchants. The women wear on their heads a sharp pointed sort of hood, made fast to the neck of their mantle, which for its shortness is also very remarkable.

I am very soon to depart for *Ghent*, eight leagues distant, and to say the truth, have had enough to do to write you these few scraps. You will pardon my unusual brevity, and I remain, &c.

L E T T E R XXIV.

Of *Ghent*, *Brussels*, *Mechlin*, and *Antwerp*.

Antwerp, *June* 9. 1686.

Signor Brunetti convey'd to me your most acceptable letter, directed to *London*, for which I shall be ever oblig'd to him. I cannot express the satisfaction I receiv'd with it. To proceed where I left off in my last; On *Sunday* I left *Bruges*, and came to *Ghent* by water, in sight of fruitful and pleasant plains, and the count resolving to be gone immediately, I was forc'd to take leave of them to have leisure to view the city.

Ghent. *Ghent* is the metropolis of the earldom of *Flanders*, having, as some think, been first call'd *Wanda*, from the *Vandals*, or *Ganda*, whence the *Latins* made *Gandavum*; it is full ten *Italian* miles in compass, but all that space is not taken up

with houses, which would make it too great a city. The finest thing in it, in my opinion, is the ninety-eight great bridges, which join the twenty-six little islands, form'd by the canals, and the four rivers that run thro' it, being the *Scheldt*, the *Lys*, the *Liene*, and the *Moere*, without reckoning an infinite number of small bridges there are at every step. Besides, there are above sixty churches, and hospitals, and five very rich abbeys, particularly that of *St. Peter*, founded by *Dagobert* king of *France* in the year 640, after *St. Amand* had preach'd the gospel there. I assure you I never saw any churches out of *Italy* more magnificent and compleat than those of *Ghent*; *St. John's* and *St. Michael's* are almost

most all cased with good marble, and adorn'd with statues and exquisite paintings; that of St. *Alexius* is small, but extraordinary beautiful and rich in marble; and in the monastery there is a room full of pictures of the greatest masters; and to conclude in a word, almost all the churches are wonderfully fine.

Squares. There are thirteen squares, all worth observing, but chiefly that they call *Vrydagbsmerkt*, or *Friday-market*, where the prince's *Isabel*, or *Elizabeth*, countess of *Flanders*, plac'd a statue in honour of the most invincible emperor *Charles V.* The palaces are uniform structures, tho' low; the inns very convenient, and the shops decent enough, and furnish'd with rich commodities. On the walls are walks of long rows of thick green poplars, to walk in the shade in summer, and are a delightful sight. The most general habit is after the *French* fashion, but the meaner sort of women wear that sort of hood I mention'd at *Bruges*, and there are some devotees who put it on after such a manner, that they look like so many unicorns.

Cour du Prince. Among the most notable structures, next to the strong castle, is a palace, encompass'd with a wet ditch, like a fort, and call'd *la Cour du Prince*, in which there were formerly three hundred rooms, in one of which the glorious emperor *Charles V.* was born, but it is now much gone to ruin, and scarce affords convenient lodgings for the governor.

I can give you no account of the manners of the inhabitants, by reason my stay was so short, but in lieu of it will inform you, that at a small distance southward from the town there are some ancient ruins of walls, which the learned suppose to have been some strong castle of the *Romans*, which they infer from some medals found there with the effigies of *Nero*, *Gordian*, and other emperors down to *Constantine*. If it be lawful to guess, I would say here stood the ancient *Gand-rum*; and as for the medals, that it does not follow from them that there was a *Roman* castle, for those may be found in any place where their army encamp'd or fought a battle.

It may be expected I should now say something in general of the earldom of *Flanders*, but then I should never have done, and only entertain you with what abundance of authors write, yet I must not omit to tell you, that the *Flemings* and people of *Brabant* are much beholden to our monarch, since he, whether to support the dignity of his crown, or out of affection to them, or else that he may have a martial school for his *Spaniards*, is pleas'd to lay out upon their defence, not only the whole revenue of the provinces, but even

the greatest part of the gold and silver his remotest dominions yield him, with immense effusion of the blood of his subjects.

Monday morning I got up very early, and took a place in the *Brussels* coach for nine schellings. By noon we had travell'd about five leagues, when we stopp'd to bait, which cost me four schellings, but I would freely have given five or six that the meat might not have had butter sauce, according to the fashion of the country, to which I cannot conform. We travell'd as far after dinner among green and fertile plains, and came into *Brussels* betimes.

Brussels. This city, as geographers inform us, took its name from a castle the people call'd *Senones* built here, as a place of arms for the war they intended against the *French*; it is now the capital of *Brabant*, and besides the court of chancery for that dukedom, the residence of the governor-general of the *Spanish* provinces. The country about it is most delightful, and abounding in all sorts of provisions, inasmuch that the inhabitants never knew what want was, not even then when the emperor *Charles V.* was here with six crown'd heads, and many other princes, attended by the greatest retinues in the world, and a wonderful number of horse and foot. The climate seems to be here more favourable than in any of the adjacent parts, and as for the inhabitants, here are many noble families, out of which the prince chooses the magistracy, adding to them a proconsul, and six trading citizens, whose industry cannot be outdone in curious arms and rich tapitry. The women are beautiful and fresh colour'd, as are all the *Flemings*; but I could not forbear laughing to see the strange habit of the *Beguins*, or devotees, for some of them wear a sort of hood on their heads, with a thing like a wooden dish on it, cover'd with a black cloth; others a cap, with a great tassel on it, and both of them a curled mantle.

The city has good bulwarks about it, with other fortifications, which in my opinion signify nothing, because the place is commanded by several higher grounds. The river *Sinne* runs thro' it, whose waters run into two deep canals, made with great charge by the ingenious inhabitants, and running to the *Rupel* and *Schelde*; and thus large vessels laden with all sorts of commodities pass down to the sea, and from the sea to the city. The citizens houses are very handsome; those of the gentry magnificent; the town-house worth taking notice of, and adorn'd with a fine steeple; and here the burgomaster hears causes, with one of the sheriffs, whence an appeal lies to the court of the seven sheriffs, and from that to the council of *Brabant*.

The

GEMITT
Governor's
palace.

The governor's palace is in the highest part of the city; tho' an irregular structure, is beautiful, and, what is still better, convenient. There is first a square, inclos'd with stone banisters, where the guard is kept; then a spacious court, with a fine fountain, and going up a few steps from thence we come into the hall of the *German* guard, about which there are many shops. On the left hand is a well-contriv'd chapel, supported by two ranks of wonderful columns, that are hollow within, unless they put upon me, so that a man might go up to the top; which, if true, as is said, he was a very ridiculous person, that would call away so much labour. Not far from the chapel five steps lead up to the second guard chamber, which is small, whence follows a well furnish'd anti-chamber, and then the audience room.

The way to the park is up a few steps, terminating in a delightful flat, with a fountain, and several marble statues along the wall that shuts it up. On the right hand is the little grove, with perhaps a hundred sorts of full-headed trees, standing thick together, under which there is a pleasing and very cool shade, not only in the evening, but even when the sun is in his meridian altitude. The well-order'd walks are no less pleasant, tho' being dispos'd in the nature of a labyrinth, they acceptably delude the feet, and more when a rabbit runs one way, a hare starts out in another place, and a stag appears frisking, or tamely grazing in a third. But there is nothing so agreeable as to observe the large fish-ponds, and in their crystalline waters perhaps thirty sorts of fish gliding about and sporting, or else swimming about in shoals from one hole to another to seek for food.

In the midst of the grove is a curious pond, with twenty solid columns in it, and on them a little house, or room, inclos'd on all sides with transparent crystal windows. Near it is a pretty fountain, and little flower garden, spreading a sweet odour for many paces about. In short, I who am none of those that admire every thing, was a considerable time in a sort of rapture, and almost beside myself in this real and not fabulous garden.

Churches. If we would speak of the churches in *Brussels*, they are very numerous, their structure magnificent, and well adorn'd by the piety of the inhabitants, especially the cathedral, where are good marble columns, and statues; and among the most remarkable things, three consecrated hosts, which there is an undoubted tradition shed much blood, being struck through by heretics.

There are many publick squares, all extraordinary spacious and beautiful; but the first place is due to that call'd *des Sablons*, where the publick shews are perform'd; and perhaps it may have retain'd that name from the antient custom of strewing sand in the amphitheatre, as antiquaries inform us.

Thursday I went to the palace, and saw the governor, *Don Antonio Francisco Aguirre*, in the council of state, who sits in a room on the left hand of the first hall. In the evening he went to the theatre to the opera, call'd *Bellerophon*, which was tolerably well perform'd. Only *Chorus's* were sung in *Italian*, all the rest being in *French*, which is most us'd here by the gentry. The theatre is very small, having but two rows of boxes, and I paid three schellings for my place.

Friday, which was before yesterday, the seventh instant, bidding *Brussels* adieu, I went into the *Vilvoord* boat, paying fourpence; and the distance being but two leagues, was sooner there than I expected. Thence I went two leagues further to *Mechlin*, which cost two schellings in the coach, and having din'd, proceeded on. This city is seated on the river *Dyle*, in fifty-one degrees of latitude, and is not inferior for beauty to any other in *Brabant*, notwithstanding the fire that consum'd it in the year 1556. The streets are wide, as straight as an arrow, and well pav'd with pebbles; the palaces beautiful, and the markets plentifully furnish'd with all things necessary for human life. I could see no church but the cathedral, and was satisfy'd. In it is honour'd the body of their first archbishop *St. Rumoldus*, lying in a fine silver shrine on the high altar.

About one in the afternoon I took coach again, with some ladies, for the usual price of two schellings, and having rode four leagues came into this city, at that they call the *Mechlin*, or *St. George's* gate, laughing all the way at the sharp-pointed straw hats the country women wear.

Antwerp, by the country people call'd *Antwerpen*, is capital of a marquissate, erected, as some say, by the emperor *Otho* the second, and therefore call'd of the sacred *Roman* empire. Opinions vary about the original of its name, which I do not care to enquire into; but will only tell you it stands on the right hand shore of the *Scheld*, and following the windings of that river, seventeen leagues from the sea. These waters surround its strong bastions and most famous citadel; and running into eight large canals, carry up laden vessels to the city. On the ramparts of the walls are long rows of trees, making pleasant walks for the inhabitants; which was an invention

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VOL. V

invention of *Charles V.* when he enlarg'd it sixteen hundred paces in length, and two hundred forty-four in breadth. It is said to contain thirteen thousand five hundred handsome and convenient houses; but the number of inhabitants cannot be easily ascertain'd; being a place of great trade, there are always many strangers. Take notice, that sometimes there have been two thousand five hundred laden vessels on the river, and I have been told, that about an hundred millions are here transacted in buying and selling of commodities in a year. [*This must be of Florins.*] The streets are long, straight, and well pav'd with pebbles, and the market places spacious, and beautiful; especially the merchants square call'd the *New Exchange*. This exchange, to speak the truth, is bigger than that of *London*, and more stately, by reason of the magnificent arches, supported by forty-three marble pillars. In the upper walks there are many rich shops, and particularly there is a considerable sale of good pictures, occasion'd by the *Flemings* having a special genius and inclination for painting, as well as the *Italians*. The merchants have another house, call'd *Onseveling*, the circumference whereof they say is three hundred cubits.

The town-house, or courts, is one of the best structures, all adorn'd with curious works in marble, according to the strictest rules of architecture. There are in it two principal apartments, the first where the council and other inferior judges meet; the other for chambers call'd of peace, where the publick affairs are handled. To this purpose, you must understand, that *Antwerp* is govern'd by eighteen senators, composing the aforesaid council, among whom are the two consuls; the one internal, who is also call'd *Princeps Senatus*, or chief of the senate; and the other external, who takes care of some things, which, among the *Romans*, belong'd to the *Edil*, or city *Pretor*, and to this council appeals lie from the inferior courts. There are also two prefects of the city; the one a gentleman, the other a citizen; of whom I say no more, to avoid my usual fault of tediousness.

The citadel above-mention'd, was built by king *Philip II.* in the year 1567, having five regular bastions, and the curtains with ramparts. The garison consists of eight companies, conveniently quarter'd; the artillery is good and numerous; and there is every thing requisite for a thorough defence. I was there this very morning, and, among other rarities they shew'd me, were some leather boats, in which the *Dutch* once came to surprize it.

It remains to say something of the churches, among which the first place is due to that of *Our Lady*, formerly only collegiate, but made cathedral in 1559, by pope *Paul IV.* at the instance of king *Philip II.* All parts of it are well order'd and adorn'd; but the steeple is wonderful, for besides the extraordinary height of four hundred and eighty-four cubits, there is most excellent work on it every way. The next is that belonging to the protestant house of the *Jesuits*, all finely cas'd with marble, adorn'd with choice paintings, and set off with much gilding; not to enlarge upon two ranks of stately marble columns, one upon another, to the number of thirty-six, which support the great middle isle. The church of the *Carmelites* is most beautiful, as well for architecture as ornaments and painting; but the most remarkable thing in it is a very fine battle, with a landskip carv'd in marble, than which I shall never see one better design'd and represented. The beauty of this piece did so wholly possess my mind, that I afterwards made no account of the statues that embellish the famous churches of *St. James*, *St. George*, *St. Michael*, and others, tho' so fine, that it would be too tedious to describe all their perfections.

The citizens are very handsome and well behav'd, so sprightly and brave, that in 1585, they gave the great *Alexander Farnese*, duke of *Parma*, who besieg'd them, enough to do, and invented some warlike engines for their defence, which had never been known before. Methinks I have writ too much for a short letter, and therefore ought not to trouble you any more with my unpolish'd stile; but am, &c.

LETTER XXV.

Of Dort, Rotterdam, Delf, the Hague, Leyden, and Haerlem.

Amsterdam, June 15, 1686.

THO' too often writing to the same person, be much like too much babbling; and the inchoating on a friend's goodness may expose a man to their anger; yet I cannot find in my heart to forbear,

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when fresh matter occurs; and I know that besides your having enjoyn'd me so to do, you take some pleasure in it. Having writ to you six days since from *Antwerp*, I am resolv'd *Amsterdam* shall have no cause to

I. I

to

GENIALLY.

to complain of me, as if it did not deserve you should have a letter about it. To observe my former method, I left that city on the tenth of this instant month, in a boat, and the wind prov'd so favourable, that we had been very soon here, had not we been stopp'd at *Lillo*, a fort belonging to the states general. We first left on the right hand *Bergenopzome*, a town in *Brabant*, and then *Tortol* in *Zealand* on the left, and on *Tuesday* the eleventh in the morning found we had run twenty-one leagues, when we came to *Dort*, or *Dordrecht*.

Dort.

Some think it takes name from a river call'd also *Dort*; but seeing it seated near four rivers, viz. the *Maeſe*, the *Wael*, the *Linge*, and the *Merwei*, I cannot think them to be altogether in the right, even tho' one of these were in *Dutch* call'd *Dort*. It was formerly on the continent, and was made an island by the dreadful inundation in the year 1471, when seventy-two towns were swallow'd up by the water, and one hundred thousand men drown'd. It is about a mile in length, and resembles a galley in shape. The houses are high and uniform; the main streets indifferent strait and well pav'd; and the churches remarkable, especially *Our Lady's*. Among the strange privileges of this city, besides its being the only one that coins money, it has that of seizing all goods brought to it, obliging the owners to sell them to the inhabitants, who transport them to other places. It is govern'd by the *Sculd*, whom the stadtholder of *Holland* chuses out of three nam'd by the senate; by a consul chosen by the under senators, or *Dud-Raden*; and by eight deputies of the pretors, who are call'd *Coedlugden van acht*, if I remember right; besides nine sheriffs and five senators.

From *Dort* we proceeded to *Williamſtadt*, where quitting the sea we enter'd the *Maeſe*, and holding on our course four leagues, with a fair wind, came to *Rotterdam* soon after eleven, where I gave four schellings and two stivers for my passage.

ROTTERDAM.

It is generally believ'd that *Rotterdam* takes its name from a canal near it, call'd *Rotter*; tho' others differ in opinion. However that is, it may now be reckoned one of the most trading cities in *Europe*, thanks to the *Maeſe* and the sea, which is but five leagues from it; or rather to the industry of the inhabitants, who had rather have rich shops and warehouses than stately palaces; and this is the reason why there are none but wooden bridges on the branches of the canal, that run through the several parts of the city; and the exchange ill built, and without any embellishment. The greatest ornament of it is a brass statue, erected in the greatest market-place,

in honour of its famous native *Erasmus*, the glory of his age, and restorer of literature on this side the *Alps*. Could I hope to reach the dignity of the subject, I would say something in praise of him; but that is no easy task, and my letter would grow intolerably long. I shall only say, that all the ill opinion, wrongfully conceiv'd of him, among most catholicks, proceeds from the too much freedom he took in writing wittily, in his colloquies, and other places; and his condemning the vain and uleſs subtilties of modern *Peripateticks*; especially those, who without having ever read *Aristotle*, put off their followers with a few whimsical distinctions, that signify nothing, and only serve to confound the poor students. These subtilizing doctors, who in the upshot will never be able to give any good account of what they so dearly sell in the schools, have always taken much pains to make *Erasmus* be look'd upon as a *Lutheran*, or worse; that so his learning might be equally under-valu'd with his person; and the more for that in his days, the world was so darkened by the clouds of ignorance, that the affronting of *Aristotle* was look'd upon as a matter wherein religion was concern'd; whereas St. *Augustin*, in his *City of God*, chap. 23, plainly tells us, *That it is the divines, and not the philosophers, that must be circumspect in their words*. Yet the university of *Paris* had long before banish'd *Aristotle's* doctrine, perceiving that the errors of *Amain* had proceeded from thence in the schools. And it plainly appears, how far *Erasmus* was averse to the pretended reformation, and the reformers, by several of his epistles to *Corradus Pellicanus*, *Melancthon*, and others of that party; as also by the esteem the catholick princes and the pope himself had for him.

Before I proceed, you must hear a story ^{Rotterdam} they tell in this native country, concerning the occasion that mov'd him to run away from the monastery of *Tergou*. They say, there was a most stately pear-tree, in the garden of that monastery, which bore the finest pears in all the country about; which being so extraordinary, the good superior had laid a most severe injunction, with grievous threats, forbidding any friar to presume to touch them, upon pain of his highest displeasure, because he design'd them all for himself. But *Erasmus*, who lik'd them as well as the superior, got up several times very early, and with much satisfaction eat his belly-full of that fruit; so that the superior finding they daily grew thin, resolv'd to find out the thief, and to make him undergo a most severe penance; so that having lain some mornings upon the watch at the window of his cell, he at length, one of them, saw him

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him on the pear-tree. He keeping close to wait for the day-light, the better to discern the person, was at length observ'd by the cunning and watchful *Erasmus*, who sliding down from the tree, so perfectly counterfeited lameness as he went away, that the superior was fully persuaded it was not he, but another lame friar, that had eaten his beloved pears. Thus when it was day, having call'd together all the religious, he told them many fine things concerning the virtue of holy obedience, and then turning in a passion to the lame man, severely rebuk'd him for his contumacy and liquorishness, laying the stolen fruit to his charge. He several times deny'd the fact, alledging his innocence in that case; yet the other thinking he had seen signs enough to be fully convinc'd that he was the man, enjoin'd him a most severe penance, which made the real thief laugh in his sleeve, and resolv'd to withdraw himself from his injustice. I have writ this silly novel to make you laugh as well as him; for I cannot entertain such an ill opinion of *Erasmus* as to believe he should delist from his good purpose upon so frivolous an occasion.

Having seen *Rotterdam* I put my baggage into a boat, that goes and comes to and from *Delft*, and return'd into the city to change a pistole; but in the mean while the boat was gone without me, and I was forc'd to take coach either to overtake, or get thither before it. All the way was in sight of fine pleasant gardens; and having rode a good pace about a league, pass'd by a village, I think they call *Aerski*, and coming to *Delft* found the boat and my goods.

Delft.

Delft city, built by *Godfrey of Lorrain*, furnam'd the *Crook-back*, is now restor'd in a beautiful manner; after its former misfortunes, but is not strong, for being almost a mile in length, the breadth is not answerable, and the river *Delft* running thro' the midst of it, makes it appear the more disagreeable, as seeming to be but thin of houses. The harbour is in the *Maele*, being capacious, and convenient enough, which enriches the citizens, most of whom trade in beer, and linnen. There are many fine buildings scatter'd about the city, which I had not leisure particularly to observe, during those few hours I staid there. I shall only tell you, that the church call'd *Vecbin d'ode Kerken*, is fine enough, having five isles, and in it are three stately tombs of curious marble, being those of *Marinus Harprest*, *Peter Heinjus*, and *Elizabeth Teger*. In that they call *Dinovin Kerken*, are the tombs of four former princes of *Orange*: The chief whereof is that of *William*, the prime instrument of the *Dutch* liberty. The statues

adorning it represent his principal good qualities and heroic actions; as for instance, one with a hat on, and this motto, *Aurea Libertas*; a device taken from the medal of *C. Cassius*, if I mistake not, another holds a ballance, with these words, *Jovis tranquillitas in undis*, &c. The inscription is as follows,

D. O. M.

Aeterna memoriae Gulielmi Nassovii, supremi Arauionensium Principis, Pat. Patriae: qui Belgii fortunam suas posthabuit: Et suorum validissimos exercitus ere plurimum privato bis conscripsit, bis induxit. Ordinum auspiciis Hispanicam tyrannidem propulsavit, veram Religionis cultum, avitas patriae leges revocavit, restituit: ipsam denique libertatem tantum non assertam Mauritio Principi, paterna virtutis heredi filio, stabiliendam reliquit. Herois vere pii, prudentis, invicti, quem Philip. II. Hispan. R. ille Europae timor, timuit, non domuit, non terruit, sed empto percussore fraude nefanda subulit. Foederat. Belg. Provinc. perenni memor. monum. P. C. C.

Then going into another boat, which carry'd some gentlemen, and ladies, I came in less than an hour to the *Hague*, about a league distant. In these parts the boats are the greatest conveniency in the world; for they are wide enough, and have a deck, with long neat benches on the sides to sit on; and what is more, all this conveniency at a cheaper rate than you will imagine. By the way we fell into discourse about our city of *Naples*, and so from one thing to another, of the ancient *Bajæ*, so much extoll'd by the *Romans*. A German gentleman of our company, was of opinion that all those rains of mighty structures, which he had seen under water, all along under the fort, were formerly along the sea shore, which afterwards incroaching upon the land, as in other places it withdraws farther off, they came to be over-flow'd, as they now are. But I soon undeceiv'd him, plainly demonstrating that the sea had only recover'd what was wrongfully taken from it, and happened to remember the words of *Castellodorus*, *variari. lib. 9. Epist. 6.* who says, *Quantis ibi molibus marini termini decenter invasi sunt? Quantis in visceribus equoris terra promota est?* That is, *How great piles are there rais'd to invade the borders of the sea? How far is the land extended into the bowels of the sea?*

Discouraging on this and such like matters, *Hague*, no way pleasing to the ladies, we came to the *Hague*, a village much preferable to many famous cities; not only on an account of its plenty of all things, stately buildings, spacious

GEMELLI.

GEMELLI. spacious markets, and well pay'd streets; but as being the residence of the *States General*, and of *William* prince of *Orange*, their perpetual stadtholder, as it formerly was the court of the earls of *Holland*. The prince lives in the famous castle call'd *Hof van Holland*, signifying, the court of *Holland*, so call'd from having been the habitation of the said earls; and therefore in the chapel still remaining are to be seen the tombs of *Albertus* of *Bavaria*, and his wife *Margaret*. The prince lives more like an absolute prince than a governor; for two companies of *Dutch* foot mount his guard every day; one of *Swiss* halbardiers, and a troop of horse, or dragoons, by turns. They are all well clad in blue; but the *Swiss* have also gold and silver lace. The pikes among the foot march before the musketeers, contrary to what the *Spaniards* use.

Going to see the prince at dinner, I thought the apartments majestically adorn'd; but must spare being particular as to the furniture to avoid tediousness. He being abroad to see a trial of carcasses, I only saw the prince's dine alone, above. You know her name is *Mary Stuart*, daughter to the king of *England*; and I will not wrong my conscience in speaking of her form, by saying she is beautiful, for I have much ado to forbear calling her ugly, and what is worse ungenteel, awkward, and incredibly haughty. Her chaplain having said grace in *Dutch*, she sat down to eat very hastily, and a great quantity, but drank not much, and when she did, the lady that waited kneel'd. The prince coming afterwards, I went down into the lower apartment, where he was at table, with eight generals, in a room adjoining to the guard-chamber. All the difference between them was, that he sat at the upper-end, on a chair of crimson velvet, the back whereof was half a span higher than the rest, which were of cloth of the same colour. His countenance is uglier than his wife's, and his crooked hawk's nose, according to the rules of physiognomy, shews him to be a rapacious cruel man. But what trifles do I talk of? He has been bred to arms from his infancy, and consequently has much improv'd his judgment by experience in martial affairs; which makes some reckon him among the best generals of this age, and perhaps they may have reason.

In this same palace is held the prince's supreme court, as he is stadtholder; as also the provincial, consisting of twelve senators, and a president; the council of *Brabant*, which rules the affairs of so much of that dukedom as is subject to the states; the *Exchequer-Court*, compos'd of four deputies; the council of war; the justice

court, call'd *Hoogben-Raad*, from which no appeal lies, and, to conclude, the assembly of the *States General*, consisting of eighty deputies of the united provinces. I could not go into this last chamber, they then actually sitting to consult about some important matter; but in the first room I saw abundance of colours and arms, taken from enemies; and then went into the justice hall, and *Exchequer-Court*. In the first of them are several shops, of sundry sorts of goods, particularly choice books. Next I went along a close gallery to the room appointed for the reception of ambassadors, all hung with very rich tapistry, and about the bench there were twenty-four seats, cover'd with green-cloth, all equal, except the president's, which was somewhat higher; opposite to whom sits the ambassador that has audience. The dignity of president goes round all the twenty-four by weeks; but when the ambassador is to treat about any particular business, he does it with only the deputies, in another small room adjoining. To conclude, I saw a great library, very full of excellent manuscripts, and the choicest books that can be found.

At a small distance from the town is a delicious grove, with curious walks among very tall, and full-headed trees, where those often walk, who delight in some quiet solitude, to divert the cares of the world; and the pleasure is here the greater, because there being no fierce creatures, the fearful *Rabbits*, the swift *Hares*, the nimble *Deer*, and the fleet *Stags* are wonderfully numerous; so that should all other satisfaction fail, there is always game enough.

Half a league from the town, is the ancient abbey of *Laodunum*, whereof nothing now stands but the church; and here the princess *Margaret*, daughter to *Florentius* earl of *Holland*, lies buried with all her children; having, as a judgment from heaven, been deliver'd of three hundred and sixty-five at one birth, for reproaching a poor woman that had two twins with dishonesty, who therefore wish'd her so many, and her prayers were heard. The story is well known, and no more needs be said of it.

Thursday 13th, after hearing mass in the catholick ambassador's chapel, I took boat, paying a schelling; and passing on a league in sight of well-till'd lands, came to *Leyden*, by the antients call'd *Lugdunum* *Leyden*. *Batavorum*, and now very famous, not only for its great trade of woollen and linnen-cloth made by the inhabitants, but for being the metropolis of *Rheinland*, and one of the famous universities on this side the *Alps*. It is seated in fifty degrees forty minutes latitude, if I mistake not, in a plain, delightful

delightful canals, into which one hundred, and places to

The shape on all sides principal rows of trees and bricks, floors of lo stay being see a state which has *Refugees*, v ing, ended out of holy tion, then of their bre

I then we the beadle the physick the rarest *Africk* prod creatures; the figures, paper. T proper for besides other which we h

THO' talks always the and speak t fious to pl an account that tho' m could not fo ing you wit the fame m *Amsterdam* day last, i minutes lat running th into its har said port is the *Zuyder* ginning wa some poor convenience small huts convenience much frequ the north, it is now an

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delightful country, water'd with several canals, inasmuch that they are oblig'd to join the several islands form'd by them, with one hundred and fifty bridges, some of wood, and others of stone; and in other places to cross the broad canals in boats. The shape of it is almost circular, enclos'd on all sides with good fortifications. The principal streets within are adorn'd with long rows of trees, and pav'd with good stones and bricks, more neatly than are the very floors of lower rooms in some cities. My stay being so short, I had only leisure to see a stately ancient church of St. Peter, which has five isles; and that of the *French Refugees*, where a minister was then preaching, endeavouring with many examples out of holy writ, to comfort his congregation, then concern'd for the persecution of their brethren in France.

I then went to the university, and giving the beadle a small fee, was conducted to the physick-garden, which is adorn'd with the rarest plants that either *India* or *Africa* produce, and full of lundry strange creatures; of all which they give strange figures, printed on two sheets of royal paper. There are abundance of rarities proper for that art in the anatomy-hall, besides other things worth observing, among which we must not forget a dead sea-horse.

To conclude, I left *Leyden* yesterday, and proceeded five leagues to *Haerlem*, paying two schellings for my passage in the boat; which is drawn by one horse, and advances about four *Italian* miles an hour. This city, capital of west *Friesland*, otherwise call'd *Kennemerland*, is five leagues from the sea, and has the second vote among the *States General*, as inferior to few others for goodness of situation, and fortifications, greatness of compass, and suitable number of inhabitants. The natives of it pretend that the invention of printing is theirs; alledging that the first contriver of it was *Laurence Coster*, or according to others *Janfon* was born here; and that his scholar *Jobn Faustus* afterwards carry'd it to *Amsterdam*, thence to *Cologne*, and lastly to *Munster*; where being more employ'd than in other places, thence came the mistake, that the *Germans* were the inventors; whereas they are men more likely to follow the inventions of others heavily, than to find any of their own.

I departed *Haerlem* in a boat, which for a schelling carry'd me two leagues to this famous city. The little time I have been here would make it unreasonable to pretend to give you any account of it, and therefore I remain, &c.

L E T T E R XXVI.

Of Amsterdam, and Utrecht.

Nimeguen, June 22. 1686.

THO' it seldom happens, that he who talks much upon any subject, has always the good fortune to say the best, and speak to the purpose; yet I am so desirous to please and divert you, by giving an account of all that occurs in my travels, that tho' my reputation were concern'd, I could not forbear writing to, and acquainting you with all my adventures. To observe the same method as hitherto, the city of *Amsterdam*, whence I write to you on *Saturday* last, is in fifty degrees twenty-four minutes latitude, on the river *Amstel*, which running thro' gives name to it, and falls into its harbour thro' four channels. The said port is a small bay of that they call the *Zuyder See*, or *South-Sea*. Its first beginning was in the thirteenth century by some poor fishermen, settling there, for the convenience of fishing, and building some small huts of mud and stones; but the convenience of its situation causing it to be much frequented by all ships trading into the north, has brought it to that greatness it is now arriv'd to, not without the envy

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of its neighbours. The compass of it is about thirteen thousand nine hundred and forty-five paces; the shape semicircular; so that the length of the harbour makes the string to the bow. The walls and all its other fortifications are singular, and it would be a difficult task to represent the beauty and uniformity of the buildings; tho' the outides be almost all of brick, and the rest of timber. The streets are long, spacious, well-pav'd, and strait, with large canals in them full of the sea, and river water, over which are many good stone bridges, and along their sides long rows of spreading trees. Between these trees, at convenient distances, there are lights at night, at the charge of the inhabitants, for the convenience and safety of people passing to and fro; but at some distance from the houses, for fear of fire; and for the same reason, the inhabitants are warn'd by sound of trumpet, to take heed of every spark of fire; to prevent misfortunes. The excessive care of the streets degenerates into extravagancy; for to preserve them, they allow

Amsterdam.

GENELLI. allow of no coaches upon wheels, but drawn on sledges. The main canal in *Amsterdam* is call'd *Dam-Rack*, and divides the city into the eastern, and western. The first contains the new city, and part of the old; and here stands the *East-India* house, where there is always an immense quantity of cloves, cinnamon, pepper, and other commodities, brought from those oriental parts. Here is also the *West-India* house, and in it vast rich *American* goods; as also the *Exchange*, built on such a lofty bridge, that ships sail under it; and in its shops is sold all that men can imagine. *Francis Stryker* shew'd me many rare and valuable things in his house, and among the rest, a little casket, or box so ingenious for workmanship, and so rich in painting, medals, and jewels, that it cost the owner seventy thousand crowns.

In the west town is the *Stadthuyse*, or town-house, with some churches and hospitals, as well ancient as modern; and two arsenals, so well furnish'd with cannon and all other warlike stores, that it is amazing. In other respects *Amsterdam* may be call'd a second *Venice*, as being also built in the water and upon piles; but the difference is, that its streets are regular, spacious, and adorn'd with trees, as has been said. Besides, when were there ever two thousand ships of all nations seen together at *Venice*, as I myself have beheld at *Amsterdam*? not reckoning forty men of war, of the navy of the *United Provinces*: Yet there is this inconveniency, that by reason of the shallowness, the greatest ships must put out part of their lading before they come up.

I will not talk of the manners of the citizens; for traders are always the same, and therefore I cannot conceive why they hate, and have an ill opinion of the *Italians*; for there is no wonder they should have an aversion to the *Spaniards*, on account of their old grudges. All strangers are to be cautious of being abroad at night, for there are dismal jests put upon them; and particularly they must avoid lewd women, who conceal their Bullies in their houses, to rob, and abuse those that fall into their hands.

There is a great number of learned men, but after the *Dutch* fashion; that is, authors of *Parva Lectiones*, and wretched criticisms; and in short good correctors of the Prefs. I do not condemn criticism, which I rather admire, but it ceases to be criticism, when made without the most profound judgment; whereas when it only consists in abundance of scraps of literature, to me it looks more like the work of a gazetteer, than of a man of sound learning. I have met with none according

to my heart but *le Clerc*, and without saying any more, I am sure you will be of the same mind, when you begin to read his *Bibliothèque Universelle, & Historique* in twelve, which is a sort of journal of the works of the learned, containing excellent and learned extracts of books, with extraordinary remarks and observations on them.

Before we leave *Holland* it is convenient to put you in mind, that this earldom, on the east, borders upon *Guederland*, has the ocean on the north, and west, and *Brabant*, on the south, so that all its compass is not above sixty leagues. It was formerly call'd *Batavia*, and contain'd all that tract of land which lies between the *Rhine* and the ocean; and if we carefully examine the ancient maps shall find it was never entirely subdu'd by the *Romans*, but only tributary, and much valu'd by them, for the valour of the natives. It is now call'd *Holland*, as some think from its hollowness, because every foot a horse fets, sounds as if it were hollow underneath, perhaps like the sulphurous grounds at *Pozzuoli*. The chief rivers that water it are the *Maese* and the *Rhine*, besides abundance of navigable canals cut by art, and some lakes and pools, whose spare water is artificially convey'd into those long canals; which renders the air wholesome, makes plenty of pasture, and occasions great store of game.

The *Dutch* are large of body, well enough shap'd, and sharp; given to change, whence the proverb of *Fides Batava*, and being traders, not only know how to avoid being impos'd upon by others, but how to trick all mankind. They are inclin'd to all commendable arts, and particularly the north *Hollanders* are much addicted to trade and navigation; whereas the southern love tillage and war; but they are all equally industrious, and as it were naturally form'd to acquire wealth; for tho' their country yields very little wool, yet they make some of the best cloth in *Europe*; they have no woods, and yet build so many good ships; they want vines, and yet there is no sort of rich wine but they have plenty of it; and, to conclude, they supply the want of trees to burn, with turf, enduring the stink of it in the fire. In their houses they are neat to excess, washing not only the floors, but the walls; and by this you may judge of the rest.

As to their government, you know that being much molested by the *Normans*, they chose themselves a governor, whom they call'd *Grave*, retaining all the power among the states; but the successors of the said *Grave*, about the ninth century, took the title of *Earls*, without any dependance on the empire, as the meaning of the name imported.

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imported. In procefs of time, the earldom fell to the invincible emperor *Charles V.* and his fon *Philip II.* king of *Spain*; but whether the feverity of the duke of *Alva*, on account of religion, or their natural affection to liberty, was the occafion, the *Dutch* withdrew their obedience from their lawful fovereign, rebelling in 1572, and formed their republick nine years after, by the advice and fupport of the enemies of *Spain*, and thro' the valour of *William of Naffau* prince of *Orange*; who from thence-forward was appointed captain general of the republick, to be continu'd to his fucceffors.

I only mention'd *Holland's* shaking off the yoke, all the *United Provinces* being commonly compriz'd under this name, tho' they are feven, viz. *Groningen*, *Friefland*, *Zutphen*, *Gueldres*, which two make one province, *Overyffel*, *Utrecht*, *Holland*, and *Zealand*, all which in 1519, made the famous league of *Utrecht*, from which they were afterwards call'd *United Provinces*, or *Proteftant Low Countries*, to diftinguifh them from the catholick, fubject to the houfe of *Auftria*, being the dukedoms of *Brabant*, *Limburg*, and *Luxemburg*, the counties of *Namur*, *Haynault*, *Artois*, and *Flanders*, the lordfhip of *Meeclin*, the marquifate of the holy empire, and part of the dutchy of *Gueldres*. At prefent *Spain* retains but a fmall part, if we confider what has been taken from it by the *French* and *Dutch*; and now it feems to have loft its right over the rebels, firft by the truce granted them by king *Philip III.* and then by the peace *Philip IV.* concluded in the year 1648.

Turfday the twentieth I took boat, and having gone feven leagues in fight of curious gardens and pleasure-houfes, came to *Utrecht*, paying two fchellings for my paffage. There are fo many and fo various opinions concerning its name, and fo uncertain are the conjectures of feveral authors who have undertaken to treat of it, that it would be a difficult, and perhaps impoffible task to find out the truth. Some will have it fo call'd à *trajefla Rheni*, from the paffage of the *Rhine*; others from the legion *Tricesima Ulpia victrix*; and others will have it to be *Ulricifum*, or the *Tricesima* of *Ammianus Marcellinus*; but however that is, it is now capital of the pro-

vince of the fame name, and enjoys a wholefome and temperate air, as being feated in the leaft marfhy ground in the low countries. Two canals run thro' it, the one call'd *Vaert*, if I miftake not, the other, *Nieuwe-Gracht*, over each of which there are thirty-five bridges; and thefe canals bring large boats laden with goods, which they alfo convey to the neighbouring towns. The moft valuable convenience in my opinion is, that there are fifty cities within a day's journey of *Utrecht*; and twenty-fix of them ftand fo, that a man may go dine there, and return home at night. The fortifications are good, and the buildings handfome; among which the moft worthy to be mention'd, are, the church of *St. Martin*, formerly a cathedral founded by bifhop *Willebrod*, *St. Saviour's*, *St. Peter's*, *St. John's*, and *Our Lady's* magnificently built by the emperor *Fredrick Barbaroffa*, as it were in fatisfaction for the damage done to the churches at *Milan*. The citizens are courteous and induftrious; nor have they ever wanted men of learning: pope *Adrian VI.* once tutor to *Charles V.* was one of them; and I fhall never forget his epitaph, which is this,

ADRIANUS VI. HEIC SITUS EST, QUI
NIHIL INFELICIUS IN VITA DUXIT,
QUAM QUOD IMPERARET.

That is, *Here lies Adrian VI. who thought his being in Authority the greateft Unhappinefs of this Life.*

Were I to play the hiftorian, I would obferve how great the authority of the ancient bifhops here was, and what remedy was apply'd by *Charles the Bald*, king of *France*, and how in procefs of time the fovereignty devolv'd to the *Auftrian* emperors, and was from thence transferr'd to the ftates of *Holland*; but my defign is only to acquaint you with what I fee, not with what I read or hear, and therefore only tell you, that having paid three fchellings and a half for my fupper and bed at night, I fet out on *Saturday* morning in a coach, paying ten fchellings for my place, and having travell'd feven leagues and a half, before night came to this city, where I remain your, &c.

LETTER

LETTER XXVII.

Of Nimeguen, Cleves, and Cologn.

Cologn, June 27. 1686.

Nime-
guen.

HAVING stay'd scarce two days at Nimeguen, all I can tell you of it is, that it stands on the left side of the *Wael*, which is deeper here than elsewhere, and therefore the inhabitants have with great industry made it capable of large ships down to the sea, which has convey'd much wealth to them, which is much forwarded by the safety of the harbour, and the citizens inclination to trade. The fortifications are many and regular. As for structures, there is still the antient castle of *Valckenboff*, formerly ruin'd by the *Normans*, and since rebuilt by the emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, together with *Charlemaign's* palace. The cathedral is dedicated to *St. Stephen*, and is reckon'd one of the noblest in these parts, as well for magnificence of structure, as largeness, and beauty of ornaments. In the choir is the chapel of *Catharine of Bourbon*, wife to *Adolphus* duke of *Gueldres*.

Not far from this church is the free school, extraordinary well adorn'd with good statues, and farther on, the court, with many statues of emperors on the front-piece, and this is all I can tell you as to the buildings. As to other particulars, you know it is an imperial free city, with the privilege of coining, and capital of the dutchy of *Gueldres*, and that its liberty

reaches northward to the aforesaid river, eastward to the dutchy of *Cleves*, southward and westward by *Holland*, tho' it was formerly comprehended within the kingdom of *Friesland*, on which it still borders. This appears by an antient piece of marble found on the neighbouring mountain, with this inscription, *HUCUSQUE JUS STAURIAE*, Thus far the Liberties of *Stauria*; and *Stauria*, or *Stawera*, as *Hornius* guesses, was the metropolis of *Friesland*. As for the other stone, with the inscription, *HIC PES ROMANI IMPERII*, This is the extent or foot of the Roman Empire, perhaps it ought rather to be understood of the German Roman empire than of the antient Roman, as others have less properly fancy'd.

Last Monday I took a place in the coach for five German Florins, being about four Neapolitan ducats, and set out with a gentleman of Vienna call'd *Signor Varena*. We din'd at *Cleves*, three leagues distant, and capital of the dutchy of that name, seated in 52 degrees latitude, on an easy and pleasant hill, on which is a square tower, formerly the residence of the dukes, which, tho' no very antient fabrick to appearance, is believ'd to have been built by *Julius Caesar*, because of the inscription still on it.

ANNO AB URBE CON. DCXCII. C. JULIUS DICTATOR, HIS PARTIBUS SUBACTIS, ARCEM CLIVENSEM FUNDAVIT.

That is, In the Year 692, after the building of Rome, Julius Cæsar the Dictator having subdu'd these Parts, founded the Castle of Cleves.

The said dutchy of *Cleves* borders eastward on that of *Berg*, *Weßphalia*, and the county of *Mark*, northward on *Zutphen* and *Overysse*, westward on *Guelders* and the county of *Liege*, and southward on that of *Cologn* and *Juliers*. Many rivers run thro' it, some small, others great, particularly the *Rhine*, which, besides fertilizing the land, affords the advantage of navigation, very beneficial to several places.

Duke *John William* dying in the year 1609 without issue, the succession was stillly contended for between the marquis elector of *Brandenburg*, the duke of *Neuburg*, the duke of *Deux-Ponts*, and the marquis of *Burgaw*, all pretending by wives of the house of *Cleves*; but, as you well know,

only the two first divided it between them by force of arms, so that the dutchy we speak of now belongs to the *Brandenburgers*. The city is small, but has many beautiful and remarkable structures, and good churches belonging to the catholicks.

We proceeded five leagues from *Cleves* to *Guelders*, where we lay, and on Tuesday went on seven leagues to *Nuys*, and lastly, yesterday morning, after riding four leagues, we came to this city, where I am at your service, ready to depart this very day as soon as I have din'd.

Cologn, by the Germans call'd *Coeln*, lies Cologn. in fifty-one degrees of latitude, and twenty-seven and forty minutes of longitude. It is generally thought to have been built by the

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the *Ubii*, a people of Germany, who at the time when *Agrippa*, son-in-law to *Augustus*, commanded the *Roman* army in these parts, pass'd the *Rhine*, flying from the superior power of their enemies the *Suevians*, and being admitted to his friendship, obtain'd so good a place to fix their habitation; but it is not easy to find what name they gave their new city. Afterwards, in the days of the emperor *Claudius*, it was made a colony, and call'd *Agrippina*, in honour of *Julia Agrippina*, mother to *Nero*, who was born there. It was also call'd *Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippinensium*, in some ancient inscriptions.

About the year 462 it was taken by the *French* under the conduct of *Childerick*, and in 949 it was taken from them by the emperor *Otho*, who made it a free city; it was then call'd the new *German Rome*, for its magnificence, wealth, beauty, and multitude of inhabitants; but at present I am of opinion no such great account can be made of it; for tho' rich, and driving a considerable trade by means of the river, yet if we look to its extent, it is but an *Italian* mile and a half long, and a quarter in breadth, in the form of a half-moon, on the left bank of the *Rhine*, for which reason there is never a fine strait street throughout the city; but, excepting one, indifferently seated, and less than half a mile in length, all the rest are narrow, crooked, and misshapen. As to the fortifications, there is a double wall, but weak, and most of it ancient; the houses about the *Eigelsheim-gate* may be call'd convenient, and indifferent uniform, the rest towards *St. Severin's gate* the most wretched and barbarous in the world, and in short there is scarce any thing in it worth taking notice of.

The town-house was formerly a good structure in the days of the *Sicambri*, for

now mens taste is extraordinary nice. The cathedral is a very large and ancient church of five isles, but so void of ornament, that it would look hideous were it not for the fine tombs in it of several archbishops and princes both in marble and brass; and behind the high altar, in a small chapel, are kept the heads of the three holy kings, *Gaspar*, *Melchior*, and *Balthazar*; and on the altar itself is the body of *St. Engelbertus*, and other considerable relics. *St. Maternus*, disciple to *St. Peter*, who dy'd in the year 134, is said to have been the first bishop of *Cologne*. The churches of the *Machabees* and of the eleven thousand virgins are handsome, but much inferior to the most indifferent in *Italy*; you may guess what the rest are, being very many, and yet of no note. In the palace is a famous tower, adorn'd with some statues, and at a small distance the *Jews* synagogue, call'd *Jerusalem*, where they shew a picture of the hand of *Apelles*; let them answer for the truth of it.

On the opposite bank of the river stood formerly a fort, built by the *Romans*, to which there was a bridge built by *Constantine the Great*, according to the tradition of this country; but it was afterwards destroy'd by bishop *Bruno* in the year 1124, and at present there are only a few cottages, inhabited by *Lutherans*. This archbishoprick, which is divided into the upper and the lower dioceses, borders northward on the country of *Cleves* and *Mark*, eastward on the dutchy of *Bergs*, southward on the archbishoprick of *Treves*, and westward on *Guelders* and *Juliers*.

I know you are acquainted with much better things than I can write you, but these may serve to clear any doubts, that you may know how things really are, and not suppose them to be better; and so I remain, &c.

LETTER XXVIII.

The Author's Journey from Cologne to Vienna, and Description of Coblentz, Mentz, Frankfort, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Passaw, and Lintz.

Vienna, July 14. 1686.

HAVING stay'd but two days at *Cologne*, and seen what was most remarkable, as near as I could, I took boat on the twenty-seventh of the last month, about noon, for *Frankfort*, the watermen working so well, that we came to the village of *Witrich* by the time it was dusk, where we spent the night very pleasantly; but as soon as it was day proceeding on our way, soon came to *Bon*, four *German* leagues from *Cologne*.

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This city, the usual residence of the archbishop elector of *Cologne*, is seated in fifty degrees forty minutes latitude, on the left side of the *Rhine*, said to have been built by *Drusus*, in the reign of the emperor *Augustus*, to secure that pass on the river; yet there are some long-sighted wits who place the foundation of it I know not how many ages before the destruction of *Troy*. It is now a strong place, yet very small for a city, without any handsome streets or

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GEMELLI.

lightly structures, tho' the electoral palace were a thousand times more stately than it is.

After dinner we return'd to the boat, and as we advanc'd I was pleas'd to observe the sun gilding the tops of the hills, curiously cover'd with vines and fruit-trees. Passing by the little village of *Noucourt*, and observing a fine monastery of *Bernardine* nuns there is in a small island, we proceeded in sight of many noble houses on both sides of the river to the village of *Letrijorf*, which is on the right, opposite to the town of *Andernach*, and belonging to the archbishop of *Treves*, where we lay that night. As soon as it was day we went on, pass'd by the village of *Lans*, and then the archbishop's palace, abandon'd, as the people say, on account of being haunted, the evil spirits taking delight in that curious place; and having run six leagues, came to the fort of *Erenbrestein*, on the right of the river, and subject to the same archbishop. On the top of the hill is a strong and regular citadel, with a convenient dwelling for the governor, and on the side of the hill a great castle for the aforesaid archbishop to reside in when he thinks fit, to which end there is a fine spacious and well order'd garden; and both these places are well furnish'd with cannon.

Coblentz.

On the opposite bank, over to which there is a fine stone bridge, stands the city of *Coblentz*, by the *Latins* call'd *Confluentia*, because near by it the waters of the *Rhine* and the *Maeſe* join; and by another name, *Colonia Augusta Ulpia Victorix*. It is of an indifferent magnitude, and the best of the archbishoprick, next to *Treves*, full of rich shops, and a numerous garison, yet the streets are too crooked and narrow. It abounds in all sorts of provisions, and particularly the *German Neſtar*, that is, wine, by reason of many pleasant crystal streams, which running down from the fruitful hills to the river, curiously water the well cultivated gardens and fertile vineyards.

Since we are speaking of the archbishoprick of *Treves*, it is proper before we leave it to observe, that it borders northward on the county of *Nassau*, the dutchy of *Mons*, and the archbishoprick of *Cologne*; eastward on the *Landgraviate* of *Hesse*, southward on *Lorraine*, and westward on the dukedom of *Luxemburg*.

To return to my journey, the first thing I saw after dinner was the small city of *Lantzen*, two *German* miles from *Erenbrestein*, and on the right side of the *Rhine*, belonging to the elector of *Mentz*; thence we advanc'd six leagues, as the watermen said, between pleasant hills, cover'd with thick vines, and lay at *Pupert*, a small village of the diocese of *Treves*, where the

houses, as in most parts of *Germany*, are fram'd with timber, and the rest is a thin wall of mud, and stones ill laid, by which you may guess at the structure.

Sunday morning we first pass'd by the village of *Sangil*, belonging to the prince of *Rheinſeldt*, who has there a beautiful and stately house on the top of the hill. In that village I left my heart, for there we parted with a young maid that came with us from *Cologne*, and had perfectly charm'd me with her wit, beauty, carriage, and modesty. But this is a superfluous observation, and I have not now leisure to talk of love. From *Sangil* we went a league on foot to the town of *Vesſel*, on the left of the *Rhine*, belonging to the state of *Treves*, where we heard mass. A *German* mile farther on the right-hand is the village of *Guffi*, with a tower call'd *Palz*, built in the midst of the water, well provided with men and all warlike stores. Two leagues farther is *Babaraba*, a village, where the elector palatine keeps a small garison, and here we din'd merrily, thanks to the good wine that country abounds in.

Half a league from thence we pass'd by *Lork*, belonging to the elector of *Mentz*, and two leagues farther by the city *Pingen*, on the left, seated on a hill, with a fine castle, near which the river *Nab* falls into the *Rhine*, and lastly, lay that night in a village on the right call'd *Ruitſſum*, a league from the aforesaid city. The next morning we heard mass in the neighbouring village of *Vinkel*, and having seen that of *Elſſ*, passing by, with many others which adorn that same right side for the space of seven leagues, came late to dine at *Mentz*. I must observe, that if I happen to err in the distances, the fault is not mine, but theirs who impose upon me, for I could not measure them with my eyes, especially going by water.

Mentz, by the *Latins* call'd *Maguntia* - *Mentz*. cum, is seated in fifty degrees thirty minutes latitude, and twenty-seven degrees thirty minutes of longitude, on the left of the *Rhine*, which not far from thence is join'd by the waters of the *Mein*. Its territory, being water'd by many pleasant brooks flowing from the hills, produces plenty of all things necessary for the support of human life, and particularly rich wine, as the river and hills furnish abundance of fish and game. Part of the city lies in the plain, the other part rising along the side of the hill, but the upper houses are most forsaken. On the hill stands a castle, with a great tower, ill provided with men and cannon; nor does the electoral palace on the bank of the river appear to me any thing considerable; for, not to speak of the outside and symmetry, having gone

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over a bridge into a great court, and thence into the lodgings, the most remarkable thing I saw was some tapistry of forest work, and the gates without any porters. Tho' the city is small, ill wall'd, and the streets winding and uneven, yet there are some good churches in it, among which the first place is due to the cathedral, formerly dedicated to St. *Stephen*, and now bearing the name of St. *Martin*. Besides the conveniency of the aforesaid rivers, there is a canal cut, which conveys the water of the little river *Ombach* into the city, and the two banks of that canal are join'd by a bridge of boats.

Tuesday the second of this month I set out in the common *Frankfort* boat, which at less than half a league's distance turn'd into the river *Mein*, and began to be drawn by horses, whereas on the *Rhine* that was done by men. We first found on the left a small fort furnish'd with a few iron guns, and the village of *Fliercem* on the right, then that of *Riselsium* on the left; and lastly, having gone seven leagues, din'd at another nam'd *Heckst*, whence we advanc'd four German leagues more, being as good as eight of *Flanders*, to *Frankfort*.

Frankfort.

This city is in fifty-one degrees of latitude, and thirty-one of longitude, on the borders of *Wetteravia* and *Franconia*, and is thought to have been so call'd as it were *Francorum transitus*, the passage of the *Franks*, for there *Charlemain* pass'd his army over the ford against the rebellious *Saxons*. The city is divided into two parts; whereof that on the left is call'd little *Frankfort*, or *Saxen-bausen*, that is, *Saxon-bowes*, and that on the right great *Frankfort*, as well on account of the great number of stately houses, broad streets, and other remarkable structures, as for the strong walls and bastions that encompass it, being in figure almost oval. Here is a mighty trade, not only of *Germany*, but many other parts, at the two fairs so famous throughout all *Europe*, kept at *Easter*, and in *September*, when there is a mighty sale of books. Tho' the *Lutherans* are more numerous than the catholicks, and have the government in their hands, yet the latter have the free exercise of their religion, and several fine churches, the chief of which is dedicated to St. *Baribolomew*, and has an extraordinary clock, which shews the motions of all the planets; but this freedom of the catholicks is no extraordinary favour, for the *Jews* enjoy the same. The liberty of this imperial city doth not extend above a league about over some villages, bordering eastward on *Hanover*, southward on *Hesse Darmstadt*, westward on the archbishoprick of *Mentz*, and northward on *Wetteravia*; so that the

best it has to boast of is, that the king of *Genelli* the *Romans* is elected in it, where it is to be observ'd, that if two princes should happen to be chosen at the same time, neither of them may enter the city till he has vanquish'd his competitor in the field, and prevail'd on him amicably to quit his title, as we read has happen'd several times. The house where the election is made is call'd *Remer*, and before it is a curious fountain; and here the *Scheffen* or sheriffs meet, with the *Scult*, to decide causes, as do the burghermasters, for such matters as relate to them; and for publick affairs the senate, compos'd of forty-two elders, among which there are always two butchers, two shoemakers, two bakers, two smiths, and one skinner; but taylor's are not now admitted, perhaps for fear lest they should cut too large slips of cabbage from the publick.

The next morning I set out in a coach, paying four tallers for my place, to *Nuremberg*, and passing over into the lesser *Frankfort* on a handsome stone bridge, took notice it was very well fortify'd, and inhabited by rich merchants. Then travelling thro' a delicious wood of antient pine and fir-trees, at two in the afternoon found we had travell'd four leagues to the village of *Statefak*, where having eaten a bit, and rested a while in the coach, we proceeded half a league to the town of *Aschemburg*, belonging to the elector of *Mentz*, where is a square castle, well enough built; then passing by some villages and delightful plains, all cover'd with green vines, we came to lie at *Reinsfeld*, where we had a supper and bed fit for Anchorites.

Thursday morning, having gone two leagues in the coach, we were fain to walk up a high steep hill, and then leaving behind us a good town call'd *Mildemburg*, din'd at the village of *Kiesim*, where the territory of *Mentz* ends, whence we advanc'd through mountain and woody grounds to the city of *Pischiefschian*, it I name it right, and lay that night, uneasily enough, at the village of *Semiringben*. The next morning we travell'd two leagues to *Nab*, belonging to the bishop of *Wirtzburg*, then three farther to *Kustolor*, a village of the elector of *Brandenburg*, where we din'd. After which we went on, thro' some plains and some hills, to *Windfen*, a city subject to the emperor; and then two farther, to the village of *Linden*, where we lay with as little conveniency as the night before.

Saturday the sixth, after riding four leagues, the one half of the way over mountains cover'd with tall spreading pine-trees, we came to a great village call'd *Furt*, and a league thence to *Nuremberg*, so nam'd from the antient *Norici*, who pass'd over from

GEMELLI.
Nurem-
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from the other side of the *Danube* to dwell in the *Hercynian* forest, for fear of the *Huns*. The city is seated on a sandy soil, in fifty degrees of latitude, and thirty-four of longitude, the river *Regnitz* passing near by, and that of *Pegnitz* through it, which last there forms two islands. Trade has increas'd and enlarg'd it to near seven miles in compass; the broadest part fronting to the south, where it is farthest from the *Regnitz*. Both the streets and squares are spacious, and well pav'd; and two of them are very remarkable for being adorn'd with most curious fountains, not to mention the fine palaces, and several markets, taking their names from the several commodities sold in them; in some whereof there are statues no way contemptible. The town-house, which they call *Vocans*, has a stately front, and over its great gate are the city arms, being an eagle with a woman's head. Along the walls of the hill there are benches rais'd three feet from the ground, with a small chair on the left hand, and a space in the middle, shut up with brass vassifers; and thro' this hall is the way into the court, where the senators meet to try causes. Ever since the days of *Charles IV.* when the government of the city was chang'd from a *Democracy* almost into an *Aristocracy*, there are twenty-six of these senators, whereof thirteen are call'd masters of the city, and the rest sheriffs, being always chosen of twenty-eight noble families; and it is to be observ'd, that by their ancient constitution, no doctor of the civil law can be made a senator; and therefore in difficult cases they only consult three lawyers. When any extraordinary business requires, two hundred citizens meet in council, and are chosen out of the three degrees of senators, merchants and commons.

On the top of the hill are two castles, one of which was built by the emperors for a dwelling, and the way up to it from the city is a path cut in the rock; the other at this time is a publick granary. Most of the fabrick is of a sort of stone, dug out of the neighbouring hills, which is at first very soft, and afterwards hardens by degrees; and the walls and towers of the city are of the same. The river is also of great use for corn and powder mills; as also for the iron and brass works, and casting of cannon. Where it is to be observ'd that the people of *Nuremberg* have been very long much delighted in fire-arms; and therefore there is a place appointed, where on holydays, besides fencing, with German activity, they practise shooting with musket and cannon. In this city is also still preserv'd the ancient custom of burying the dead without the walls, and therefore there is a large piece of land

call'd *St. John's* church-yard, whither they carry all the bodies both of hereticks, and of the few catholicks there are. As the *Mabometans* set up two stones, the one at the head, and the other at the foot of the grave, with the person's name and country, the time of his death, and any action of his life; so the people of *Nuremberg* hang over their country graves a brass tablet, containing the arms, and some inscription in praise of the deceased. But if a man would make the very stones burst with laughing, he need only shew them the caps the meaner sort of women wear, and some other things I know not what to compare to, us'd by those of better quality.

Sunday the seventh, I set out for *Ratisbon*, paying three florins for a place in the coach, and having travell'd four leagues, din'd in the village of *Pospau*, where, much against my will, I was forc'd to speak *Latin*; because I understood not the several languages of any of my company. Continuing our journey we pass'd through the city of *Neuen-Markt*, and when the sun began to decline reach'd a village, call'd *Deyningen*, belonging to the duke of *Bavaria*, as does the aforesaid city. Here we pass'd the night merrily, thanks to about thirty peasants, who had features like satyrs, and play'd on their rustick instruments, like *Bacchanals*, dancing, and every now and then tossing off their extravagant goblets, not much inferior in bigness to *Minerva's* shield, made by the emperor *Vitellius*.

The next morning we took coach, the weather being somewhat rainy, and riding four leagues came to the village of *Hemaut*, in the dominions of the elector *Palatine*; where in a stove we soon eas'd ourselves of cold and hunger. Here I made a good observation of the need we have of spittle towards digestion; that is, I consider'd the mighty providence of nature, which has so plac'd it in certain vessels, and particularly on the tongue, that the very scent and nearness of meat, or even the thought of it, is sufficient to provoke and draw it; whence to express an earnestness for a thing, it is usual to say, it makes one's mouth water; by which it plainly appears not to be barely an excrement. After dinner we travell'd three leagues along a very bare road, and about evening came to *Ratisbon*, or, as the *Germans* call it, *Regensburg*, a name taken from the river *Regen*, which loses itself not far off in the *Danube*, tho' by the *Romans* it was call'd *Colonia Augusta Tiberii*.

It is seated in a plain, on the right side of the *Danube*, and forty-eight degrees forty minutes latitude, in the lower *Bavaria*, and

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and to me seems much longer than it is broad. The walls are after the antient manner, so that a man may easily walk round on them, under shelter from the rain; but they are so weak they'd scarce keep out an enemy one day; nor do the houses, streets, or churches, deserve to have much said of them. I saw nothing good in the cathedral but a brass statue, representing *Philip William*, cardinal of *Bavaria*, bishop of the city, kneeling before a crucifix; but the palace is magnificent, and worth seeing. They pretend, that the body of *St. Denis* the *Apostle*, lies in the church of *St. Emerentianus*, being brought thither out of *France* by the emperor *Arnulfus*, which the *French* deny, affirming they still have it; but a certain author make a jest of them both, saying, that *St. Denis* never came into *France*. I saw the church of *St. Augustin*, an indifferent structure, and the nuns officiating within an iron grate, near the high altar, with the assistance of the sacristan; a thing utterly new to me. There are two bridges, the one over the *Regen*, and the other over the *Danube*; this last built by the emperor *Henry V.* may be reckoned a good structure, consisting of eleven arches, four hundred and seventy paces in length. The habit, both of men and women, would among us be thought a pretty invention for a mask in carnival time; for the men among other things wear coarse woollen steeple-crown hats, and long beards, as rough as pilgrims; I mean the meaner sort: the women wear a little black mantle, with the same sort of hat on their heads, or else a great cap, made of several furs, with an hundred sorts of hair. It is a free imperial city, tho' the dukes of *Bavaria* resent it should be so in the heart of their dominions; and here are also held those diets of the empire, where when the princes of *Germany* were truly free, matters of consequence and general advantage to the publick were handled; not as is practis'd at present, when nothing of consideration is mention'd there, besides the supplies for the war against the *Turks* in *Hungary*; and tho' the great men of the empire are at such charge in assembling, as soon as the tax, or imposition requir'd, is once settled, the rest is always put off from one diet to another for ever; a mighty grievance, conniv'd at, and perhaps contriv'd by the present reigning family; observ'd in his time, by *M. Paulus Jovius*.

Taking another coach at *Ratisbon*, I came at night to the village of *Murin*, distant from the city five leagues of excellent road, on the right side of the *Danube*. Setting out thence again on *Wednesday* morning, after a league's riding, I came to

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the city of *Straubing*, belonging to the duke of *Bavaria*; which tho' small, has one handsome square, and a church indifferent stately. Here I took boat, and running down the river took mighty pleasure in viewing both the banks adorn'd with fine houses, and villages, and well cultivated gardens, for the space of eight leagues, at the end whereof we took up our lodging in the city of *Filtz-Owen*, so call'd from the river *Filtz*, which falls not far from it into the *Danube*.

The next morning, having travell'd four leagues, between hills, we came before noon to *Passaw*, a city, by the *Latins* call'd *Patavium*, and *Batavium*, giving its name to a great diocess, whose bishop is also a temporal prince. It is in the lower *Bavaria*, upon the very spot where the river *In* falls into the *Danube* on the south side, and the *Ills* on the north, so that the *In* passes on its right, and the *Danube* on the left. These three rivers have as it were three cities opposite to one another, viz. *Passaw* on the *Danube*; *Instadt* on the *In*, and *Ilstadt* on the *Ills*; so that it might with good reason be call'd a city, divided into three parts, and join'd by wooden bridges. The bishop has a good palace on the hill over *Instadt*, and on that of *Passaw* a fort, more remarkable for its situation, than for fortification or cannon. The said rivers obtrude the city's extending itself in breadth; but in length it stretches about half a *German* league, which is the measure of its only great street. The houses and palaces are all uniform structures, especially those built since the fire, among which the bishop's is most remarkable. The cathedral will be extraordinary beautiful, when the painting now in hand is finish'd; and were there nothing else it deserves to be seen for the sake of a most beautiful iron gate, of masterly workmanship. So in the *Jesuits* church, the finest and most curious thing in my opinion is, the ornament of the chapels delicately wrought in ebony.

Holding on our course along the *Danube*, which being swollen here with the waters of several rivers, is now ten fathom deep, running fierce and swelling; we ran in a short time ten leagues to the city of *Lintz*, formerly call'd *Colonia Aureliana*, seated on the right of the *Danube*, in forty-eight degrees, thirty-four minutes latitude, and thirty-two of longitude; but there are many houses on the other side of the river, over which there is a good stone bridge. Some reckon it the capital of the upper *Austria*, others not; however that is, no place is more pleasant and delightful, and affords so much sport of fishing and hunting. On the top of the hill is a large and stately

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GENERALI.

stately castle, built there by the archdukes, and at a small distance a monastery of *Capuchins*; nor do the other parts of the city want for good churches, markets and palaces, being full of rich citizens, by reason of its two fairs, held every year, one at *Easter* and the other on the twenty-fourth of *August*, not to mention the beautiful suburb leading to *Passau*. *Lintz* was formerly very famous, on account of the emperor *Frederick II's* being besieged in it, after his return from his mighty enterprizes in *Italy*; but it afterwards became much more renowned in the year 1532, by the slaughter of almost fifteen thousand *Turks*, who came to attack it.

The next day continuing our journey along a mountainous way, very pleasantly shaded by very tall, thick, and spreading pine-trees; we first, after a league's riding, passed by the town of *Steyfok*, lying at the foot of a hill; and three leagues further the city *Ens*, standing also on a hill, but much decay'd from its former grandeur. At about fifteen leagues distance, we saw on another hill the famous monastery of *Melck*, the nuns whereof have the sovereignty of the town of the same name; and we were told the revenue of the monastery amounted to one hundred thousand florins. We ran still down the same river five leagues, in sight of good vineyards, and lay that night at *Surfain*, on the left side of the *Danube*, not far distant from the city of *Krems*, near which there is another mighty wealthy monastery of nuns, call'd *Ketovia*.

Yesterday we ran full seven leagues before dinner, to the town of *Dulim*, where the river spreads very much, because the country is plainer, and is a place remarkable, for that there the king of *Poland*, with his army, joyn'd the duke of *Lorraine*, in order to relieve *Vienna*, then besieged by the *Turks*. Two leagues beyond it we saw the third rich monastery, call'd *Clostenimberg*, and a little further, the hill *Kaltemberg*, from which the christian army march'd down, in order of battle; and, to conclude, having gone another league, came to this glorious and imperial city, about sun-setting. Intending to set out in the morning, for the camp at *Buda*, and having hitherto seen but little of this place, it will not be practicable to give you any account of it till my return. It therefore only remains, that I beg the continuance of your favour, and that you will remember me in your prayers, especially if it shall please God to take me out of this world, fighting for his glory. Dear friend, perhaps I shall see you again, but if heaven has decreed otherwise, assure yourself, that, as far as may be, I shall always preserve the same affection for you in another life, and am,

Sir, your most affectionate,

and obliged servant,

and most cordial friend,

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VIRGINIA.

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THE month of *August*, Anno 1649. being the time I engag'd to meet my two comrades, Major *Francis Morrison*, and Major *Richard Fox*, at *London*, in order to a full accomplishment of our purpose to seek our fortunes in *Virginia*, (pursuant to our agreement the year before in *Holland*) all parties very punctually appear'd at the time and place assign'd, and were all still in the same mind, fully bent to put in practice what we had so solemnly agreed upon, our inclinations that way being nothing abated, but were rather quicken'd, by the new changes that we saw in the state of things, and that very much for the worse: For if our spirits were somewhat depress'd in contemplation of a barbarous restraint upon the person of our king in the *Isle of Wight*; to what horrors and despairs must our minds be reduc'd at the bloody and bitter stroke of his assassination, at his palace of *Whitehall*?

This unparallel'd butchery made the rebels cast away the scabbards of their swords with both their hands, in full resolution never to let them meet again, either by submission or capitulation; so that the sad prospect of affairs in this juncture, gave such a damp to all the royal party who had resolv'd to persevere in the principle which engag'd them in the war, that a very considerable number of nobility, clergy, and gentry, so circumstanc'd, did fly from their native country, as from a place infected with the plague, and did betake themselves to travel any where to shun so hot a contagion, there being no point on the compass that would not suit with some of our tempers and circumstances, for transportation into foreign lands.

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Of the number who chose to steer their course for *America*, such of them as inclin'd to try their fortunes at *Surinam*, *Barbados*, *Antigua*, and the *Leeward Islands*, were to be men of the first rate, who wanted not money or credit to balance the expence necessary to the carrying on the fugar works: And this consideration alone was enough to determine our choice for *Virginia*, had we wanted other arguments to engage us in the voyage. The honour I had of being nearly related to Sir *William Barkley* the governor, was no small incitation to encourage me with a little stock to this adventure: Major *Morrison* had the king's commission to be captain of the fort; and Mr. *Fox* was to share in our good or bad success: But my best cargaroan was his majesty's gracious letter in my favour, which took effect beyond my expectation, because it recommended me (above whatever I had or could deserve) to the governor's particular care.

To proceed then, without any further exordium, to the subject of this narrative: It fell out to be about the first day of *September*, Anno 1649, that we grew acquainted on the *Royal-Exchange* with Capt. *John Locker*, whose bills upon the posts made us know he was master of a good ship, (untruly so call'd) *The Virginia Merchant*, burden three hundred tons, of force thirty guns, or more: We were not long in treaty with the captain, but agreed with him for ourselves and servants at six pounds a head, to be transported into *James River*; our goods to be paid for at the current price.

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NORWOOD.

About the fifteenth day, we were ordered to meet the ship at *Graveyard*, where the captain was to clear with his merchants, and we to make our several payments; which when we had performed, we staid not for the ship, but took post for the *Downs*, where, with some impatience, we expected her coming there. About the sixteenth *ditto*, we could see the whole fleet under sail, with a south-west wind; which having brought them to that road, kept them there at anchor, until our money was almost spent at *Deal*.

September 23. the wind veered to the east, and we were summoned by signs and guns to repair on board. We had a fresh large gale three days, which cleared us of the channel, and put us out of soundings. With this propitious beginning we pursued our course for about twenty days, desiring to make the western islands; at which time the cooper began to complain, that our water-cask was almost empty, alledging, that there was not enough in hold, for our great family (about three hundred and thirty souls) to serve a month.

scarcity of water.

Our early want of water gave the master an alarm, and an occasion to consult with his officers for a remedy to so important an evil as that might be, if not timely helped. We were now, by all accounts, very near the western islands: *Fyall* was that we were likely first to see, and our captain resolved to touch there to supply this defect, as the most commodious port for our purpose; and this was good news to the passengers, who are always glad at sight of land.

The day-break of *October* 14th, shewed us the peak of that island, the highest and most conspicuous land of any I have heard the seamen mention for land-marks, except that of *Teneriff*. We stood directly for the harbour, which is also a good road, land-lock'd by the peak, which stands easterly about a mile distant from the town.

As soon as we had saluted the castle, and returned thanks for being civilly answered, captain *John Tatam*, our countryman, did the same from aboard his goodly ship the *John*. He was newly returned from *Brazil*, in the kingdom of *Portugal's* service, and now bound for *Lisbon*, with a rich freight, and some lady of great note, who with her family took passage with him.

The *English* merchants from the town came soon on board our ship, and gave us a very civil welcome. Of them, one *Mr. Andrews* invited me, with my two comrades, to refresh our selves with fruit and meat such as the island produced.

Our captain dined with us at his house, and so did captain *Tatam*, who in like courteous manner engaged us all to dine on board his ship the next day. We visited the peach-trees for our desert, of which I took at least a double share, and did not fail to visit and revisit them in the dead of night, to satisfy a ravenous appetite nature has too prodigally given me for that species.

The next morning we surveyed the island, and thought the castle well fortified, especially on the sea-barr'd parts. The governor very civilly declared, he had lately received command from his majesty the king of *Portugal*, to treat all ships that belonged and were faithful to the king of *Great Britain*, with more than common courtesy, as he, for his part, did in all we could desire.

A little before the time of dinner captain *Tatam* had sent his boats to bring us on board his ship; and it was well for us he did so, our ship's long-boat having been staved in pieces the night before, by the seamen's neglect, who had all tasted so liberally of new wine, by the commodiousness of the vintage, that they lay up and down dead drunk in all quarters, in a sad pickle.

The loss of our long-boat, as it was likely to make our watering tedious, and chargeable to the owners, so did it expose us to the hazard of many inconveniences and perils in the whole course of our voyage, wherein frequent occasions occur that render that boat necessary to preserve the whole fabrick and lives of the ship and company; but to this breach no other reparation was applicable, but by recourse to that great stock of patience we were to be furnished withal for our support in the mighty straits we must encounter before we come to safe port.

Our captain disabled hereby to take the best course for our dispatch, made choice of the next best way to effect it, by the island boats; and having ordered his officers to use all diligence, and greater care than before, he led the van into *Tatam's* boat, which brought us safe on board the *John*.

At our arrival we were welcomed with a whole tyre of guns, and with a very kind aspect in the captain. He gave us excellent wines to drink before dinner, and at our meat as good of other sorts for concordion. There was a handsome plenty of fish and fowl, severally ways cooked, to relish the *Portuguese's* and the *English* palates; and, which made our entertainment more complete, he had prevailed with that great lady, with her pretty son of about twelve years old (tho'

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contrary to the custom even of the meaner sort at land) to sit at the table with us. She was taller than the ordinary stature of that nation, finely shap'd, had a very clear skin; her eyes and hair vying for the blackness and beauty of the jet; her modesty served, without any other art, to put a tincture of red upon her face; for when she saw herself environed with a company of strange faces, that had or might have had beards upon them, her blushes raised in her face a delicate complexion of red and white.

The captain was our interpreter to tell her how much we esteemed our selves honoured by her presence, which (for her better justification) she was in a manner forced to grant us, the ship affording her no other place fit for her retreat whilst we were there. Her young son sat by her, on whom all our eyes were fix'd; and our minds united with one opinion, that the air and lineaments of his face, full of sweetness, made him so like our king when he was of that age, that, every one whispering his thoughts to his neighbour, we all broke out at length in an open admiration of so great resemblance.

The healths of the two kings were passing about with thundering peals of cannon; the youth was permitted by his mother to kiss the cup, and drink a small portion to that of our king; and she was in so pleasant an humour at this honour done to her son, that, to close our feast, she ordered the table to be covered anew, and a handsome banquet placed upon it, which we must partake of before we parted. To conclude this rare treat, she repeated the health of our king in a sort of choice rich wine that they make in *Brazil*, and drank the proportion she would take, without the allay of water, which till then she drank with little or no wine.

The approaching night made us take leave sooner than our inclinations would have led us ashore, the merchants having told us, there was no safe walking the streets in the night, for fear the *Pysceroes* (a sort of land-pirates) should snatch away our hats and looser garments, as they use to treat strangers.

When we had paid our thanks to the captain, we desired his best language to make our compliments to the lady and her son, which she returned with her wishes for our happy voyage.

Whilst we were caref'd in this manner on shipboard, the seamen on shore continued in their debauchery, with very little advance of our dispatch; the getting water was so tedious in itself for lack of our boat, and so full of delays by drunken

contests of ours with the islanders, and with themselves, that, after some days stay upon the island, when our captain resolved to sail away, he found the ship in worse condition for liquors, than when we came on shore; for if we got a new supply of water, the proportion was hardly enough to balance the expence of beer that was spent in the time we got it.

Some days before we parted, we saw the *John* under sail, bound for *Lisbon*; where the captain no sooner arrived and discharged his ship, but he lifted himself as a man of war in a squadron of ships then there, under command of the prince *Rupert*: which I mention for his honour, because I have heard the prince acknowledge in his favour, that he did his duty very well when there was like to be an occasion of trying his valour.

It was about the 22d of *October* that we took leave of our landlord and *Fyal*. We had store of black pigs for fresh meat, and I carry'd peaches without number. We parted with an easterly wind a topsail gate, which soon brought us into a trade-wind that favoured us at fifty or sixty leagues in twenty-four hours, till we came to the height of *Bermudas*. In that latitude it is the general observation of seamen, that the seas are rough, and the weather stormy. It was my fortune to have a curiosity to look out, when the officer on the watch shewed me a more than ordinary agitation of the sea in one particular place above the rest; which was the effect of what they call a spout, a raging in the bowels of the sea (like a violent birth) striving to break out, and at last springs up like a mine at land, with weight and force enough to have hoisted our ship out of her proper element, into the air (had the helm been for it) and to have made her do the superlat; but God's providence secured us from that danger.

The sight of the island was welcome to all: the mariners learned thereby our true distance from cape *Hatteras*; and the passengers were relieved with hopes to be soon at shore from a hungry pelted ship and company.

The gale continued fair till *November 8: Nov. 8.* then we observed the water changed; and having the lead, we had thirty-five fathom of water, which was joyful news; our want of all things necessary for human life, made it so.

Towards break of day, weary of my lodging, I visited mate *Putts* on the watch, and would have treated him with brandy; but he refused that offer, unless I could also give him tobacco, which I had not. He said, it was near break of day, and he

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he would look out to see what change there was in the water. No sooner were his feet upon the deck, but with stamps and noise he calls up the seamen, crying out, *All hands aloft! Breaches, breaches on both sides! All hands aloft!*

The seamen were soon on deck with this dismal alarm, and saw the cause thereof; but instead of applying their hands for their preservation (through a general despondency) they fell on their knees, commending their souls as at the last gasp. The captain came out at the noise to rectify what was amiss; but seeing how the case stood, his courage failed. *Mate Potts* (a stout seaman) took heart again, and cried out, Is there no good fellow that will stand to the helm, and loose a sail? But of all the ship's crew there were but two foremast men that would be persuaded to obey commands, namely, *Thomas Reasfin* and *John Smith*, men of innate courage, who, for their good resolution on that and divers other occasions in the various traverses of this voyage, deserve to have their names kept in lasting remembrance.

One of them got up and loosed the fore-top-sail, to put the ship (if possible) in steerage way, and under command; the other stood to the helm, and he shifted it in a nick of time; for the ship was at the point of dashing on the starboard beach: and altho', in the rest of the voyage, she was wont to be blamed for the ill quality of not feeling the helm, she did, in this important instance, redeem her credit, and fell round off for our rescue from that danger. But the sense of this escape lasted but a moment; for no sooner was she fallen from that breach, but another on the larboard-bow was ready to receive her. The ship's crew, by this time (reproached by the courage of *Reasfin* and *Smith*) were all at work; and the helm shifting opportunely, she fell off again as before. The light of the day (which now broke forth) did discover our condition to be altogether as perilous as possible; for we now saw our selves surrounded with breaches; scarce any water like a channel appeared for a way to shun them. In this sad condition the ship struck ground, and raised such a war of water and sand together, which fell on the main-chains, that now all hopes of safety were laid aside; but the ship being still afloat, and the seamen all of them now under command, nothing was omitted for our preservation that was in their power.

Tom Reasfin, seeing the ship go a-head in the likeliest water for a channel, and ordering the helm accordingly, heaved

the lead; and after a little further advance into that new channel, wholly against his hopes, he had a good deal of water more than the ship drew, which soon mended upon us, the next cast of the lead affording eighteen or twenty foot. We stood to this channel, and the light of the morning enabling the quarter-masters to con the ship, we were by this miraculous mercy of God, soon clear of the breaches at cape *Hatteras*, and got out to sea.

No sooner was the ship freed of this danger, and gotten a little into the offing, but the seamen (like so many spirits) surveyed each other, as if they doubted the reality of the thing, and shook hands like strangers, or men risen from the other world, and did scarce believe they were, what they seemed to be, men of flesh and blood. As they recovered force, they made what sail they could to stand to lea-ward.

The gale came fresh at north-west, and this fresh gale did soon grow up to a violent storm, which increased to so great a rigour, separating us from the land at the rate of eight leagues a watch, merely with our fore-courses, inasmuch that the master thought it necessary to stop that career; and, in order thereunto, he did advise with his officers to bring the ship about, to furl all sails, and to try with the mizzen.

The mountainous towing north-west seas that this storm made, were so unruly, that the seamen knew not how to work the ship about. We were already at a great distance from land, and something must be done to hinder our running off at that excessive rate. The first thing they did, was to lower the main-yard, to give some ease to that mast, by laying it on the ship's waste. Our great difficulty was, how to deal so with the fore-sails, that the ship might work about with safety, or at least with as little hazard as possible. All hands were too little to hale the sheet close, in order to bring the ship about. Many great seas were shipped as she came to work thro' the trough of the sea: amongst the rest one chanc'd to break upon the poop (where we were quartered) and that with so sad a weight, that we guerd a tun of water (at the least) did enter the tarpaulin, and set us all on float who were in the round-houe. The noise it made by discharging itself in that manner, was like the report of a great gun, and did put us all into a horrible fright, which we could not soon shake off. This shock being past, the ship about, and our fore-sail handled, we now lay trying with our mizzen.

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I cannot forget the prodigious number of porpoises that did that evening appear about the ship, to the astonishment of the oldest seamen in her. They seemed to cover the surface of the sea as far as our eyes could discern; inasmuch that a musket bullet, shot at random, could hardly fail to do execution on some of them. This the seamen would look upon as of bad portent, predicting ill weather; but in our case, who were in present possession of a storm, they appeared too late to gain the credit of foretelling what should come upon us in that kind.

The seas thus enraged, and all in foam, the gale still increasing upon us, the officers on the watch made frequent visits to the round-house, to prepare the captain for some evil encounter which this mighty tempest must bring forth: and their fears proved reasonable; for, about the hours of ten or eleven, our new disasters did begin with a crash from aloft. All hands were summoned up with loud cries, that the fore-topmast was come by the board, not alone, but in conjunction with the fore-mast head broken short off, just under the cap.

This was a fore business, and put all to their wits end to recover to any competent condition; what could be done was done to prevent further mischiefs; but the whole trim and rigging of a ship depending much upon stays and tackle fixed to that mast, we had reason to expect greater ruins to follow, than what had already befallen us. Mate *Putt* was then on the watch, and did not want his apprehension of what did soon ensue, which in all likelihood was to end in our utter perdition; for about the hours of twelve or one at night, we heard and felt a mighty sea break on our fore-ship, which made such an inundation on the deck where the mate was walking, that he retired back with all diligence up to his knees in water, with short ejaculations of prayers in his mouth, supposing the ship was foundering, and at the last gasp. This looked like a stroke of death in every seaman's opinion: the ship stood stock still, with her head under water, seeming to bore her way into the sea. My two comrades and myself lay on our platform, sharing liberally in the general consternation. We took a short leave of each other, men, women, and children. All assaulted with the fresh terror of death, made a most dolorous outcry throughout the ship, whilst mate *Putt* perceiving the deck almost freed of water, called out aloud for hands to pump. This we thought a lightning before death, but gave me occasion (as having the best

sea legs) to look out and learn the subject of this astonishing alarm, which proved to arise from no less cause than the loss of our fore-castle, with six guns, and our anchors (all but one that was fastened to a cable) together with our two cooks, whereof one was recovered by a strange providence.

This great gap, made by want of our fore-castle, did open a passage into the hold for other seas that should break there before a remedy was found out to carry them off, and this made our danger almost insuperable; but it fell out propitiously, that there were divers land-carpenter passengers, who were very helpful in this distress; and, in a little time, a slight platform of deal was tack'd to the timbers, to carry off any ordinary sea in the present straight we were in; every moment of this growing tempest cutting out new work to employ all hands to labour.

The bowsprit, too top-heavy in itself, having lost all stays and rigging that should keep it steady, sway'd to and fro with such bangs on the bows, that at no less rate than the cutting it close off, could the ship subsist.

All things were in miserable disorder, and it was evident our danger increas'd upon us: the stays of all the masts were gone, the shrouds that remained were loose and useless, and it was easy to foretel, our main-top-mast would soon come by the board. *Tom Reasin* (who was always ready to expose himself) with an ax in his hand, ran up with speed to prevent that evil, hoping thereby to ease the main-mast, and preserve it; but the danger of his person in the enterprize, was so manifest, that he was called down again; and no sooner was his foot upon the deck, but what was feared came to pass with a witness, both main and top-mast all came down together, and, in one shock, fell all to the windward clear into the sea, without hurt to any man's person.

Our main-mast thus fallen to the broadside, was like to incommode us more in the sea, than in her proper station; for the shrouds and rigging not losing the hold they had of the ship, every surge did so check the mast (whose but-end lay charg'd to fall perpendicular on the ship's side) that it became a ram to batter and force the plank, and was doing the last execution upon us, if not prevented in time by edge-tools, which freed the ship from that unexpected assault and battery.

Abandon'd in this manner to the fury of the raging sea, tossed up and down without any rigging to keep the ship steady, our seamen frequently fell overboard,

NORWOOD. board, without any one regarding the loss of another, every man exerting the same fate, tho' in a different manner. The ceilings of this hulk (for it was no better) were for the same cause so uneasy, that, in many tumbles, the deck would touch the sea, and there stand still as if she would never make another. Our mizzen mast only remained, by which we hoped to bring the ship about in proper season, which now lay stemming to the east.

In this posture did we pass the tenth and eleventh days of *November*; the twelfth in the morning we saw an *English* merchant, who shewed his ensign, but would not speak with us, tho' the storm was abated, and the season more fit for communication. We imagined the reason was, because he would not be compelled to be civil to us: he thought our condition desperate, and we had more guns than he could resist, which might enable us to take what he would not sell or give. He shot a gun to leeward, stood his course, and turn'd his poop upon us.

Before we attempted to bring the ship about, it was necessary to refresh the seamen, who were almost worn out with toil and want of rest, having had no leisure of eating set meals for many days. The passengers, overcharged with excessive fears, had no appetite to eat; and (which was worst of all) both seamen and passengers were in a deplorable state as to the remaining victuals, all like to fall under extreme want; for the storm, by taking away the fore-castle, having thrown much water into the hold, our stock of bread (the staff of life) was greatly damaged; and there remained no way to dress our meat, now that the cook-room was gone: the incessant tumbling of the ship (as has been observ'd) made all such cookery wholly impracticable. The only expedient to make fire betwixt decks, was, by sawing a cask in the middle, and filling it with ballast, which made a hearth to parch pease, and broil salt beef; nor could this be done but with great attendance, which was many times frustrated by being thrown topsy-turvy in spite of all circumspection, to the great defeat of empty stomachs.

Nov. 17. The seas were much appeas'd the seventeenth day, and divers *English* ships saw, and were seen by us, but would not speak with us; only one, who kept the pump always going, for having tasted too liberally of the storm, he was so kind as to accost us. He lay by till our wherry (the only surviving boat that was left us) made him a visit. The master shewed our men his leaks, and proposed, that ours would

spare him hands to pump in lieu of any thing he could spare for our relief. He promised however to keep us company, and give us a tow to help to weather the cape, if occasion offered; but that was only a copy of his countenance; for in the night we lost each other, and we never heard more of him, tho' he was bound to our port.

The weather now invited us to get the ship about with our mizzen; and having done so, the next consideration was, how to make sail. The fore mast, all this while (as much as was of it) stood its ground: and as it was without dispute, that a yard mast in the first place be fixed to it, so was it a matter of no small difficulty how to advance to the top of that greatly slippery stump, since he that would attempt it, could take no hold himself, nor receive any help for his rise, by other hands. This was a case that put all the ship's crew to a nonplus; but *Tom Reasin* (a constant friend at need, that would not be baffled by any difficulty) shewed by his countenance, he had a mind to try his skill to bring us out of this unhappy crisis. To encourage him the more, all passengers did promise and subscribe to reward his service, in *Virginia*, by tobacco, when God should enable us so to do. The proportions being set down, many were the more generous, because they never thought to see the place of payment, but expected to anticipate that by the payment of a greater debt to nature, which was like to be exacted every hour by an arrest of the merciless sea, which made small show of taking bail for our appearance in *Virginia*.

The manner of *Tom Reasin's* ascent to this important work, was thus. Among the stow'd parcels of the ship's stores he had the luck to find about half a dozen iron spikes fit for his purpose. His first onset was to drive one of them into the mast, almost to the head, as high as he could reach; which being done, he took a rope of about ten foot long, and having threaded the same in a block or pulley, so as to divide it in the middle, he made both ends meet in a knot upon the spike, on both sides of the mast; so that the block falling on the contrary side, became a stirrup to mount upon for driving another spike in the same manner: and thus from step to step, observing the best advantage of striking with his hammer in the smoothest sea, he got aloft, drove cleats for throuds, to rest upon, and was soon in a posture of receiving help from his comrades, who got a yard and laid (with other accommodation)

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dation, such as could be had, and thus we were enabled, in few hours time, to make some sail for our port.

The main-yard, that in the storm had been lowered to the waft to lie out of harm's way, was now preferred to the place of a main mast, and was accordingly fitted and accoutred, and grafted into the stump of what was left in the storm, some eight or ten foot from the deck. It was a hard matter to find out rigging answerable to that new-fashioned mast and yard; top-gallant sails and yards were most agreeable to this equipage, and was the best part of our remaining stores. The seas grew every moment smoother, and the weather more comfortable; so that for a while we began to shake on the visage of utter despair, as hoping ere long to see our selves in some capacity to fetch the cape. We discovered another ship bound to *Virginia*, who as frankly promised to stand by us, the wind at N. N. W. We did what could be done by a ship so mangled, to get the weather-gage of the cape *Henry*, conceiving our selves to the southward of cape *Hatteras*: but by taking an observation on a sun-shine day, we found our selves carried by a current we knew not of, to the windward, much beyond all our dead reckonings and allowances for sailing, inasmuch that when we thought we had been to the southward of the cape, we found our selves considerably shot to the north of *Acomat*, and that in the opinion of mate *Putts*, who was as our north star.

We passed this night with greater alacrity than we had done any other since we had left *Fyall*; for mate *Putts*, our trusty pilot, did confidently affirm, that, if the gale stood, there would be no question of our dining the next day within the capes. This was seasonable news, our water being long since spent, our meat spoiled (or useless) no kind of victuals remaining to sustain life, but a biscuit cake a day for a man; at which allowance there was not a quantity to hold out many days. In the dark time of the night, in tacking about, we lost our new comrade, and with much impatience we expected the approaching day; the wind N. W.

Nov. 15. The morning appeared foggy, as the wind veered to the east, and that did cover and conceal the land from our clearer sight; howbeit we concluded by mate *Putts's* computation, we were well to the northward of the capes. Many times he would mount the mizzen top for discovery, as the weather seemed to clear up, and would cry and point at certain hun-

Nov. 16. works of trees that used to be his several land-marks in most of the twenty-two voyages he had made to that plantation. Under this confidence he made more sail, the day-light confirming him in what he thought was right.

All the forenoon we lost the sight of land and marks by trees, by reason of the dark fogs and mists that were not yet dispelled; but as soon as the sun, with a north-west gale, had cleared all the coast (which was about the hours of two or three o'clock) mate *Putts* perceived his error from the deck, and was convinced, that the hum-works of trees he had seen and relied on for sure land-marks, had counter points to the south cape, which had misguided him; and that it was the opening of the bay which made the land at distance out of sight.

This fatal disappointment (which was now past human help) might have met an easy remedy, had our sails and rigging been in any tolerable condition to keep the windward gage (for we had both the capes in our sight) but under our circumstances it was vain to endeavour such a thing; all our equipage, from stem to stern, being no better than that of a western barge, and we could not lie within eleven or twelve points of the wind.

Defeated thus of lively hopes we had the night before entertain'd to sleep in warm beds with our friends in *Virginia*, it was a heavy spectacle to see our selves running at a round rate from it, notwithstanding all that could be done to the contrary. Nothing was now to be heard but sighs and groans thro' all that wretched family, which must be soon reduced to so short allowance, as would just keep life and soul together. Half a biscuit cake a day to each (of which five whole ones made a pound) was all we had to trust to. Of liquors there remained none to quench thirst: *Malaga* sack was given plentifully to every one which served rather to inflame and increase thirst, than to extinguish it.

The gale blew fresh (as it uses to do) towards night, and made a western sea that carry'd us off at a great rate. Mate *Putts*, extremely abash'd to see his confidence so miserably deluded, grew sad and contemplative, even to the moving compassion in those whom his unhappy mistake had reduc'd to this misery. We cherish'd him the best we could, and would not have him so profoundly sad, for what was rather his misfortune than his fault.

The wind continued many days and nights to send us out into the ocean, in-
formally

sonmuch that until we thought our selves at least an hundred leagues from the capes, the north-west gale gave us no truce to consider what was best to do. All little helps were used by top-gallant sails, and masts placed where they could be fixed, to keep the windward gage; but, for lack of borolins and other tackle to keep them stiff to draw, every great head-sea would check them in the wind, and rend and tear them in pieces; so that it was an ordinary exercise with us to lie tumbling in the sea a watch or two together, driving to leeward, whilst the broken sails were in hand to be repaired.

It would be too great a trial of the reader's patience to be entertain'd with every circumstance of our sufferings in the remaining part of this voyage, which continued in great extremity for at least forty days from the time we left the land, our miseries increasing every hour: I shall therefore omit the greatest number of our ill encounters, which were frequently repeated on us, and remember only what has in my thoughts been most remarkable, and have made the deepest impression in my memory.

To give us a little breathing, about the nineteenth day the wind shifted to the east, but so little to our avail (the gale to gentle, and the seas made against us like a strong current, that, with the sail we were able to make, we could hardly reckon the ship shortened the way, but that the rather lost ground. In less than two watches the gale faced about; and if we saved our own by the change, it was all we could prevent unto.

Our mortal enemy, the north-west gale, began afresh to send us out to sea, and to raise our terrors to a higher pitch. One of our pumps grew so unfix'd, that it could not be repair'd; the other was kept in perpetual motion; no man was excus'd to take his turn that had strength to perform it. Amongst the manifold perils that threatened every hour to be our loss, we were in mortal apprehension, that the guns which were all aloft, would shew us a slippery trick, and some of them break loose, the tackle that held them being grown very rotten: and it was another providence they held so long, considering how immoderately the ship roll'd, especially when the sails were making that should keep them steady, which was very near a third part of our time, whilst we ply'd to the windward with a contrary gale.

To prevent the danger which must befall when any one gun should get loose, mate *Potts* found an expedient by a more than ordinary smooth water, and by

placing timber on the hatch-way, to supply the place of throuds, he got them late in hold; which tended much to our good, not only in removing the present danger, but by making the ship (as seamen say) more wholesome, by having so great weight removed from her upper works into her centre, where ballast was much wanted.

But the intolerable want of all provisions, both of meat and drink, jolted the sense of this happiness soon out of our minds. And to aggravate our misery yet the more, it was now our interest to pray, that the contrary gale might stand; for whilst the westerly wind held, we had rain water to drink, whereas at east the wind blew dry.

In this miserable posture of ship and provision, we reckon'd our selves driven to the east, in less than a week's time, at least two hundred leagues, which we despair'd ever to recover without a miracle of divine mercy. The storm continued so fresh against us, that it confounded the most knowing of our ship's company in advising what course to take. Some reckon'd the ship had made her way most southerly, and therefore counsell'd we should put our selves in quest of the *Bermudas* islands, as to the nearest land we could hope to make: but that motion had great opposition in regard of the winter season, which would daily produce insuperable difficulties, and give greater puzzle in the discovery of it, than our circumstances would admit. Others would say, The furthest way about, in our case, would prove the nearest way home; and judg'd it best to take advantage of the westerly winds, and impetuous seas made to our hands, to attempt returning back to the western islands, as a thing more likely to succeed (tho' at a great distance) than thus to strive against the stream without any hopeful prospect of gaining the capes. But that motion met with a more general aversion, because the run was so long, that, tho' the gale had been in our own power to continue it, we could not have subsisted. Backwards we could not go, nor forwards we could not go in the course we desired: it followed then of consequence, that we must take the middle way; and it was resolv'd, that, without further persisting in endeavouring to gain our port by a close hale, we should raise our tackle, and sail tardy for the first *American* land we could fetch, tho' we ran to the leeward as far as the coast of *New England*.

Whilst this determination was agreed upon, and put in practice, the famine grew sharp upon us. Women and children made

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dismal cries and grievous complaints. The infinite number of rats that all the voyage had been our plague, we now were glad to make our prey to feed on; and as they were insatiable and taken, a well grown rat was sold for sixteen shillings as a market rate. Nay, before the voyage did end (as I was credibly inform'd) a woman great with child offered twenty shillings for a rat, which the proprietor refusing, the woman died.

Many sorrowful days and nights we spun out in this manner, till the blessed feast of *Christmas* came upon us, which we began with a very melancholy solemnity; and yet, to make some distinction of times, the scrapings of the meal-tubs were all amass'd together to compose a pudding. *Malaga* sack, sea water, with fruit and spice, all well fry'd in oyl, were the ingredients of this regale, which rais'd some envy in the spectators; but allowing some privilege to the captain's mess, we met no obstruction, but did peaceably enjoy our *Christmas* pudding.

My greatest impatience was of thirst, and my dreams were all of cellars, and taps running down my throat, which made my waking much the worse by that tantalizing fancy. Some relief I found very real by the captain's favour in allowing me a share of some butts of small claret he had conceal'd in a private cellar for a dead list. It wanted a mixture of water for qualifying it to quench thirst; however, it was a present remedy, and a great refreshment to me.

I cannot forget another instance of the captain's kindness to me, of a like obligation. He singled me out one day to go with him into the hold to seek fresh water in the bottoms of the empty casks. With much ado we got a quantity to satisfy our longing, tho' for the thickness thereof it was not palatable. We were now each of us astride on a butt of *Malaga*, which gave the captain occasion to taste of their contents. We tasted and tasted it again; and tho' the total we drank was not considerable, yet it had an effect on our heads that made us suspend (tho' we could not forget) our wants of water. The operation this little debauch had upon the captain, was very different from what it wrought on me, who felt myself refresh'd as with a cordial; but the poor captain fell to contemplate (as it better became him) our sad condition; and being troubled in mind for having brought so many wretched souls into misery, by a false confidence he gave them of his having a good ship, which he now thought would prove their ruin; and being conscious, that their loss would lie all at his

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door, it was no easy matter to appease his troubled thoughts. He made me a particular compliment for having engag'd me and my friends in the same bottom, and upon that burst into tears. I comforted him the best I could, and told him, We must all submit to the hand of God, and rely on his goodness, hoping, that the same providence which had hitherto so miraculously preserv'd us, would still be continued in our favour till we were in safety. We retired obscurely to our friends, who had been wondering at our absence.

The westerly wind continued to shorten our way to the shore, tho' very distant from our port; but this did not at all incline us to change our resolution of sailing large for the first land; it did rather animate and support us in our present distasters of hunger and thirst, toil and fatigue. The hopes of touching land was food and raiment to us.

In this wearisome expectation we pass'd our time for eight or nine days and nights, and then we saw the water change colour, and had soundings. We approach'd the shore the night of *January* 3d. with little fail; and, as the morning of the fourth day gave us light, we saw the land; but in what latitude we could not tell, for that the officers, whose duty it was to keep the reckoning of the ship, had for many days past totally omitted that part; nor had we seen the sun a great while, to take observations, which (tho' a lame excuse) was all they had to say for that omission. But in truth it was evident, that the desperate estate of the ship, and hourly jeopardy of life did make them careless of keeping either log or journal; the thoughts of another account they feared to be at hand, did make them neglect that of the ship as inconsiderable.

About the hours of three or four in the afternoon of the twelfth eve, we were shot in fair to the shore. The evening was clear and calm, the water smooth; the land we saw nearest was some six or seven *English* miles distant from us, our soundings twenty-five fathoms in good ground for anchor-hold.

These invitations were all attractive to encourage the generality (especially the passengers) to execute what we had resolv'd on for the shore: but one old officer who was husband for the ship's stores whilst there were any, would not consent on any terms to trust the only anchor that was left us for preservation, out of his sight at sea. His arguments to back his opinion were plausible; as, *first*, The hazard of losing that only anchor by any sudden storm, bringing with it a necessity

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NORWOOD: to cut or slip, on which every life depended. 2dly. The shortness of the cable, very unfit for anchorage in the ocean: And 3dly. The weakness of the ship's crew, many dead and fallen over board, and the passengers weakened by hunger, dying every day on the decks, or at the pump, which with great difficulty was kept going, but must not rest.

Against the old man's reasonings was urged the very small remains of biscuit, at our short allowance, which would hardly hold a week; the assurance of our loss by famine if we should be forced to sea again by a north-west storm, and the great possibility of finding a harbour to save our ship, with our lives and goods, in some creek on the coast. These last reasons prevailed upon the majority against all negatives: and when the anchor was let loose, mate *Patts* was ordered to make the first discovery of what we might expect from the nearest land. He took with him twelve sickly passengers, who fancied the shore would cure them; and he carry'd major *Morrison* on shore with him in pursuit of such adventures as are next in course to be related; for according to the intelligence that could be got from land, we were to take our measures at sea, either to proceed on in our voyage in that sad condition that has been in some proportion set forth, or to land our selves, and unload the ship, and try our fortunes amongst the *Indians*.

In four or five hours time we could discover the boat returning with mate *Patts* alone for a better, which we look'd upon as a signal of happy success. When he came on board his mouth was full of good tidings, as namely, That he discovered a creek that would harbour our ship, and that there was a depth of water on the bar, sufficient for her draught when she was light. That there was excellent fresh water, (a taste whereof major *Morrison* had sent me in a bottle.) That the shore swarm'd with fowl, and that major *Morrison* stayed behind in expectation of the whole ship's company to follow.

I opened mine ears wide to the motion, and promoted the design of our landing there with all the rhetorick and interest I had. The captain was no less forward for it, hoping thereby to save the lives of the passengers that remained: and that he might not wholly rely on mate *Patts*'s judgment in a matter wherein he was most concern'd, he embark'd with me in the wherry, with a kinsman of his, and some others; and the seamen were glad of my help to put the boat to shore, my hands having been very well season'd at the pump, by taking my turn for

many weeks at the rate of three hours in twenty four. My passionate desires to be on shore at the fountain head to drink without stint, did not a little quicken me, insomuch that the six or seven miles I rowed on this occasion, were no more than the breadth of the *Thames* at *London*, at another time, would have been toilsome to me.

In our passage to the shore, the darkness of the evening made us glad to see the fires of our friends at land, which were not only our beacons to direct us to their company, but were also a comfortable relief to our chill bodies when we came near them, the weather being very cold (as it ever is) the wind north-west on that coast.

As soon as I had set my foot on land, I had rendred thanks to almighty God for opening this door of deliverance to us, after so many rescues even from the jaws of death at sea, major *Morrison* was pleased to oblige me beyond all requital, in conducting me to the running stream of water, where, without any limitation of short allowance, I might drink my fill. I was glad of so great liberty, and made use of it accordingly, by prostrating myself on my belly, and setting my mouth against the stream, that it might run into my thirsty stomach without stop. The rest of the company were at liberty to use their own methods to quench their thirst; but this I thought the greatest pleasure I ever enjoyed on earth.

After this sweet refreshment, the captain, myself, and his kinsman crossed the creek in our wherry, invited thither by the cackling of wild-fowl. The captain had a gun charged, and the moon shining bright in his favour, he killed one duck of the flock that flew over us, which was roasted on a stick over a hand by the seamen, whilst we walk'd on the shore of the creek for further discovery.

In passing a small gullet we trod on an oyster bank that did happily furnish us with a good addition to our duck. When the cooks had done their parts, we were not long about ours, but fell on without using the ceremony of calling the rest of our company, which would have been no entertainment to so many, the proverb telling us, *The fewer the better cheer*. The bones, head, legs, and inwards were agreed to be the cook's fees; so we gave God thanks, and return'd to our friends, without making boast of our good fortunes.

Fortify'd with this repast, we inform'd our selves of the depth of water at the bar of the creek, in which the captain seem'd satisfy'd, and made shews in all his deportment,

portment, of his resolution to discharge the ship there in order to our safety. Towards break of day he ask'd me in my ear, If I would go back with him on board the ship? I told him, No, because it would be labour lost, in case he would persist in his resolution to do what he pretended, which he ratify'd again by protestations, and so went off with his kinsman, who had a large coarse cloth gown I borrow'd of him to shelter me from the sharpest cold I ever felt. That which had sometimes been a paradox to me, was by this experience made demonstrable, (*viz.*) That the land on the continent is much colder than that of islands, tho' in the same latitude; and the reason is evident to any who shall consider the many accidents on the continent that cool the air by winds that come from the land; as in thole parts of *America*, the mighty towering mountains to the north-west, covered all the year with snow, which does refrigerate the air even in the heat of summer; whereas winds coming from the sea are generally warm: and this hath proved a fatal truth to the inhabitants of *Virginia*, who, in the south-east winds, have gone to bed in sultry heat and sweat, without any covering, and have awaked in the night stiff and benumb'd with cold, without the use of their limbs, occasion'd by a shifting of the wind in the night from sea to land.

No sooner had the captain cleared himself of the shore but the day-break made me see my error in not closing with his motion in my ear. The first object we saw at sea was the ship under sail, standing for the capes with what canvass could be made to serve the turn. It was a very heavy prospect to us who remained (we knew not where) on shore, to see our selves thus abandon'd by the ship, and more, to be forsaken by the boat, so contrary to our mutual agreement. Many hours of hard labour and toil were spent before the boat could fetch the ship: and the seamen (whose act it was to set sail without the captain's order, as we were told after) car'd not for the boat whilst the wind was large to carry them to the capes. But mate *Putts*, who was more sober and better natur'd, discovering the boat from the mizzen-top, lay by till she came with the captain on board.

In this amazement and confusion of mind that no words can express, did our miserable distress'd party condole with each other our being so cruelly abandon'd and left to the last despairs of human help, or indeed of ever seeing more the face of man. We entered into a sad

consultation what course to take; and having, in the first place, by united prayers, implored the protection of Almighty God, and recommended our miserable estate to the same providence which, in so many instances of mercy, had been propitious to us at sea; the whole party desired me to be as it were the father of this distressed family, to advise and conduct them in all things I thought might most tend to our preservation. This way of government we agreed must necessarily reside in one, to void disputes, and variety of contradictory humours, which would render our deliverance the more impracticable; and it was thought most reasonable to be placed in me, for the health and strength it had pleas'd God to preserve unto me above my fellows, more than for any other qualification.

At the time I quitted the ship my servant *Thomas Harman*, a *Dutchman*, did, at parting, advertise me (for I left him on board to look to my goods) that, in the bundle I ordered to be carry'd with me on shore, I should find about thirty biscuit cakes which he, by unparallel'd frugality, had saved out of his own belly in the great dearth and scarcity we lived in. The thoughts of these biscuits entering upon me at the time I was pret's'd to accept this charge, I thought myself oblig'd, in christian equity, to let every one partake of what I had; and so dividing the bread into nineteen parts (which was our number) perhaps I added the fraction to my own share.

It was, to the best of my remembrance, *Jan. 5.* upon the fifth day of *January* that we entered into this method of life, or rather into an orderly way unto our graves, since nothing but the image of death was represented to us: but that we might use our outmost endeavours to extract all the good we could out of those evil symptoms that did every way seem to confound us, I made a muster of the most able bodies for arms and labour; and, in the first place, I put a fowling piece into every man's hand that could tell how to use it. Amongst the rest, a young gentleman, *Mr. Francis Cary* by name, was very helpful to me in the fatigue and active part of this undertaking. He was strong and healthy, and was very ready for any employment I could put upon him. He came recommended to me by *Sir Edward Thurlan*, his genius leading him rather to a planter's life abroad, than to any course his friends could propose to him in *England*; and this rough entrance was like to let him know the worst at first.

All our woodmen and fowlers had powder and shot given them, and some geese

were

NOON were killed for supper. Evening came on apace, and our resolution being taken to stay one night more in these quarters, I sent my cousin Cary to head the creek, and make what discovery he could as he passed along the shore, whether of *Indians* or any other living creatures that were likely to relieve our wants, or end our days. To prepare like men for the latter, we resolved to die fighting, if that should be the case; or if, on the contrary, the *Indians* should accost us in a main of amity, then to meet them with all imaginable courtesy, and please them with such trivial presents as they have to deal in, and so engage them into a friendship with us.

My cousin Cary was not absent much above an hour, when we saw him return in a contrary point to that he sallied out upon. His face was clouded with ill news he had to tell us, namely that we were now residing on an island without any inhabitant, and that he had seen its whole extent, surrounded (as he believed) with water deeper than his head; that he had not seen any native, or any thing in human shape, in all his round, nor any other creature besides the fowls of the air, which he would, but could not, bring unto us.

This dismal success of so unexpected a nature, did startle us more than any single misfortune that had befallen us, and was like to plunge us into utter despair. We beheld each other as miserable wretches sentenced to a lingering death, no man knowing what to propose for prolonging life any longer than he was able to fast. My cousin Cary was gone from us without notice, and we had reason (for what followed) to believe he was under the conduct of an angel; for we soon saw him return with a cheerful look, his hands carrying something we could not distinguish by any name at a distance; but by nearer approach we were able to descry they were a parcel of oysters, which, in crossing the island, as he stepped over a small current of water, he trode upon to his hurt; but laying hands on what he felt with his feet, and pulling it with all his force, he found himself possessed of this booty of oysters, which grew in clusters, and were contiguous to a large bank of the same species, that was our staple subsistence whilst we remained there.

Whilst this very cold season continued, great flocks of fowl frequented the island, geese, ducks, curlews, and some of every sort we killed and roasted on sticks, eating all but the feathers. It was the only perquisite belonging to my place of preference to the rest, that the right of car-

ving was annexed to it, wherein, if I was partial to my own interest, it was in cutting the wing as large and full of meat as possible; whereas the rest was measured out as it were with scale and compass.

But as the wind veered to the southward, we had greater warmth and fewer fowl, for they would then be gone to colder climates. In their absence we were confined to the oyster bank, and a sort of weed some four inches long, as thick as houseleek, and the only green (except pines) that the island afforded. It was very insipid on the palate; but being boiled with a little pepper (of which one had brought a pound on shore) and helped with five or six oysters, it became a regale for every one in turn.

In quartering our family we did observe the decency of distinguishing sexes: we made a small hut for the poor weak women to be by themselves; our cabin for men was of the same fashion, but much more spacious, as our numbers were. One morning, in walking on the shore by the sea side, with a long gun in my hand loaded with small shot, I fired at a great flight of small birds called *Oxeyes*, and made great slaughter among them, which gave refreshment to all our company.

But this harvest had a short end; and as the weather by its warmth, chased the fowl to the north, our hunger grew sharper upon us. And in fine, all the strength that remained unto us was employed in a heartless struggling to spin out life a little longer; for we still deemed our selves doomed to die by famine, from whose sharpest and most immediate darts tho' we seemed to be rescued for a small time, by meeting these contingent helps on shore, yet still we apprehended (and that on too great probability) they only served to relieve us for a little longer day of execution, with all the dreadful circumstances of a lingering death.

For the south-west winds that had carry'd away the fowl, brought store of rain; which meeting with a spring-tide, our chief magazine, the oyster bank, was overthrown; and as they became more accessible, our bodies also decayed so sensibly, that we could hardly pull them out of their muddy beds they grew on. And from this time forward we rarely saw the fowl; they now grew shy and kept aloof when they saw us contriving against their lives.

Add to this, our guns most of them unfixed and out of order, and our powder much decayed, insomuch that nothing did now remain to prolong life, but what is counted rather sauce to whet, than substance

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substance to satisfy the appetite: I mean the oysters, which were not easily gotten by our crazy bodies after the quantity was spent that lay most commodious to be reach'd, and which had fed us for the first six days we had been on the island. And thus we wish'd every day to be the last of our lives (if God had so pleased) to hopeless and desperate was our condition, all expectation of human succour being vanish'd and gone.

Of the three weak women before-mentioned, one had the envious happiness to die about this time; and it was my advice to the survivors, who were following her apace, to endeavour their own preservation by converting her dead carcase into food, as they did to good effect. The same counsel was embrac'd by those of our sex: the living fed upon the dead; four of our company having the happiness to end their miserable lives on *Sunday* night the ——— day of *January*. Their chief distemper, 'tis true, was hunger; but it pleased God to hasten their exit by an immoderate access of cold, caused by a most terrible storm of hail and snow at north-west, on the *Sunday* aforesaid, which did not only dispatch those four to their long homes, but did forely threaten all that remained alive, to perish by the same fate.

Great was the toil that lay on my hands (as the strongest to labour) to get fuel together sufficient for our preservation. In the first place I divested myself of my great gown, which I spread at large, and extended against the wind in nature of a screen, having first shifted our quarters to the most calm commodious place that could be found to keep us, as much as possible, from the inclemency of that prodigious storm.

Under the shelter of this traverse I took as many of my comrades as could be comprehended in so small a space; whereas those who could not partake of that accommodation, and were enabled to make provision for themselves, were forced to suffer for it. And it was remarkable, that notwithstanding all the provision that could possibly be made against the sharpness of this cold, either by a well-burning fire consisting of two or three loads of wood, or shelter of this great gown to the windward, we could not be warm. That side of our wearing cloaths was singed and burnt which lay towards the flames, whilst the other side that was from the fire, became frozen and congeal'd. Those who lay to the leeward of the flame, could not stay long to enjoy the warmth so necessary to life, but were forced to quit and be gone to avoid suffocation by the smoke and flame.

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When the day appeared, and the sun got up to dissipate the clouds, with down-cast looks and dejected, the survivors of us entred into a final deliberation of what remained to be done on our parts (besides our prayers to Almighty God) to spin out a little longer time of life, and wait a further providence from heaven for our better relief. There were still some hands that retained vigour, tho' not in proportion to those difficulties we were to encounter, which humanly did seem insuperable. The unhappy circumstance of our being coop'd up in an island, was that which took from us all probable hopes of escaping this terrible death that did threaten us every hour. Major *Morrison*, on whose counsel I had reason to rely most, was extremely decayed in his strength, his legs not being able to support him. It was a wonderful mercy that mine remained in competent strength, for our common good, which I resolv'd, by God's help, to employ for that end to the last gasp.

In this last resolution we had to make, I could not think on any thing worthy my proposal, but by an attempt to cross the creek, and swim to the main (which was not above an hundred yards over) and being there to coast along the woods to the south-west (which was the bearing of *Virginia*) until I should meet Indians, who would either relieve or destroy us. I fancied the former would be our lot when they should see our conditions, and that no hurt was intended to them; or if they should prove inhuman, and of a bloody nature, and would not give us quarter, why even in that case it would be worth this labour of mine to procure a sudden period to all our miseries.

I open'd my thoughts to this purpose to the company, who were sadly surprized at the motion; but being fully convinc'd in their judgment, that this was the only course that could be depended on (humanly speaking) for our relief, they all agreed it must be done.

To fortify me for this expedition, it was necessary that some provision should be made for a daily support to me in this my peregrination. Our choice was small; our only friend the oyster bank was all we had to rely on; which being well stew'd in their own liquor, and put up into bottles, I made no doubt, by God's blessing, but that two of them well filled, would suffice to prolong my life in moderate strength, until I had obtain'd my end. To accomplish this design, my cousin *Cary* laboured hard for oysters, hoping to make one in the adventure.

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About



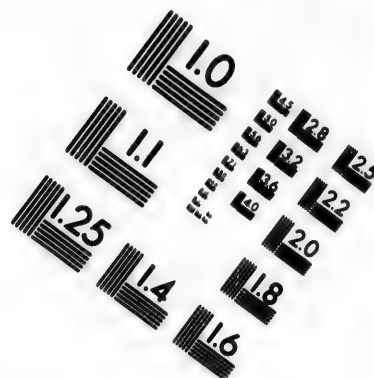
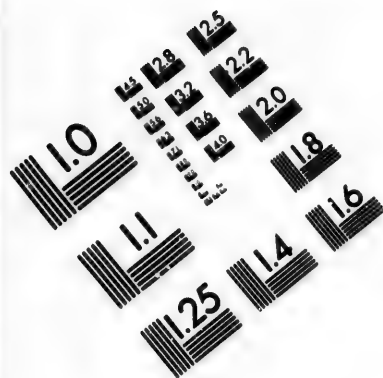
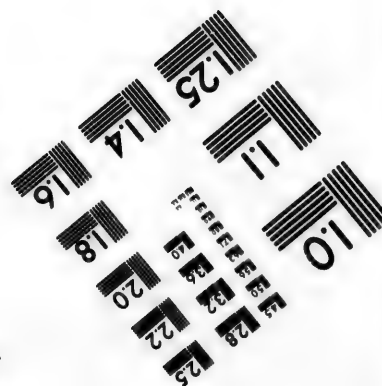
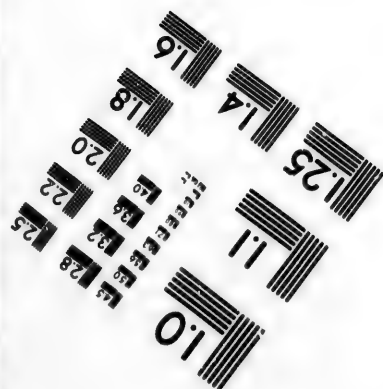
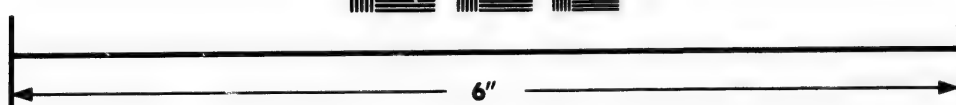
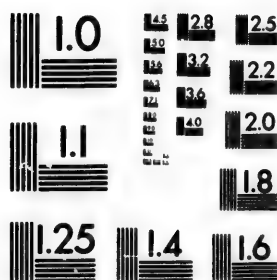


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NORWOOD.
Jan. 14.

About the ninth day of our being in the island, I fell to my oyster-cookery, and made a good progress that very day; when in the heat of my labour my cousin Cary brought me word, That he had just in that instant seen *Indians* walking on the main. I suspended my cookery out of hand, and hastened with all possible speed to be an eye-witness of that happy intelligence; but with all the haste I could make I could see no such thing, but judg'd it a chimera that proceeded from some operation in my cousin's fancy, who was more than ordinary of a sanguine nature, which made him see (as it were by enchantment) things that were not, having many times been deluded (as I judg'd) by the same deception.

Defeated in this manner of my hopes to see *Indians* without the pains of seeking them, I returned to my work, and continued at it till one bottle was full, and myself tired: wherefore, that I might be a little recreated, I took a gun in my hand; and hearing the noise of geese on our shore, I approach'd them privately, and had the good hap to be the death of one. This goose, now in my possession without witnesses, I resolv'd to eat alone (deducting the head, bones, guts, &c. which were the cook's fees) hoping thereby to be much the better enabled to swim the creek, and perform the work I had upon my hand. I hung my goose upon the twist of a tree in a shrubby part of the wood, whilst I went to call aside our cook with his broach, and a coal of fire to begin the roast. But when we came to the place of execution, my goose was gone all but the head, the body stolen by wolves, which the *Indians* told us after, do abound greatly in that island.

The loss of this goose, which my empty stomach look'd for with no small hopes of satisfaction, did vex me heartily. I wish'd I could have taken the thief of my goose to have serv'd him in the same kind, and to have taken my revenge in the law of retaliation. But that which troubled me more, was an apprehension that came into my mind, that this loss had been the effect of divine justice on me, for designing to deal unequally with the rest of my fellow-sufferers; which I thought, at first blush, look'd like a breach of trust: but then again when I consider'd the equity of the thing, that I did it merely to enable myself to attain their preservation, and which otherwise I could not have done, I found I could absolve myself from any guilt of that kind. Whatever I suffer'd in this disappointment, the cook lost not all his fees;

the head and neck remained for him on the tree.

Being thus over-reach'd by the wolf, it was time to return to my cookery, in order to my sally out of the island; for I had little confidence in the notice frequently brought me of more and more *Indians* seen on the other side, since my own eyes could never bear witness of their being there.

The next morning, being the ninth or tenth of our being there, I fell to work afresh, hoping to be ready to begin my journey that day; and being very busy, intelligence was brought, that a canoe was seen to lie on the broken ground to the south of our island, which was not discovered till now, since our being there: but this I thought might be a mistake cast in the same mould of many others that had deceived those discoverers, who fancy'd all things real according to their own wishes. But when it was told me, That *Indians* had been at the poor women's cabin in the night, and had given them shell-fish to eat, that was a demonstration of reality beyond all suspicion. I went immediately to be inform'd from themselves, and they both avowed it for truth, shewing the shells (the like whereof I ne'er had seen) and this I took for proof of what they said.

The further account these women gave of the *Indians*, was, that they pointed to the south-east with their hands, which they knew not how to interpret, but did imagine by their several gestures, they would be with them again to-morrow. Their pointing to the south-east was like to be the time they would come, meaning nine o'clock to be their hour, where the sun will be at that time. Had the women understood their language, they could not have learned the time of the day by any other computation than pointing at the sun. It is all the clock they have for the day, as the coming and going of the *Cabunks* (the geese) is their almanack or prognostick for the winter and summer seasons.

This news gave us all new life, almost working miracles amongst us, by making those who desponded, and totally yielded themselves up to the weight of despair, and lay down with an intent never more to rise again, to take up their beds and walk. This friendly charitable visit of the *Indians* did also put a stop to my preparations to seek them, who had so humanely prevented me, by their seeking ways to preserve and save our lives.

Instead of those preparations for my march which had cost me so much pains, I pass'd

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I passed my time now in contriving the fittest posture our present condition would allow us to put on when these angels of light should appear again with the glad tidings of our relief; and the result was, that every able man should have his gun lying by his side, laden with shot, and as fit for use as possible, but not to be handled unless the *Indians* came to us like enemies (which was very unlikely, the premises considered) and then to sell our lives at as dear a rate as we could; but if they came in an amicable posture, then would we meet them unarm'd, cheerfully, which the *Indians* like, and hate to see a melancholy face.

In these joyful hopes of unexpected deliverance by these *Indians*, did we pass the interval of their absence. Every eye look'd sharply out when the sun was at south-east, to peep thro' the avenues of the wood to discover the approaches of our new friends. When the sun came to the south we thought our selves forgotten by them, and began to doubt the worst, as losing gamblers, at play for their last estate, suspect some stabcast to defeat the hopes of the fairest game. We feared some miscarriage, either from their inconstancy by change of their mind, or that some unlook'd-for misfortune that our evil fates reserved for us, had interposed for our ruin.

Scouts were sent out to the right and left hands, without discovery of any body all the forenoon: and then, considering our case admitted no delay, I began to resume my former resolution of swimming to them that would not come to us. But how wholesome soever this counsel might seem in itself, it was most difficult to be put in practice, in regard of the cold time.

The northerly wind that in these climates does blow very cold in the heat of summer, does much more dis Temper the air in the winter season (as our poor comrades felt that *Sunday* night to their cost) and did send to cold a gale upon the surface of the water in the creek I was to pass, that, in the general opinion of all the concern'd, it was not a thing to be attempted; and that if I did, I must surely perish in the act. I was easily persuaded to forbear an action so dangerous, and the rather, because I verily believed the *Indians* would bring us off, if our patience would hold out.

About the hours of two or three o'clock it pleased God to change the face of our condition for the best; for whilst I was busy at the fire in preparations to wait on them, the *Indians*, who had placed themselves behind a very great

tree, discovered their faces with most cheerful smiles, without any kind of arms, or appearance of evil design; the whole number of them (perhaps twenty or thirty in all) consisting of men, women and children; all that could speak accosting us with joyful countenances, shaking hands with every one they met. The words *Ny Top*, often repeated by them, made us believe they bore a friendly signification, as they were soon interpreted to signify my friend.

After many salutations and *Ny Tops* interchang'd, the night approaching, we fell to parley with each other; but perform'd it in signs more confounded and unintelligible than any other conversation I ever met withal; as hard to be interpreted as if they had express'd their thoughts in the *Hebrew* or *Chaldean* tongues.

They did me the honour to make all applications to me, as being of largest dimensions, and equip'd in a camlet coat glittering with galoon lace of gold and silver, it being generally true, that where knowledge informs not, the habit qualifies.

The ears of *Indian* corn they gave us for present sustenance, needed no other interpreter to let them know how much more acceptable it was to us than the sight of dead and living corpses, which raised great compassion in them, especially in the women, who are observed to be of a soft tender nature.

One of them made me a present of the leg of a swan, which I eat as privately as it was given me, and thought it so much the more excellent, by how much it was larger than the greatest limb of any fowl I ever saw.

The *Indians* stayed with us about two hours, and parted not without a new appointment to see us again the next day: and the hour we were to expect them by their pointing to the sun, was to be at two o'clock in the afternoon. I made the chief of them presents of ribbon and other slight trade, which they lov'd, designing, by mutual endearment, to let them see, it would gratify their interest as well as their charity, to treat us well. *Ha-na Haw* was their parting word, which is farewell, pointing again at the place where the sun would be at our next meeting. We took leave in their own words *Ila-na Haw*.

The going away of the *Indians*, and leaving us behind, was a separation hard to be born by our hungry company, who nevertheless had received a competent quantity of corn and bread to keep us till they returned to do better things for our relief.

NORWOOD. relief; we did not fail to give glory to God for our approaching deliverance, and the joy we conceiv'd in our minds in the sense of so great a mercy, kept us awake all the night, and was a cordial to the sick and weak to recover their health and strength.

The delay of the *Indians* coming next day, beyond their set time, we thought an age of tedious years: At two o'clock we had no news of them, but by attending their own time with a little patience, we might see a considerable number of them, men, women, and children, all about our huts, with recruits of bread and corn to stop every mouth. Many of them desir'd beads and little truck they use to deal in, as exchange for what they gave us; and we as freely gave them what we had brought on shore; but to such of us as gave them nothing, the *Indians* failed not however to give them bread for nothing.

One old man of their company, who seem'd, by the preference they gave him, to be the most considerable of the party, apply'd himself to me by gestures and signs, to learn something (if possible) of our country, and occasion of the sad posture he saw us in, to the end that he might inform his master, the king of *Kickotank*, (on whose territories we stood) and dispose him to succour us, as we had need.

I made return to him in many vain words, and in as many insignificant signs as himself had made to me, and neither of us one jot the wiser. The several nonplus's we both were at in striving to be better understood, afforded to little of edification to either party, that our time was almost spent in vain. It came at last into my head, that I had long since read Mr. *Smith's* travels thro' those parts of *America*, and that the word *Verowance* (a word frequently pronounced by the old man) was in *English* the king. That word, spoken by me, with strong emphasis, together with the motions of my body, speaking my desire of going to him, was very pleasing to the old man, who thereupon embrac'd me with more than common kindness, and by all demonstrations of satisfaction, did shew that he understood my meaning. This one word was all the *Indian* I could speak, which (like a little armour well plac'd) contributed to the saving of our lives.

In order to what was next to be done, he took me by the hand and led me to the sea side, where I embark'd with himself and one more *Indian* in a canoe, that had brought him there, which the third man rowed over to that broken ground, where, not long before, we made discovery of a canoe newly laid there, and (as they told us) was lodg'd there on purpose to be

ready for our transport, at such time as they thought fit to fetch us off; and the reason of their taking me with them was to help launch this weighty embarkation, which was very heavy for its proportion, as being made of the body of an oak or pine, some twenty-two foot in length, hollowed like a pig-trough, which is the true description of a canoe. The manner of its being put into motion is very particular; the labourers with long booms place their feet on the starboard and larboard sides of the boat, and with this fickle footing do they heave it forward.

I cannot omit a passage of one major *Stephens*, who had been an officer in the late civil war, under Sir *William Waller*, and was now one of our fellow-sufferers. He could not be persuaded by any means to give his vote for prosecuting the way we were in for our relief, but differ'd as much in judgment with us, in this our design of going to the king of this country, as he had done in *England*, by engaging against his natural sovereign; he cry'd out these rogues would draw us into their power, and take away our lives, advising, rather than to put our trust in this king, we should put ourselves into one of these canoes, and taking advantage of the calm time, we should try to get the north cape.

His fears and objections were so unreasonable, that they were not worth an answer, and his project of going thus by sea was so ridiculous, that it did exceed all chimera's of knight-errantry, and his apprehending the king would ensnare us, we all esteem'd vain, as nothing could be more childish: We had been in the king's power (though we knew it not) ever since we set foot on that ground, so that had his mind been that way bent, he need use no other stratagem to end our lives, than to have forbore the sending us relief; every one dissent'd to the main project, and I did unfeignedly profess, for my own part, that I would much rather expose my life to the honour of a king (tho' never to mean) than to the billows of the sea, in such a bottom; which would be to tempt God to destroy us, and punish our presumption by his justice, at the same time that he was saving us by a miracle of his mercy.

I should not have remembered this passage of major *Stephens*, had he only shew'd his antipathy in this single instance, but because he repeated the rancor of his mind, in two other very small occasions, which will follow, 'tis just that the malignity of so ill an humour should suffer some reprimand.

The canoes being fitted to take us in and waft us to the main, I made a fair muster of the remnant we had to carry off, and found we wanted six of the number we brought

brought two were women the first that be came our company In to an a brace the room, our, gave to to At the in a happy did, w and en led one were la pipkins cutes as body h and fa obligat he had one int platform and dec support spect an great tr at his ha power to Our l of this p cumstan dernefs ought to all of us to a daily mighty's this man of our a look'd u stians, w far from by shipw do fall i with all i unhappy flicted, f proper p the sea cast upon etors; an out of th and to pr the bette they get i edly call cred nam Vol.

brought on shore (*viz.*) four men and two women: five of those six we knew were dead, but missing one of our living women, we made the *Indians* understand the same, who as readily made us know that she was in their thoughts, and should be cared for as soon as we were settled in our quarters.

In passing the creek that was to lead us to an honest fisherman's house, we entered a branch of it to the southward, that was the road-way to it. The tide was going out, and the water very shoal, which gave occasion to any one that had a knife, to treat himself with oysters all the way. At the head of that branch we were able in a short time to discover that heaven of happiness where our most courteous host did, with a cheerful countenance, receive and entertain us. Several fires were kindled out of hand, our arms and powder were laid up in safety, and divers earthen pipkins were put to boil with such varieties as the season would afford. Every body had something or other to defend and save them from the cold; and my obligation to him, by a peculiar care that he had of me, exceeded all the rest. I had one intire side of the fire, with a large platform to repose on, to myself; furs and deer skins to cover my body, and support my head, with a priority of respect and friendly usage, which, to my great trouble, I was not able to deserve at his hands, by any requital then in my power to return.

Our kind entertainment in the house of this poor fisherman, had so many circumstances of hearty compassion and tenderness in every part of it, that as it ought to be a perpetual motive to engage all of us who enjoyed the benefit of it, to a daily acknowledgement of the Almighty's goodness for conducting us in this manner by his immediate hand, out of our afflictions, so may it ever be look'd upon as a just reproach to christians, who, on all our sea-coasts, are so far from affording succour to those who, by shipwreck and misfortunes of the sea, do fall into their power, that they treat with all inhuman savage barbarity, those unhappy souls whom God hath thus afflicted, seizing on their goods as their proper perquisites, which the waves of the sea (by divine providence) would cast upon the shore for the true proprietors; and many times dispatching them out of the world to silence complaints, and to prevent all after-reckonings. And the better to intitle themselves to what they get in this way of rapine, they wickedly call such devilish acquies by the sacred name of God's good, prophaning

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and blaspheming at the same time that holy name, as they violate all the laws of hospitality and human society: whereas, on the contrary, our charitable host, influenced only by natural law, without the least shew of coveting any thing we had, or prospect of requital in the future, did not only treat in this manner our persons, but did also, with as much honesty, secure for us our small stores of guns, powder, &c. as if he had read and understood the duty of the gospel, or had given his only child as a hostage to secure his dealing justly with us; so that I can never sufficiently applaud the humanity of this *Indian*, nor express the high contentment that I enjoyed in this poor man's cottage, which was made of nothing but mat and reeds, and bark of trees fix'd to poles. It had a loveliness and symmetry in the air of it, so pleasing to the eye, and refreshing to the mind, that neither the splendor of the *Escurial*, nor the glorious appearance of *Verfailles* were able to stand in competition with it. We had a boiled swan for supper, which gave plentiful repasts to all our upper mefs.

Our bodies thus refresh'd with meat and sleep, comforted with fires, and secured from all the changes and inclemencies of that sharp piercing cold season, we thought the morning (tho' clad in sunshine) did come too fast upon us. Breakfast was liberally provided and set before us, our arms faithfully delivered up to my order for carriage; and thus in readiness to set forward, we put our selves in a posture to proceed to the place where the king resided. The woman left behind at the island, had been well look'd to, and was now brought off to the care of her comrade that came with us; neither of them in a condition to take a journey, but they were carefully attended and nourished in this poor man's house, till such time as boats came to fetch them to *Virginia*, where they did soon arrive in perfect health, and lived (one or both of them) to be well married, and to bear children, and to subsist in as plentiful a condition as they could wish.

In beginning our journey thro' the woods, we had not advanced half a mile till we heard a great noise of mens voices, directed to meet and stop our further passage. These were several *Indians* sent by the king to order us back to our quarters. Major *Stephens* (not cured of his jealous humour by the experience of what he felt the night before) took this alarm in a very bad sense, and as much different from the rest of the company as in his former fit. He was again deluded with a strong fancy, that these violent motions

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Norwood. in the *Indians* who approach'd us, were the effect of some sudden change in their counsels to our detriment, and that nothing less than our perdition could be the consequence. Whereof, which he feared would immediately be put in practice by the clamorous men that made such haste to meet us, and (as he would apprehend) to kill and destroy us.

This passion of major *Stephens*, cast in the same mould with that other he discovered in the island, had not (as we all thought and told him) whereon to raise the least foundation of terror to affright a child; for besides the earnest we had received of their good intentions the night before, these men who came so fast upon us, were all unarm'd; nor was it likely, that king would now possibly imbrow his hands in our blood, and provoke he knew not how powerful a nation to destroy him, after such kind caresses, and voluntary expressions of a temper very contrary to such cruelty. In fine, we saw no cause in all the carriage of the *Indians* on which I could ground any fear, and therefore I long'd with all impatience to see this king, and to enjoy the plenty of his table, as we quickly did.

When these *Indians* came up to us, this doubt was soon cleared. The good-natur'd king being inform'd of our bodily weakness, and inability to walk thro' the woods to his house, on foot (which might be about four miles distant from our setting out) had a real tenderness for us, and sent canoes to carry us to the place nearest his house, by the favour of another branch of the same creek; and to the end we might take no vain steps (as we were going to do) and exhaust our strength to no purpose, these *Indians* made this noise to stop us.

We entered the canoes that were mann'd, and lay ready to receive us. We had a pleasant passage in the shallow water, eat oysters all the way: for altho' the breakfast we had newly made, might well excuse a longer abstinence than we were like to be put to, our arrear to our stomachs was so great, that all we swallowed was soon concocted, and our appetite still fresh and craving more.

Having pass'd this new course for some three *English* miles in another branch of the creek, our landing place was contriv'd to be near the house of the queen then in waiting. She was a very plain lady to see to, not young, nor yet ill-favour'd. Her complexion was of a sad white: but the measures of beauty in those parts where they are exposed to the scorching sun from their infancy, are not taken

Queen of
the country
describ'd.

from red and white, but from colours that will better lie upon their tawny skins, as hereafter will be seen.

The beauty of this queen's mind (which is more permanent than that of colour) was conspicuous in her charity and generosity to us poor starved weather-beaten creatures, who were the object of it. A mat was spread without the house, upon the ground, furnish'd with *Pone*, *Homini*, oysters, and other things. The queen made us sit down and eat, with gestures that shewed more of courtesy than majesty, but did speak as hearty welcome as could in silence be expected: and these were the graces that, in our opinion, transcended all other beauties in the world, and did abundantly supply all defects of outward appearance in the person and garb of the queen. The southerly wind made the season tolerable; but that lasted but little, the north-west gale coming violently on us again.

When this collation of the queen was at an end, we took leave of her majesty with all the shews of gratitude that silence knew how to utter. We were now within half an hour's walk of the king's mansion, which we soon discovered by the smoke, and saw it was made of the same stuff with the other houses from which we had newly parted, namely, of mat and reed. Locust posts sunk in the ground at corners and partitions, was the strength of the whole fabrick. The roof was tied fast to the body with a sort of strong rushes that grow there, which supply'd the place of nails and pins, mortises and tenants.

The breadth of this palace was about eighteen or twenty foot, the length about twenty yards. The only furniture was several platforms for lodging, each about two yards long and more, plac'd on both sides of the house, distant from each other about five foot; the space in the middle was the chimney, which had a hole in the roof over it, to receive as much of the smoke as would naturally repair to it; the rest we shared amongst us, which was the greatest part; and the sitters divided to each side, as our soldiers do in their *corps de garde*.

Fourteen great fires, thus situated, were burning all at once. The king's apartment had a distinction from the rest; it was twice as long, and the bank he sat on was adorn'd with deer skins finely dress'd, and the best furs of otter and beaver that the country did produce.

The fire assign'd to us was suitable to our number, to which we were conducted, without intermixture of any *Indian* but such as came to do us offices of friendship.

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ship. There we were permitted to take our rest until the king pleased to enter into communication with us. Previous to which he sent his daughter, a well-favour'd young girl of about ten or twelve years old, with a great wooden bowl full of homini (which is the corn of that country, beat and boiled to mash). She did in a most obliging manner give me the first taste of it, which I would have handed to my next neighbour after I had eaten, but the young princefs interposed her hand, and taking the bowl out of mine, delivered it to the same party I aimed to give it, and so to all the rest in order. Instead of a spoon there was a well-shap'd muscle-shell that accompanied the bowl.

The linen of that country grows ready made on the branches of oak trees (or pine) the *English* call it *moss*. It is like the threads of unwhited cotton yarn unravelled, and hangs in parcels on the lower boughs, divine providence having so ordered it for the conveniency and sustenance of the deer, which is all the food they can get in times of snow. It is very soft, sweet and cleanly, and fit for the purpose of wiping clean the hands, and doing the duty of napkins.

About three hours after this meal was ended, the king sent to have me come to him. He called me *Ny a Mutt*, which is to say, My brother, and compelled me to sit down on the same bank with himself, which I had reason to look upon as a mighty favour. After I had sat there about half an hour, and had taken notice of many earnest discourses and repartees betwixt the king and his *crotemen* (so the *Indians* call the king's council) I could plainly discover, that the debate they held was concerning our adventure and coming there. To make it more clear, the king address'd himself to me with many gestures of his body, his arms display'd in various postures, to explain what he had in his mind to utter for my better understanding. By all which motions I was not edify'd in the least, nor could imagine what return to make by voice or sign, to satisfy the king's demands in any thing that related to the present straits of our condition. In fine, I admir'd their patient sufferance of my dulness to comprehend what they meant, and shew'd myself to be troubled at it; which being perceiv'd by the king, he turn'd all into mirth and jollity, and never left till he made me laugh with him, tho' I knew not why.

I took that occasion to present the king with a sword and long shoulder-belt, which he received very kindly; and to

witness his gracious acceptance, he threw off his *Macb coat* (or upper covering of skin) stood upright on his bank, and with my aid, did accoutre his naked body with his new harness, which had no other apparel to adorn it, besides a few skins about his loyns to cover his nakedness. In this dres he seem'd to be much delighted; but to me he appear'd a figure of such extraordinary shape, with sword and belt to set it off, that he needed now no other art to stir me up to laughter and mirth, than the sight of his own proper person.

Having made this short acquaintance with the king, I took leave, and returned to my comrades. In passing the spaces betwixt fire and fire, one space amongst the rest was blinded with a traverse of mat; and by the noise I heard from thence, like the beating of hemp, I took it to be some kind of elaboratory. To satisfy a curiosity I had to be more particularly inform'd, I edg'd close to the mat; and, by standing on tiptoe for a full discovery, I saw a light that gave me no small trouble. The same specifical queen (whose courtely for our kind usage the other day, can never be enough applauded) was now employed in the hard servile labour of beating corn for the king's dinner, which raised the noise that made me thus inquisitive. I wish'd myself in her place for her ease: but the queens of that country do esteem it a privilege to serve their husbands in all kind of cookery, which they would be as loth to lose, as any christian queen would be to take it from them.

Several *Indians* of the first rank followed me to our quarters, and used their best endeavours to sift something from us that might give them light into knowing what we were. They fought many ways to make their thoughts intelligible to us, but still we parted without knowing what to fix upon, or how to steer our course in advance of our way to *Virginia*.

In this doubtful condition we thought it reasonable to fall upon a speedy resolution what was next to be done on our parts, in order to the accomplishment of our voyage by land, which we hop'd (by the divine aid) we might be able to effect after a little more refreshment by the plenty of victuals allowed us by the king, who was no less indulgent and careful to feed and care for us, than if we had been his children.

Towards morning we were treated with a new regale brought to us by the same fair hand again. It was a sort of spoon-meat, in colour and taste not unlike to almond-milk temper'd and mix'd with

Nonwood with boiled rice. The ground fill was *Indian* corn boiled to a pap, which they call *Homin*, but the ingredient which performed the milky part, was nothing but dry skickery nuts, beaten shells and all to powder, and they are like our wal-nuts, but thicker shell'd, and the kernel sweeter; but being beaten in a mortar, and put into a tray, hollow'd in the middle to make place for fair water, no sooner is the water poured into the powder, but it rises again white and creamish; and after a little ferment it does partake so much of the delicate taste of the kernel of that nut, that it becomes a rarity to a miracle.

Major *Morrison*, who had been almost at death's door, found himself abundantly refreshed and comforted with this delicacy; he wished the bowl had been a fathom deep, and would say, when his stomach called on him for fresh supplies, that if this prince's royal would give him his fill of that food, he should soon recover his strength.

Our bodies growing vigorous with this plenty, we took new courage, and resolv'd (as many as were able) to attempt the finding out of *Virginia*. We guess'd the distance could not be great, and that it bore from us S. by W. to S. W. Our ignorance of the latitude we were in, was some discouragement to us; but we were confident, from what the seamen discours'd, we were to the southward of the *Menados*, then a *Dutch* plantation, now *New York*: Fair weather and full stomachs made us willing to be gone. To that end we laid out for a quantity of pone; and for our surer conduct we resolv'd to procure an *Indian* to be our pilot through the wilderness, for we were to expect many remora's in our way, by swamps and creeks, with which all those sea-coasts do abound.

The king remarking our more than ordinary care to procure more bread than amounted to our usual expence, gathered thence our design to leave him, and shift for ourselves. To prevent the rashness and folly of such attempt, he made use of all his silent rhetoric to put us out of conceit of such design, and made us understand the peril and difficulty of it by many obstacles we must meet with. He shew'd us the danger we should expose ourselves unto, by rain and cold, swamps and darkness, unless we were conducted by other skill than we could pretend to: He pointed to his fires and flocks of corn, of which he had enough, and made it legible to us in his countenance, that we were welcome to it. All the signs the king made upon this occasion, we were content to understand in the best sense; and taking for

granted our sojourning there was renewed to another day, we retired to our quarters.

About midnight following, the king sent to invite me to his fire. He placed me near him as before, and in the first place shewing me quarters of a lean doe, new brought in. He gave me a knife to cut what part of it I pleas'd, and then pointing to the fire, I interr'd, I was left to my own discretion for the dressing of it. I could not readily tell how to shew my skill in the cookery of it, with no better ingredients then appear'd in sight; and so did no more but cut a collop and cast it on the coals. His majesty laugh'd at my ignorance, and to instruct me better, he broach'd the collop on a long scower, thrust the sharp end into the ground (for there was no hearth but what nature made) and turning sometimes one side, sometimes the other, to the fire, it became fit in short time to be served up, had there been a dining-room of state such as that excellent king deserved.

I made tender of it first to the king, and then to his nobles, but all refused, and left all to me, who gave God and the king thanks for that great meal. The rest of the doe was cut in pieces, stewed in a pipkin, and then put into my hands to dispose of amongst my company.

As soon as I had dispatch'd this midnight venison, I sent the rest to my company. The king was greatly desirous to make us comprehend, by our common dialect of signs and motions, the ingenious stratagem by which they use to take their deer in the winter season, especially when the surface of the earth is cover'd with snow. He shew'd me in the first place a small leather thong, in which (said he) any kind of deer should be invited to hamper himself and lie fast ty'd on his back, until the engineer (or some body else for him) should take quiet possession of him. I could not conceive the particular structure of this machine, so as to direct the making of it elsewhere; but thus much in the general I did understand; they would fasten a pine green branch at the end of a pole (such as hops grow upon) which should lie athwart an oak, like the pole of a turner's lath, and the green hanging dingle-dangle at the pole end, fastened by a string; it should be set at a height for a deer to reach, but not without mounting and resting on his hinder legs, that so in pulling the branch, as at a trigger, the machine discharging, his heels are struck up to fly in the air, and there he remains on his back so straitly hamper'd, that the least child may approach to touch and take him.

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Before I parted, the king attack'd me again, with reiterated attempts to be understood, and I thought by these three or four days conversation, I had the air of his expression much more clear and intelligible than at first. His chief drift for the first essay seem'd to be a desire to know which way we were bound, whether north or south; to which I pointed to the south. This gave him much satisfaction, and thereupon steps in the little grotto before described, who by the motion of his hand seem'd to crave my regard to what he was going about. He took up a stick, with which he made divers circles by the fire-side, and then holding up his finger to procure my attention, he gave to every hole a name; and it was not hard to conceive that the several holes were to supply the place of a sea-chart, shewing the situation of all the most noted *Indian* territories that lay to the southward of *Kichotank*.

That circle that was most southerly, he call'd *Acbomack*, which, tho' he pronounc'd with a different accent from us, I laid hold on that word with all demonstrations of satisfaction I could express, giving them to understand, that was the place to which I had a desire to be conducted.

The poor king was in a strange transport of joy to see me receive satisfaction, and did forthwith cause a lusty young man to be call'd to him, to whom, by the earnestness of his motions, he seem'd to give ample instructions to do something for our service, but what it was we were not yet able to resolve. In two or three days time, seeing no effect of what he had so seriously said, we began again to despond, and did therefore relume our former thoughts of putting ourselves in posture to be gone; but the king seeing us thus ready at every turn to leave him, shew'd in his looks a more than ordinary resentment; still describing (as he could) the care he had taken for us, and impossibility of accomplishing our ends by ourselves, and that we should surely faint in the way and die without help, if we would not be ruled by him.

He shew'd me again his stores of corn, and made such reiterated signs, by the cheerfulness of his countenance, that we should not want, whilst he had such a plenty, as made us lay aside all thoughts of stirring till he said the word. But as oft as he look'd or pointed to the coast of *Acbomack*, he would shake his head, with abundance of grimaces, in dislike of our design to go that way till he saw it good we should do so. I was abundantly convinced of our folly in the resolution we were ready to take of going away without better information of the distance from *Acbomack*, and way that led to it; and

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having so frank a welcome where we were, we resolv'd to stay till the king should approve of our departure, which he was not able to determine till the messenger came back, that he had sent to *Acbomack*, who, it now seem'd more plainly, was dispatch'd upon my owning that place to be our home, tho' we knew it not from any cause we could rely upon, before we saw the effect.

While we liv'd in this suspense, the king had a great mind to see our fire-arms, and to be acquainted with the use and nature of them. That which best did please his eye I presented to him, and shew'd him how to load and discharge it. He was very shy at first essay, fearing it might hurt him, but I made him stand upon his lodging place, and putting him in a posture to give fire, he presented the mouth of his gun to the chimney hole, and so let fly. The combustible nature of the king's palace not well consider'd, the fabrick was endangered by the king's own hand, for the flashing of the powder having taken hold of the roof at the smoke-hole, all was in a flame; but a nimble lad or two ran up to quench it, and did soon extinguish it without considerable damage to the building, which was of mat and boughs of oak as aforesaid.

The king's eldest son, of about eighteen years of age, was hugely enamour'd with our guns, and look'd so wistfully on me, when he saw what wonders they would do, that I could not forbear presenting him with a birding-piece. Some of our company, who knew that by the laws of *Virginia*, it was criminal to furnish the *Indians* with fire-arms, gave me caution in this case, but I resolv'd, for once, to borrow a point of that law; for tho' it might be of excellent use in the general, yet as our condition was, I esteem'd it a much greater crime to deny those *Indians* anything that was in our power, than the penalty of that law could amount to.

Father and son abundantly gratify'd in this manner, the king thought himself largely requited for the cost we put him to in our entertainment. I taught his son to shoot at fowls, to charge his gun and clean it, insomuch that in a few minutes, he went among the flocks of geese, and firing at random he did execution on one of them to his great joy, and returned to his father with the game in his hand, with such celebrity, as if he had borrowed wings of the wind.

About three o'clock this afternoon, the king was pleas'd in great condescension to honour me with a visit, a favour which I may (without vanity) assume to myself, and my better habit, from the many particular

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particular applications that he made to me, exclusive of the rest of the company. He thought I was too melancholy, (for the *Indians*, as has been observ'd, are great enemies to that temper) and shew'd me by his own cheerful looks, what humour he would have put me on; he would not have me in the least apprehensive of wanting any thing his country afforded, as his mien and gesture witness'd; and for the higher proof of his reality, he found me out a divertissement, that was very extraordinary. He came at this time attended by his young daughter, who had done us the good offices before-mention'd, and having first by kind words and pleasant gestures given us renewed assurance of hearty welcome, he singled me out, and pointed with his hand to a way he would have me take, but whither, or to what end, I was at liberty to guess; upon that he produced his little daughter for my conductrix to the place to which I should go, and shew'd his desire that I should follow her where-ever she should lead me.

Major *Stephens*, not yet enough convinc'd of the *Indians* fidelity, would have discouraged me from leaving the company in that manner, unreasonably fancying that this was a contrivance in the king to take away my life in a private way; but this I thought did so much out-strip all his other senseless jealousies, that after I had acknowledged the obligation I had to his care of my person, his needless caution had no other effect on me than to turn it into ridicule. These inordinate fears of this major in three foregoing instances, might (I confess) have been very well omitted, as not worthy the mention, and so they should have been, had his humour and constitution in prosperous times been any way suitable to this wary temper; but because his habits on shore were scandalously vicious, his mouth always belching oaths, and his tongue proving him the vainest hector I had seen, I thought it was pity to lose such a strong confirmation of that known truth, (*viz.*) That true innate courage does seldom reside in the heart of a quarrelling and talking hector.

The weather (as I have said) was excessive cold, with frost, and the winds blowing very fresh upon my face, it almost stoppt my breath. The late condition I had been in, under a roof, with great fires, and much smoke, did conduce to make me the more sensible of the cold air: but in less than half an hour that pain was over; we were now in sight of the house whereto we were bound, and the lady of the place was ready to receive us, (who proved to be the mother of my conductrix) and to shew me my apartment in the mid-

dle of her house, which had the same accommodation to sit and rest upon, as before has been described in other instances.

The lusty roasting fire, prepared to warm me, would have been noble entertainment of itself, but attended (as it was quickly) with good food for the belly, made it to be that compleat good cheer, I only aimed at; a wild turkey boiled, with oysters, was preparing for my supper, which, when it was ready, was served up in the same pot that boiled it. It was a very flavoury mess, stew'd with muscles, and I believe would have pass'd for a delicacy at any great table in *England*, by palates more competent to make a judgment than mine, which was now more gratify'd with the quantity than the quality of what was before me.

This queen was also of the same mould of her majesty whom we first met at our landing place, somewhat antient (in proportion to the king's age) but so gentle and compassionate, as did very bountifully requite all defects of nature; she pass'd some hours at my fire, and was very desirous to know the occasion that brought us there (as her motion and the emphasis of her words did shew) but I had small hopes to satisfy her curiosity therein, after so many vain attempts to inform the king in that matter. In fine, I grew sleepy, and about nine o'clock every one retired to their quarters, separated from each other by traverses of mat, which (besides their proper virtue) kept the ladies from any immodest attempts, as secure as if they had been bars of iron.

As soon as the day peep'd in, I went out and felt the same cold as yesterday, with the same wind, N. W. I was not forward to quit a warm quarter, and a frank entertainment, but my young governess, who had her father's orders for direction, knew better than myself what I was to do: she put herself in a posture to lead the way back from whence we came, after a very good repast of stew'd muscles, together with a very hearty welcome plainly appearing in the queen's looks.

My nimble pilot led me away with great swiftness, and it was necessary so to do; the weather still continuing in that violent sharpness, nothing but a violent motion could make our limbs useful. No sooner had I set my foot in the king's house to visit my comrades, but a wonderful surprise appeared to me in the change of every countenance, and as every face did plainly speak a general satisfaction, so did they with one voice explain the cause thereof, in telling me the messengers of our delivery were arriv'd, and now with the king.

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I hastened to see those angels, and addressing myself to one of them in *English* habit, ask'd him the occasion of his coming there? He told me his business was to trade for furs, and no more; but as soon as I had told him my name, and the accidents of our being there, he acknowledg'd he came under the guidance of the *Kickotank Indian* (which I imagin'd, but was not sure the king had sent) in quest of me and those that were left on shore, sent by the governor's order of *Virginia* to enquire after us, but knew not where to find us till that *Indian* came to his house; he gave me a large account of the ship's arrival, and the many dangers and difficulties she encountered before she could come into *James river*, where she ran ashore, resolving there to lay her bones. His name was *Jenkin Price*, he had brought an *Indian* of his neighbourhood with him that was very well acquainted in those parts, for our conduct back to *Acbomack*, which *Indian* was called *Jack*.

The king was very glad of this happy success to us, and was impatient to learn something more of our history than hitherto he had been able to extract from signs and grimaces. *Jenkin Price*, with his broken *Indian*, could make a shift to instruct *Jack* to say any thing he pleased, and *Jack* was the more capable to understand his meaning by some sprinklings of *English*, that he had learnt at our plantations. Betwixt them both they were able to satisfy the king in what he pleased to know. *Jack* told them of himself what a mighty nation we were in that country, and gave them caution not to imbezzele any goods we had brought with us, for fear of an after-reckoning. I wondered, upon this serious discourse he had with the king, to see guns and stockings, and whatever trisles we had given, offer'd to be return'd, and being told the reason of it by *Jenkin Price*, I was very much ashamed of *Jack's* too great zeal in our service, which, tho' it did proceed from a principle of honesty, and good morality in him, we were to consider that our dearest lives, and all we could enjoy in this world, was (next to divine providence) owing to the virtue and charity of this king, and therefore not only what they had in possession, but whatever else he should desire that was in my power, would be too mean an acknowledgment for so high obligations. I took care to let them know that I had no hand in the menace by which *Jack* brought them to refund what they had got of us; the right understanding whereof increased our good intelligence, and became a new endearment of affection betwixt us.

By better acquaintance with these our deliverers, we learn'd that we were about fifty *English* miles from *Virginia*: That part of it where *Jenkin* did govern, was call'd *Littleton's Plantation*, and was the first *English* ground we did expect to see. He gave me great encouragement to endure the length of the way, by assuring me I should not find either stone or shrub to hurt my feet thorow my thin-soled boots, for the whole colony had neither stone nor underwood; and having thus satisfy'd my curiosity in the knowledge of what *Jenkin Price* could communicate, we deferred no longer to resolve how and when to begin our journey to *Acbomack*.

The *Indian* he brought with him (who afterwards lived and died my servant) was very expert, and a most incomparable guide in the woods we were to pass, being a native of those parts, so that he was as our sheet-anchor in this our peregrination. The king was loth to let us go till the weather was better-temper'd for our bodies; but when he saw we were fully resolved, and had pitch'd upon the next morning to begin our journey, he found himself much defeated in a purpose he had taken to call together all the flower of his kingdom to entertain us with a dance, to the end that nothing might be omitted on his part for our divertissement, as well as our nourishment, which his small territory could produce. Most of our company would gladly have deferred our march a day longer, to see this masquerade, but I was wholly bent for *Acbomack*, to which place I was to dance almost on my bare feet, the thoughts of which took off the edge I might otherwise have had to novelties of that kind.

When the good old king saw we were fully determined to be gone the next day, he desired as a pledge of my affection to him, that I would give him my camblet coat, which he vowed to wear whilst he lived for my sake; I took hands to shew my willingness to please him in that or in any other thing he would command, and was the more willing to do myself the honour of compliance in this particular, because he was the first king I could call to mind that had ever shew'd any inclinations to wear my old cloaths.

To the young princess, that had so signally obliged me, I presented a piece of two-penny scarlet ribbon, and a *French* tweezer, that I had in my pocket, which made her skip for joy, and to shew how little she fancy'd our way of carrying them concealed, she retired apart for some time, and taking out every individual piece of which it was furnish'd, she tied a snip of ribbon to each, and so came back with scissors,

Norwood scissars, knives and bodkins hanging at her ears, neck and hair. The case itself was not excus'd, but bore a part in this new dress: and to the end we might not part without leaving deep impressions of her beauty in our minds, she had prepar'd on her forefingers, a lick of paint on each, the colours (to my best remembrance) green and yellow, which at one motion she discharg'd on her face, beginning upon her temples, and continuing it in an oval line downwards as far as it would hold out. I could have wish'd this young prince's would have contented herself with what nature had done for her, without this addition of paint (which, I thought, made her more fullsome than handsome), but I had reason to imagine the royal family were only to use this ornament exclusive of all others, for that I saw none other of her sex so set off; and this conceit made it turn again, and appear lovely, as all things should do that are honour'd with the royal stamp.

I was not furnish'd with any thing upon the place, fit to make a return to the two queens for the great charity they used to feed and warm me; but when I came into a place where I could be supply'd, I was not wanting that way, according to my power.

Early next morning we put our selves in posture to be gone, (*etc.*) major *Stephens*, myself, and three or four more, whose names are worn out of my mind. Major *Morrison* was so far recovered as to be heart-whole, but he wanted strength to go thro' to great a labour as this was like to prove. We left him with some others to be brought in boats that the governor had order'd for their accommodation; and with them the two weak women, who were much recover'd by the good care and nourishment they receiv'd in the poor fisherman's house.

Breakfast being done, and our pilot *Jack* ready to set out, we took a solemn leave of the good king. He inclos'd me in his arms with kind embraces, not without expressions of sorrow to part, beyond the common rate of new acquaintance. I made *Jack* pump up his best compliments, which at present was all I was capable to return to the king's kindness; and so, after many *Hana baes*, we parted.

Their departure.

We were not gone far till the fatigue and tediousness of the journey discover'd itself in the many creeks we were forc'd to head, and swamps to pass (like *Irisb* bogs) which made the way at least double to what it would have amounted to in a strait line: and it was our wonder to see our guide *Jack* lead on the way with the same confidence of going right, as if

he had had a *London* road to keep him from straying. Howbeit he would many times stand still and look about for landmarks; and when on one hand and the other his marks bore right for his direction, he would shew himself greatly satisfied. As to the purpose, an old deform'd tree that lay north-west, opposite to a small hammock of pines to the south-east, would evidence his going right in all weathers. It is true, they know not the compass by the loadstone, but, which is equivalent, they never are ignorant of the north-west point, which gives them the rest; and that they know by the weather-beaten moss that grows on that side of every oak, different from the rest of the tree, which is their compass. Towards evening we saw smook (an infallible sign of an *Indian* town) which *Jack* knew to arise from *Gingo* *Yeague*. We went boldly into the king's house (by advice of his brother of *Kickotank*) who was also a very humane prince. What the place and season produc'd was set before us with all convenient speed, which was enough to satisfy hunger, and to fit us for repose.

I was extremely tir'd with this tedious journey; and it was the more irksome to me, because I perform'd it in boots (my shoes being worn out) which at that time were commonly worn to walk in; so that I was much more sleepy than I had been hungry. The alliance I had newly made at *Kickotank* did already stand me in some stead, for that it qualified me to a lodging apart, and gave me a first taste of all we had to eat, tho' the variety was not so great as I had seen in other courts.

And yet (as we see in all worldly honours) this grandeur of mine was not without its alloy; for as it gave me accommodation of eating and sleeping in preference to my comrades, so did it raise the hopes of the royal progeny of gifts and presents, beyond what I was either able or willing to afford them: for when I would have taken my rest, I was troubled beyond measure with their visits, and saw by their carriage what they would be at; wherefore, to free myself of further disturbance, and to put myself out of the pain of denials, I resolv'd to comply with the necessities of nature, which press'd me hard to sleep; and to that end I took the freedom by *Jack*, to desire they would all withdraw until I found myself refresh'd.

I pass'd the night till almost day-break in one intire sleep; and when I did awake (not suddenly able to collect who, or where I was) I found myself strangely confounded, to see a damsel plac'd close

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to my side, of no meaner extract than the king's eldest daughter, who had completely finish'd the rape of all the gold and silver buttons that adorn'd the king of *Kickotank's* coat, yet on my back. When I was broad awake, and saw this was no enchantment (like those trances knights-errant use to be in) but that I was really despoiled of what was not in my power to dispense withal, I called for *Jack*, and made him declare my resentment and much dislike of this prince's too great liberty upon so small acquaintance, which made me have a mean opinion of her. *Jack* shew'd more anger than myself to see such usage by any of his country, and much more was he scandaliz'd, that one of the blood royal should purloin.

But the king, upon notice of the fact and party concerned in it, immediately caused the buttons to be found out and returned, with no slight reprimand to his daughter, and then all was well, and so much the better by the gift of such small presents as I was able to make to the king and prince. Breakfast was given us, and we hasten'd to proceed in our journey to *Acbomack*.

The uneasiness of boots to travel in, made me by much the more weary of the former day's journey, and caus'd me to enter very unwillingly upon this second day's work. We reckon'd our selves about twenty-five miles distant from *Jenkin's* house. It pleas'd God to send us dry weather, and not excessive cold. We had made provision of *Pone* to bait on by the way, and we found good water to refresh us; but all this did not hinder my being tir'd and spent almost to the last degree. *Jack* very kindly offer'd his service to carry me on his shoulders (for I was brought to a moderate weight by the strict diet I had been in) but that would have been more uneasy to me, in contemplation of his more than double pains, and so I resolv'd to try my utmost strength, without placing so great a weight on his shoulders.

The hopes of seeing *English* ground in *America*, and that in so short a time as they made us expect, did animate my spirits to the utmost point. *Jack* fearing the worst, was of opinion, that we should call at his aunt's town, the queen of *Pomunkin*, not far out of the way: but *Jenkin Price* oppos'd that motion, and did assure me our journey's end was at hand. His words and my own inclination carried the question, and I resolv'd, by God's help, that night to sleep at *Jenkin's* house.

But the distance proving yet greater than had been describ'd, and my boots

travelling me almost beyond all sufferance, I became desperate, and ready to sink and lie down. *Jenkin* lull'd me on still with words that spur'd me to the quick, and would demonstrate the little distance betwixt us and his plantation, by the sight of hogs and cattle, of which species the *Indians* were not matters. I was fully convinc'd of what he said, but would however have consented to a motion of lying without doors on the ground, with in two or three flights shot of the place, to save the labour of so small a remainder.

The close of the evening, and a little more patience (thru' the infinite goodness of the Almighty) did put a happy period to our cross adventure. A large bed of sweet straw was spread ready in *Jenkin's* house for our reception, upon which I did hasten to extend and stretch my wearied limbs. And being thus brought into safe harbour by the many miracles of divine mercy, from all the storms and fatigues, perils and necessities to which we had been expos'd by sea and land for almost the space of four months, I cannot conclude this voyage in more proper terms, than the words that are the burden of that psalm of providence, *O that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wondrous works unto the children of men!*

Our landlord *Jenkin Price*, and conductor *Jack* took great care to provide meat for us; and there being a dairy and hens, we could not want. As for our stomachs, they were open at all hours to eat whatever was set before us, as soon as our wearied bodies were refresh'd with sleep. It was on *Saturday* the — day of *January*, that we ended this our wearisome pilgrimage, and entered into our king's dominions at *Acbomack*, called by the *English*, *Northampton* county, which is the only county on that side of the bay belonging to the colony of *Virginia*, and is the best of the whole for all sorts of necessities for human life.

Having been thus refresh'd in *Jenkin's* house this night with all our hearts could wish, on the next morning, being *Sunday*, we would have been glad to have found a church for the performance of our duty to God, and to have rendred our hearty thanks to him in the publick assembly, for his unspeakable mercies vouchsafed to us; but we were not yet arrived to the heart of the country where there were churches, and ministry perform'd as our laws direct, but were glad to continue our own chaplains, as formerly. As we advanced into the plantations that lay thicker together, we had our choice of

NORWOOD

hosts for our entertainment, without money or its value; in which we did not begin any novelty, for there are no inns in the colony; nor do they take other payment for what they furnish to coasters, but by requital of such courtesies in the same way, as occasions offer.

When I came to the house of one *Stephen Charlton*, he did not only outdo all that I had visited before him, in variety of dishes at his table, which was very well order'd in the kitchen, but would also oblige me to put on a good farmer-like suit of his own wearing cloaths, for exchange of my dirty habit; and this gave me opportunity to deliver my camlet coat to *Jack*, for the use of my brother of *Kickotank*, with other things to make it worth his acceptance.

Having been thus frankly entertain'd at Mr. *Charlton's*, our company were in condition to take care for themselves. We took leave of each other, and my next stage was to esquire *Yardly*, a gentleman of good name, whose father had sometimes been governor of *Virginia*. There I was received and treated as if I had in truth and reality been that man of honour my brother of *Kickotank* had created me. It fell out very luckily for my better welcome, that he had not long before brought over a wife from *Rotterdam*, that I had known almost from a child. Her father (*Cusis* by name) kept a victualling house in that town, liv'd in good repute, and was the general host of our nation there. The esquire knowing I had the honour to be the governor's kinsman, and his wife knowing my conversation in *Holland*, I was receiv'd and carels'd more like a domestick and near relation, than a man in misery, and a stranger. I stay'd there for a passage over the bay, about ten days, welcomed and feasted not only by the esquire and his wife, but by many neighbours that were not too remote.

Feb. 13.

About the midst of *February* I had an opportunity to cross the bay in a sloop, and with much ado landed in *York* river, at esquire *Ludlow's* plantation, a most pleasant situation. I was civilly receiv'd by him, who presently order'd an accommodation for me in a most obliging manner. But it fell out at that time, that captain *Wormly* (of his majesty's council) had guests in his house (not a furlong distant from Mr. *Ludlow's*) feasting and carousing, that were lately come from *Eng-*

land, and most of them my intimate acquaintance. I took a sudden leave of Mr. *Ludlow*, thank'd him for his kind intentions to me, and using the common freedom of the country, I thrust myself amongst captain *Wormly's* guests in crossing the creek, and had a kind reception from them all, which answered (if not exceed'd) my expectation.

Sir *Thomas Lundsford*, Sir *Henry Chicksly*, Sir *Philip Honywood*, and colonel *Hamond* were the persons I met there, and enjoy'd that night with very good cheer, but left them early the next morning, out of a passionate desire I had to see the governor, whose care for my preservation had been to full of kindness.

Captain *Wormly* mounted me for *James Town*, where the governor was pleas'd to receive and take me to his house at *Green-spring*, and there I pass'd my hours (as at mine own house) until *May* following; at which time he sent me for *Holland* to find out the king, and to sollicite his majesty for the treasurer's place of *Virginia*, which the governor took to be void by the delinquency of *Claybourne*, who had long enjoy'd it. He furnish'd me with a sum of money to bear the charge of this solicitation; which took effect, tho' the king was then in *Scotland*. He was not only thus kind to me (who had a more than ordinary pretence to his favour by our near affinity in blood) but, on many occasions, he shew'd great respect to all the royal party, who made that colony their refuge. His house and purse were open to all that were so qualify'd. To one of my comrades (major *Fox*) who had no friend at all to subsist on, he shew'd a generosity that was like himself; and to my other (major *Morrison*) he was more kind, for he did not only place him in the command of the fort, which was profitable to him whilst it held under the king, but did advance him after to the government of the country, wherein he got a competent estate.

And thus (by the good providence of a gracious God, who helpeth us in our low estate, and causeth his angels to pitch tents round about them that trust in him) have I given as faithful an account of this signal instance of his goodness to the miserable objects of his mercy in this voyage, as I have been able to call to a clear remembrance.



A

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE

Made in the

HANNIBAL of *London*, Ann. 1693, 1694,

From ENGLAND, to

Cape MONSERADOE, in AFRICA ;

And thence along the Coast of

Guinea to Whidaw, *the Island of St. Thomas*,

And so forward to

BARBADOES.

WITH A

Curfory ACCOUNT of the COUNTRY, the PEOPLE,
their MANNERS, FORTS, TRADE, &c.

By THOMAS PHILLIPS, Commander of the said Ship.



A

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H. H. H.*

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A JOURNAL of a VOYAGE from England to AFRICA, and so forward to BARBADOES, in the Years 1693, and 1694.

The author
taken by
the French.
IT was my misfortune, as well as many others this last war with France, in my voyage home from Venice and Zant, in the *William* of two hundred tons, and twenty guns, to fall into the clutches of three great French men of war, of seventy guns each, in the soundings, about sixty leagues S. W. from Cape Clear in Ireland. There being so great an inequality in our strength, and no hopes of escaping, I thought it prudence to submit without any resistance, and not have my men kill'd and wounded to no purpose; for they had five hundred men each, and I but thirty in all; therefore I was forc'd to let might overcome right, and upon summons by a shot athwart our fore foot, from the *Crown* of seventy brass guns, which came first up with us, to strike our ensign, and become their prize. We were treated very civilly by Chevalier de Monbroun on board the *Crown*, who convey'd us carefully to Brest, and oblig'd me to visit a country which at that time I had a perfect aversion to. After my return to England, I was for some time destitute of employment, until my ever honoured patron and benefactor, Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, Knt. out of his extraordinary generosity and good will to me, understanding that the ship *Hannibal* of four hundred and fifty tons, and thirty-six guns, was to be sold, gave me orders to buy her. Having done this he was pleas'd to deposite the money for her presently out of his own pocket; and after, by his interest, to bring in his worthy brother, John Jeffreys, Esq; Sam. Stanyer, Esq; then sub-governor of the African company, and some other eminent merchants, to be part-owners with me, and then to recommend me and the ship to the royal African company of England; from whom, upon his account, I found acceptance: Being enter'd into their service, on a trading voyage to Guinea, for elephants teeth, gold, and Negro slaves; and

Returned to
England.

and the
Hannibal.

and the
Hannibal.

having the needful cargoes on board, where-
PHILLIPS,
Goes on
board.
 with to purchase them, as well as supplies
 of merchandize, stores, &c. for the com-
 pany's castles and factories; my business
 being compleated at London, I took boat
 for Gravefend the fifth of September in the
 evening, and got on board about eleven
 at night, with money to pay my men their
 river-pay, and one month's pay advance-
 money, as per agreement.

Tuesday the 5th, I cleared the ship at
 Gravefend, the wind at N. E. dirty wea-
 ther.

The 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, I had the
 wind at N. E. fresh gale, paid my men
 their wages to the fifth instant.

Sunday the 10th in the morning, we
 broke ground from Gravefend, and drove
 with the ebb to the upper end of the *Hope*,
 where we chop'd to an anchor, and in the
 evening I went up to Gravefend.

Monday the 11th. This day having paid
 my debts, and finish'd my business, I
 took my leave of agent *Nurse*, and some
 other friends, and in the evening came on
 board, wind from W. N. W. to W. S. W.
 easy gales.

Tuesday the 12th. This morning about
 three o'clock we got under sail, with a
 brave gale at W. At nine we were
 past the *Nore*, where we drove till one
 in the evening, waiting for water, at which
 time we bore away for the red sand, and
 about four got through the Narrow, and at
 six anchor'd off the *North Foreland*, in
 nine fathom water, it bearing S. by W. of
 us.

Wednesday the 13th. At four this morn-
 ing we got up our anchors, with the wind
 at S. W. and after several tacks, about
 eleven we came to an anchor in the *Downs*,
 in eight fathom water, the *South Foreland*
 bearing S. by E. Here rid admiral *Nevil*
 with the union-flag at mizen top-mast head,
 whom I saluted with eleven guns, and was
 answer'd with nine. In the afternoon he and

Y y

Capt.

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et sail.

Capt. Cole, in another third rate man of war, set sail on some important affairs, for Copenhagen, in Denmark, and left Capt. Wilbart in the *Swiftshire*, admiral of the *Downs*, where we lay with our yards and top-masts lower'd, having very stormy weather, and the wind constantly between the S. and W. Until the fifth of October, in the morning, we had fair weather, smooth sea, and a small gale of wind at S. S. W. which towards evening veer'd about to the S. E. and E. and invited us, and the rest of the outward bound ships, in the *Downs*, to go to sea; of which those for *Guiney* were, the *East-India Merchant*, of thirty guns, Capt. Thomas Shurley commander; the *Hannibal* of thirty-six guns, Thomas Phillips, for the gold coast; the *Mediterranean* of twenty-four guns, Capt. Daniel, for *Angola*; the *Jeffrey* of twelve guns, Capt. Somes, for the *Bite*; the *Fortune* of twelve guns, Capt. Hereford, for *Angola*; and the *Eagle* packet boat, Capt. Perry, for *Gambo* and the coast. We having agreed among ourselves, that Capt. Thomas Shurley, who had been long acquainted with the *Guiney* trade, should give sailing orders, shape the course, and carry the light; we came on board to unmoor our ships, and about eight were under sail, and stood out of the *Downs*, with a small gale at E. S. E. till ten, when the gale duller'd, and the flood being made, we came to an anchor in ten fathom, under the *South Foreland*, where we rid till four in the morning, then with the tide of ebb, we weigh'd, having a fresh gale at S. S. E. which about eight veer'd to S. and S. by E. increasing, so as Capt. Shurley lying by, to speak with me, we agreed, that perceiving no probability of a fair wind, but great likelihood of bad weather, it was not prudence to beat the sea, in regard as well of the danger of the enemy, as of the stormy season of the year; whereupon we resolv'd to stand into the *Downs* again; accordingly Capt. Shurley having given the signal, bore up, and the rest of our *Guiney* fleet after him, while I lay muzzled to bring up the rear. When all the fleet were past me I fill'd my sails and stood after them; the *South Foreland* then bearing N. by E. but we had not gone a quarter of an hour large, ere we were envelop'd in the thickest fog I ever knew, so that we could not see the ship's length before us. I steer'd away N. N. E. for most part, but was often forc'd to edge into the shore, to keep clear of some ships that were on my off-side, and press'd hard upon me, so that I shoal'd my water to six fathom; but then haling off to nine fathom, I resolv'd to run no more risks, till I could see my way better, therefore I

came to an anchor, ordering our trumpets to sound, and drum to beat, to give notice to any ships that might be coming into the *Downs*, lest they should run on board us in the fog unawares, we lying in the fair trade way; our anchor was scarcely down ere we heard a gun fired, which was soon follow'd by four more at a small intermission of time; whereupon reading our sailing orders, I found it to be the signal appointed to be given, in case any of us should run ashore; but whose misfortune it was at this time I could not determine, till about an hour after, the fog dispelling, I perceiv'd it to be the *East-India Merchant*, Capt. Shurley, who had run a-ground two miles to the S. E. of the *South Foreland*, and was a spectacle I was not a little griev'd to see, my best friend Sir Jeffrey Jeffries, Knt. and some others of my worthy owners, as well as the royal *African* company, being deeply concern'd in her; therefore I thought it no seasonable time only to look on and bemoan his ill luck, but forthwith, with all the application I could, to send him some timely assistance; in order to this, our long boat being hal'd up, I sent my three mates, boatwain, gunner, and carpenter, with twenty of the best men I had, to carry out an anchor for him to heave off by upon the flood, for he happen'd to run ashore almost at low water, so as he had the whole tide of flood to friend. I was extremely pleas'd that I came to an anchor so fortunately as I did, and did not stand into the *Downs*; for had not my boat come to his relief, I question if he had ever floated again, for Capt. Shurley himself was like a distracted man, and his seamen were grown wilful, and would not obey his officers, each taking care of his own little concern only, and neglecting their common interest in saving the ship. Whether he had given his men occasion for this untimely forwardness, I will not pretend to determine, but cannot forbear here to give my own opinion freely, that it is the greatest prudence, as well as interest of a commander, of a merchant ship especially, to gain his mens good-will and affections, by being humane to them, and giving them their due and full allowance, according to the usage of the sea, of good and wholesome provisions, for nothing grates upon seamen more than pinching their bellies, or treating them with cruelty or reproachful words, such as lubber, &c. whereas they are such a sort of people, that if they have justice done them, a good word now and then, and be permitted their little forecandle jells and songs with freedom, they will run thro' fire and water for their commander, and do their work with the utmost satisfaction and alacrity.

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crity; but on the other side, as they should not want their just dues in any kind, so they should not want work, as long as there were any to be done for the ship's service and benefit; tho' at the same time I am far from approving the morose and cynick temper of some commanders, who hate to see a poor sailor have a minute's time of quiet, to enjoy himself, and indulge his humour with a song or an old tale, but will keep them doing out of perfect ill nature, and rather than let them be the least at ease, will put them at work to the ship and owners prejudice. I remember a couple of masters that I knew in the *Streights*, trading before the war, whom I shall forbear to name, the one of them would often make his men coil one of his cables upon deck, then pass the end without board into the gun-room port, and rouse it in again, and coil it where it was before, and this he said was to plague the dogs, tho' to the great damage of his cable, by rubbing and galling it, and no doubt but it plagu'd them sufficiently, making them curse and damn him all the time, and wish for an occasion to be among rocks, sands, or a lee-shore, where there was but any possibility of saving their lives, that they might return his favours, and shew him how ready they would be to obey his command and save his ship; then I fear they would serve him as the seamen serv'd the collier master coming from *Newcastle*, who having lock'd up the firkin of butter from them, contrary to custom, and plying to windward with the tide among the sands, standing on one tack as near a sand as he thought proper, order'd the helm a-lee, to go about; when the ship was well stay'd, he call'd to hale the main-sail, but his men answer'd unanimously, *that not one of them would touch a rope till the firkin of butter was brought to the mast*. He began to expostulate with them, but to no purpose, and seeing the ship drive near the sand with all sails aback, he promis'd them they should have it as soon as the sails were trimm'd, and the ship had gather'd way; the men reply'd, *that seeing was believing*; whereupon, finding there was no other remedy, he run down to his cabin to fetch the butter, and laid it at the mast; then the men went to work, but too late, for e'er the sails could be hal'd about and fill'd, the ship struck upon the sand, and never came off again; so that as the sea proverb is, *he lost a Hog for a halfpenny-worth of Tar*.

The other master I knew in the *Streights*, would in a fit of the spleen fling a chip, or any other insignificant trifle, over-board, and make his men hoist out the boat and row half a mile after it; in the mean time he would make what sail he could, and

keep a-head of them, making them row five or six hours after him, and a little before night lie by and take them up. Such perverse usage as this is a sure sign of an ill temper in the commanders, and nothing can alienate the esteem and affections of their men more from them. After this long digression 'tis time to return to the *East-India merchant*, who about four in the evening floated and swung to her anchor, having lain three hours aground without any damage; about five we weigh'd, and stood into the *Downs*, and anchor'd in six fathom, the *South Foreland* bearing S. S. W. and *Deal-Castle* W. S. W. This untoward beginning of our voyage gave me some troublesome reflections, but was too far engag'd to resolve upon any thing but to proceed, and endeavour to go thorough it as well as I could.

We were detain'd in the *Downs* with very blustering weather and contrary winds until the twenty-fifth of *October*; the wind veering about to the north, we got up our anchors, and about seven in the evening were under sail, and about eight were off the *South Foreland*, where we lay by about an hour, to give time for the rest of our fleet to join us, which when they had done, we fill'd and steer'd away S. W. for the *Nefs*.

Thursday the 26th. Last night at eleven a-clock we were a-breadt the *Nefs*-light: then hal'd up W. S. W. and W. by S. for *Beachy*, had a brave stiff gale all night at north, going away with courtes and top-sails till seven this morning: I set all sails, and shot a-head the rest of the fleet, in order to get in my boats, which having done, about ten join'd the fleet again, of which we found none missing but Capt. *Herford* in the *Fortune*, whom we could not descry. At noon this day we saw the isle of *Wight*, bearing north-west; distance by estimation seven leagues: we steer'd for most part west, with cloudy dark weather, and some small drizzling rain; we got our anchors up, and our ship clear for the sea, and removed two of our guns that were open in the waist into the after ports in the great cabin.

Friday the 27th. From yesterday noon till twelve this day we have had a brave top-sail gale from north to north-east, steering away west. At four in the evening yesterday the west end of the *Wight* light of bore N. by W. distance seven leagues, from whence I take my departure, we not coming in sight of any other land in *England*; at which time Capt. *Somes* in the *Jeffrey* was far a-stern, not being able to bear his top-sails for the extremity of the gale; but Capt. *Shurley* not easing sail, we were forc'd to croud with him all night,

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so that we lost poor *Somes*. We run from four in the evening yesterday 112' west, by the best computation I could make, for our log-line breaking in the night, we lost our log, and were forc'd to make guess-work. We saw many ships of all sides, but spoke with none, except one Portuguese of two-hundred tons, bound from *Oporto* to *London*, laden with wine, for some quantities of which commodity we had a great desire to traffick with him; but it blowing so hard, and night being come on, hinder'd our design, so that we bid him farewell, and left him to proceed on his voyage, as we did on ours, unbent our cables, and clapt on haule-boards, clear'd our ship, and appointed my men their quarters in case of engaging an enemy, having seventy men belonging to the ship, and thirty-three of the *African* company's passengers, for their castles in *Guiney*, so that we made in all, men and boys, a hundred and three. At four in the evening yesterday the east end of the isle of *Wight*, being in latitude $50^{\circ} 24' N.$ bore N. by W. distance seven leagues, from which take my departure. We had a great north sea, for which I allow one point leeway, so that since four in the evening yesterday have run 112 W. by S. and at noon this day have made from the east end of the isle of *Wight* $8^{\circ} 42'$, and westing 108 (lat. $49^{\circ} 42'$).

Saturday the 28th. These twenty-four hours we have had a close sky, with some small showers of rain, and a brave gale of wind at N. N. E. and N. E. running from six to eight miles an hour. This morning at nine we saw a ship to the southward standing with us; about ten she shew'd a blue *English* ensign, by which we guess'd it to be Capt. *Hereford* in the *Fortune*, as he prov'd; about twelve he join'd us: the true course steer'd, allowing all impediments, is S. $75^{\circ} 56' W.$ or W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2} W.$ distance run 178; the latitude by reckoning 49° and westing in all made 280 miles, being S. 42, and W. 172 miles.

Sunday the 29th. These twenty-four hours we have had a brave still gale from N. E. to E. N. E. steering away W. by S. and W. S. W. distance run per log is 167 miles; decreas'd our latitude forty-seven miles, made west departure 160'. At noon this day we had indifferent good observation of the latitude in $47^{\circ} 58' N.$ total westing 440 miles.

Monday the 30th. From noon yesterday we had a fine topfail gale at N. N. E. keeping our course W. S. W. till eight last night, at which time it veer'd to the N. by W. and at twelve to the N. W. and at noon this day to W. dark cloudy weather, with some rain, but smooth water. This

day we sold at the mast our boatswain *Robert Fabin's* and *John Harding's* cloaths, being two of our men that run away from the ship while we lay in the *Downs*, the first having embezzled and convey'd away a great deal of our cargo, as well as the ship's stores, while we lay fitting out in the river, as we found when we came to examine them. Distance run per log is 116', difference of latitude made is $67'$ W. Departure made is $88'$; the present latitude by reckoning is $46^{\circ} 51'$, and total departure W. 528 miles.

Tuesday 31st. These twenty-four hours we have had a brisk gale of wind, veering from W. N. W. to W. by S. with frequent hard squalls and gusts. Last night at four most of our fleet being to leeward far, we bore down to them, and it looking like dirty weather we took up both reefs in our topfails, and jogg'd under them and our two courses close hal'd all night. This morning, our foretopfail being in some places seam-rent, we unbent it, and brought to another, and furl'd it, by reason we fore-reach'd and weather'd much upon all the rest of the fleet. Distance run since yesterday noon is 112', course various, from S. W. to S. by W: but the direct course made (allowing one point and half lee-way, by reason of the small sail we made, and the great western sea) is S. $11^{\circ} 15' W.$ or S. by W: difference of latitude made is $108' S.$ departure $20' W.$ the present latitude $45^{\circ} 3'$, by reckoning; and total departure W. 548 miles.

Wednesday the 1st. From noon yesterday we had the wind at W. by S. until four in the evening, when it veering to the S. W. by W. we tack'd, lying up with larboard tacks aboard N. W. by W. and N. W. until three this morning; the mate that had the watch came to acquaint me that they discover'd four strange ships with lights to windward of us; when I came upon deck I perceiv'd one with a light standing as we did, upon which we got our half ports off, chests and hammocks up, and order'd every man to their several quarters, to get them clear for an engagement. About seven, being clear day, we had all things in order, and ready for a fight, at which time I plainly saw four tall ships with all sails set standing directly with us. I am sure they were men of war of sixty and seventy guns each, as near as I could discover thro' my glass, but of what nation I could not tell, tho' we had great reason to believe them *French*, our frigots seldom or never cruising so far to the S. and W. They stood towards us with all sail set in a line, upon which I made a signal, by hoisting and lowering my ensign four times, to give notice to

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Capt. *Shurley* of our new companions, and crowded with all sails to speak with him, he being about a mile distant upon my lee bow, and the only one of our fleet then in company, we having lost the rest last night and the night before: when I came up with him it blew so hard that we could not hear each other, tho' we had good speaking-trumpets; therefore we were forced to endeavour to understand one another by signs, by which I perceiv'd that he was of my opinion, that since they were so many, not to stand the brunt with them, two to one being odds at foot-ball, we being deep loaden merchants ships, and they frigots, built and fitted only for fight, but rather to go away large, and endeavour, by often varying our course, to lose them, it blowing very hard at S. and being thick dirty weather, which was likely to continue and increase, which I was not sorry for, since I do verily believe it fav'd us a *French* voyage; therefore we hal'd up our mainfairs, clapt the helm a-weather, and bore away under forefail and maintopfail, with two reefs in, upon the cap, steering W. N. W. and N. W. till nine, handed maintopfail, and went away N. W. till ten, having lost sight of the ships that pursu'd us e'er since we went large. At eleven it blowing a hard storm, having very thick weather and grown sea, lest we should lose each other, Capt. *Shurley* brought to under a mizzen; my forefail being up I went to do the like, but in haling out our mizzen the strap of the sheet-block broke, so that e'er we could brail him up he was by the violence of the gale split to pieces, which occasion'd us to lower the yard down and unbend him, upon which the ship labouring much for want of sail, found it convenient to set the mainfail, and having got the tack aboard, e'er we could gather the sheet aft we split the mainfail, and were forc'd to hale down the yard and furl him, and bear away before the wind N. and N. by W. with only the bunt of our forefail loose. In furling our mainfail one of our seamen, *John Southern*, being careless of himself, fell off the yard-arm and was drown'd, which I was extremely sorry for, but it was beyond human power to save him, it blowing a mere fret of wind, and a very great sea, and having no fails to command the ship. The difference of latitude and departure these twenty-four hours, by the best computation I can make, is, N. 21', W. 40'; so that our present latitude is 45° 24' N. and total westing 588 miles.

Tuesday the 2d. From twelve yesterday until two in the evening, we went away N. with our bare poles, running four miles

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an hour; at which time, having brought to a new mizen and reef'd him, we hoisted the yard and set him, and brought her to under a mizen, then urbent our main-fail that was split, and with much pains and trouble we bent another; and having reef'd him we furl'd him: About four we furl'd our fore-fail snug, and hoisted the mizen stay-fail, to keep the ship to, and her head upon the sea, she labouring most dreadfully. At twelve last night the violence of the storm being abated, we set the main-fail, and lay under it and mizen till day-light; when, having righted up the ship a little, to my great trouble and surprize, we found that our foremast was sprung about three foot above the partners in the forecattle; the crack being very large, and opening above an inch upon every rent of the ship, which, to see, made my heart ake; we found it likewise upon searching, to be almost rotten to the heart in that place, whereupon I sent for my officers, to consult what was most proper to be done upon this unexpected accident, and how best to secure him, but finding some of them begin to urge that there was no proceeding on so long a voyage with such a mast, and that it was convenient to bear up for *Plymouth*, while we were so near it, to furnish ourselves with another. I thought it convenient to quash this motion in the bud, and declar'd I was resolv'd to proceed on my voyage, tho' I should be forc'd to go with a jury-mast, rather than return again to *England*; and forthwith order'd my carpenters to go to work to secure him, by paying four new capton bars of good oak, and nine foot long each, round him, where he was sprung, and spike them very well, and afterwards clapt four good wooddings upon him, which I was in hopes would sufficiently secure him, we every day approaching nearer a fair weather country; and when our carpenters had done what I had order'd them, it seem'd very firm, and did not complain all the voyage after. In crowding yesterday morning with maintop-fail to speak with Capt. *Shurley*, upon sight of the four strange ships, we wrench'd the head of our main-mast; and this morning set some men to woold the heel of the maintop-mast, to the head of the main-mast, to keep him fast, else the cap would flue much where the head of the mast was wrung. We had the wind these twenty-four hours at S. and S. S. E. blowing a very severe storm, we caping all night W. and W. N. W. drove N. two mile an hour. At noon this day the wind came about to W. N. W. but being busy about our mast could make no sail; the direct course made is N. forty-six miles, latitude, by reckoning

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ing, $46^{\circ} 10'$ N. and westing 588 miles. In this storm I lost my consort, Capt. Shurley.

Friday the 3d. About two in the evening yesterday, our carpenters having completed what they could do to the fore-mast, we set the foresail and wear'd the ship, and laid her head to the S. lying up S. by W. and S. S. W. wind at W. and W. by S. stiff gale. At nine o'clock we handed our maintop-sail, and went under courses all night, until noon this day, having the weather very cloudy and squally for most part; I allow three points lee-way, so that judge we made our way good, but S. E. by S. Dist. *per* log fifty-seven miles: At twelve we had good observation of the latitude, and found it to be $45^{\circ} 5'$ N. Departure made is thirty-one mile easterly. Total westing is 557 miles.

Saturday the 4th. These twenty-four hours we have had dull squally weather, and some heavy showers of rain; wind from S. W. by W. to W. by N. lying up from S. by E. to S. W. by S. until six this morning, when the wind came about to the N. W. by W. and so to N. we steering away S. W. with a fresh gale till noon this day, when it cleared up, so that we had a good observation of the latitude, and found it to be $43^{\circ} 50'$ N. Departure made is $20'$ W. Total westing 577'.

Sunday the 5th. These twenty-four hours we have had close cloudy weather, wind between the N. N. W. and N. N. E. a fine top-sail gale, steering till six in the evening yesterday, S. W. 41 miles, then S. S. W. 100 miles till noon this day. Difference of latitude made is S. 121 miles. Departure W. 67 miles, the present latitude reckon'd $41^{\circ} 49'$ N. Total westing 644 miles.

Monday the 6th. From noon yesterday until twelve this day, we have had but a small gale of wind, shuffling from N. N. E. to E. S. E. our course steer'd being S. S. W. Distance *per* log is 54', the weather close and cloudy, so that we could have no observation: This morning beginning to draw near a fair weather-country, we got up our top-gallant-mast and yards, and dry'd our sails, which were split in the late storm. Difference of latitude made, is $43'$ S. Departure 21 W. Latitude, by reckoning, 41° N. and total westing 663 miles.

Tuesday the 7th. These twenty-four hours we have had close sky and dark weather, wind from S. S. E. to S. S. W. At twelve last night we tack'd to eastward, lying up S. E. and S. E. by E. Distance run *per* log 74'. Difference of latitude made is $25'$ S. Departure 22' E. Latitude, by reckoning, $40^{\circ} 35'$ N. and total westing 643 miles. This day our old mizen being

mended, we unbent the new one and brought it to the yard.

Wednesday the 8th. These twenty-four hours we have had very hard showers of rain, and a fresh gale of wind at S. and S. S. W. At six in the evening yesterday we tack'd to the westward, lying up W. at eight handed our top-sail; and at four this morning our maintop-sail, lying W. S. W. and W. by S. under our three courses, we having a great S. sea and hard gale of wind. This morning the clue of our fore sail gave way, so unbent and brought to another. Distance run *per* log, is 74 miles. Difference of latitude and departure made, allowing for lee-way, and all other impediments, is S. $8'$ W. $22'$. Latitude, by reckoning, $40^{\circ} 27'$ N. and total westing 665 miles.

Thursday the 9th. These twenty-four hours we have had several showers of small drifting rain, wind from S. E. by S. to S. W. by S. dark cloudy weather. Distance run *per* log 57'. Difference of latitude is $3'$ S. Departure 53° W. Latitude, by reckoning, $40^{\circ} 24'$ N. Total westing 718 miles. From ten to twelve this day we lay becalm'd.

Friday the 10th. From noon yesterday we lay becalm'd, with courses up, and top-sails lower'd, until four this morning, when sprung up a small breeze at W. by S. which continu'd freshning until ten, then veer'd to S. W. blowing a fine top-sail gale; and the sea very much laid. We had some small showers of rain last night, but this day fine hard sky and clear weather, and had very good observations of the latitude. Departure made, is E. $9'$. Latitude $39^{\circ} 33'$ N. and total westing 709 miles. This day we mended all our split sails.

Saturday the 11th. These twenty-four hours we have had smooth water, and a fresh gale of wind at S. W. by S. and S. W. lying S. S. E. and S. E. by S. weather indifferent clear. Distance run *per* log is 118 miles. Departure made is $75'$ easterly. At noon this day we had indifferent good observation. Lat. $38^{\circ} 10'$ N. Westing 634 miles.

Sunday the 12th. These twenty-four hours we have had various weather, wind S. W. and W. S. W. until ten last night, with some showers of rain; it came about to N. W. fine top-gallant gale: we steering away S. by W. at noon had the wind at N. by W. at which time we had good observation of the latitude. Departure made is E. 5 miles. Latitude $36^{\circ} 27'$ N. Total westing 629 miles.

Monday the 13th. From noon yesterday we have had a fine small gale from N. by W. to N. E. until two this morning, it fell stark calm, and continu'd so (with a few intervening breezes) till noon this day.

Distance

A woman
sailor.

S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$
15 leagues

When the
Canary, it

Distance *per log* is sixty-eight miles. Course steer'd is S. by W. Departure made is W. 8'. Latitude, by reckoning, $35^{\circ} 20'$ N. and total westing 637 miles. Had great N. W. swell these twenty-four hours, for which I make some allowances.

Tuesday the 14th. From noon yesterday we have had but little wind till six this morning, at which time sprung up a fine gale at N. W. we steering S. by W. At noon we had good observation of the latitude, $34^{\circ} 6'$ N. Total westing 637 miles, had great N. W. sea.

Wednesday the 15th. These twenty-four hours we have had a small gale of wind, various, from W. to S. W. Latitude, by reckoning, $33^{\circ} 11'$ N. Total westing 646 miles.

Thursday 16. These twenty-four hours we have had good weather, wind at S. and S. S. E. small gale. At noon this day, we were, by observation, in latitude $32^{\circ} 44'$ N. Westing 680 miles.

Friday the 17th. These twenty-four hours we have had the wind various, at S. and S. by W. Yesterday we tack'd to the W. lying W. by S. and at two this morning it blowing a hard gale, we handed both our top sails. Latitude, by reckoning, $32^{\circ} 47'$ N. Total westing 698'.

Saturday the 18th. These twenty-four hours we have had very squally weather, and many heavy showers of rain, wind shuffling between the W. S. W. and S. S. W. hard gale, and great sea, course various, made difference of latitude seventy-three miles S. Departure $15'$ E. Latitude, by reckoning, $31^{\circ} 34'$ N. Total westing 683 miles. This morning we found out that one of the *Royal African* company's soldiers, for their castles in *Guiney*, was a woman, who had enter'd herself into their service under the name of *John Brown*, without the least suspicion, and had been three months on board without any mis-

trust, lying always among the other passengers, and being as handy and ready to do any work as any of them; and I believe she had continu'd undiscover'd till our arrival in *Africa*, had not the fallen very sick, which occasion'd our Surgeon to visit her, and order'd her a glister; which when his mate went to administer, he was surpriz'd to find more sally-ports than he expected, which occasion'd him to make a farther enquiry; which, as well as her confession, manifesting the truth of her sex, he came to acquaint me of it, whereupon, in charity, as well as in respect to her sex, I order'd her a private lodging apart from the men, and gave the taylor some ordinary stuffs to make her woman's cloaths; in recompence for which she prov'd very useful in washing my linnen, and doing what else she could, till we deliver'd her with the rest at *Cape Coast* castle. She was about twenty years old, and a likely black girl.

Sunday the 19th. From noon yesterday we have had the wind from S. W. to W. by S. lying up for the most part S. by W. fine top-sail gale, and smooth water. Distance run *per log* is 132'. Had good observation of the latitude, which was $29^{\circ} 58'$; total westing 669 miles.

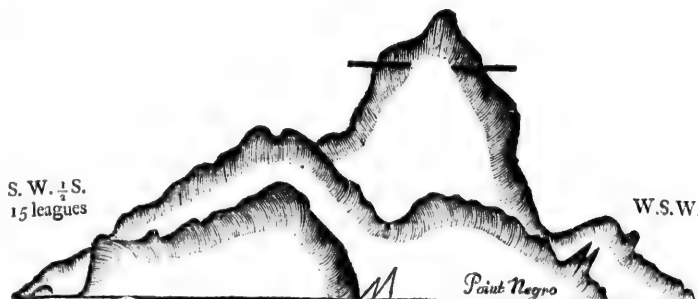
Monday the 20th. We have had the wind at W. and W. by S. until four this morning; at which time it fell stark calm, and continu'd so till noon, when we had good observation; latitude $29^{\circ} 30'$; total westing 706 miles.

Tuesday the 21st. From twelve yesterday, until four in the evening, we lay becalm'd; at which time sprung up a small gale at S. E. At six we discern'd the peak of *Tenerif*, which had the appearance as by the black line underneath, bearing S. W. by W. distance by estimation, twenty-five leagues; whereupon we steer'd away with it, with a fine gale at night at S. S. E. At noon this

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A woman
soldier.

Tenerif.



When the east point of *Tenerif* shuts in the west point of the *Grand Canary*, it bears exactly S. by E. half E.

W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 8 leagues.

day

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day we had very good observation of the latitude, being in $28^{\circ} 48'$ N. *Point Negro* then bearing W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distance about eight leagues. The S. E. point of *Tenerif* S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. distance fifteen leagues; the west point of the *Grand Canary*, S. fourteen leagues, $28^{\circ} 48'$ N. and total westing, allowing for all impediments 720 miles. Note, in this run, or for the freights, I always allow twelve leagues easting more than my course gives, for the great western sea that insensibly puts us to the east beyond our expectation, as I found by experience of many voyages.

Wednesday the 22d. From yesterday noon we steer'd away W. by S. with a fine gale at S. S. E. until five in the evening it veer'd to S. S. W. faltring and dying away, so that we had but faint breezes of wind all night; about four o'clock in the morning, it being day-light, *Pico Tenerif* bore due east of us, at which time being near *Oratava* road, we discerned two sail between us and the shore, one of which we perceiv'd to be a ship, and the other seem'd a *barca longa*; in a short time we saw the ship standing off to us, with all sails set, whereupon we tack'd off to the N. to have time to put our ship in a posture of defence, in case she prov'd an enemy, and with all expedition got our hatch ports off, our chests and hammocks up, our close quarters up, guns and small arms all ready, and about twelve we were every way clear and ready for an engagement, at which time we furl'd our main sail, and handed all our small sails, slung our yards, clap'd on our stoppers, our puddings, and platings under our parrels, and being but little wind hal'd up our fore sail, and lay by for the ship that was so earnest to speak with us.

Engage-
ment with
a French
frigate.

Thursday the 23d. From noon yesterday we had but faint small breezes of wind until three in the evening, at which time the ship that stood after us was got within random gun-shot of us, appearing a fine long snug frigate; so that now we no longer doubted but she was an enemy, therefore letting fly my colours we fir'd a shot athwart his fore foot; upon which he shew'd an *English* ensign: but for all his cheat we knew what he was, and were in all kinds ready to give him his welcome, we jogging easily under our fighting sails till four, at which time being in carbine shot of us, he run out his lower tier of guns, (which I did not expect, nor was well pleas'd to see) nine of each side, and struck his false colours, and hoisted the *French* white sheet. I perceiv'd he was resolv'd to pluck a crow with me; therefore, after drinking a dram, and encouraging all, order'd all my men to their guns, to

behave themselves courageously, and expected his broad-side, which when within pistol-shot he gave us, and his volley of small shot. We return'd his civility very heartily with ours; after which he shot a head of us, and brought to, and fell along our larboard side, and gave us his other broad-side, as we did him; then each of us loaded and was as fast as we could until ten o'clock at night, when his fore top mast came by the board; then he fell a stern of us, and made the best of his way to leeward, with his boat towing a head, and took his leave of us. We gave him a levett with our trumpets, and what guns, we had loaded, to bid him farewell, being heartily glad to be rid of such a troublesome guest, and stood to our former course W. by S. I was extremely glad that, by God's assistance, we defended the ship, tho' she was most miserably shatter'd and torn in her mast and rigging, having had eleven shot in our main mast, three quite thro' him, and several lodg'd in him and gaul'd him slanting three or four inches deep, eight shot in our fore mast, two quite thro'; our main top shot to pieces; our main top mast splinter'd half a way; our mizen yard shot in two pieces; our sprit sail top mast jack and jack staff shot away; our ancient staff shot by the board, so that had no colours flying most part of the engagement, but the king's pendant, which by authority of my letter of mart, I fought under; we had several shot thro' our yards, with much more too long to insert. As to the rigging, I know not how to begin or end with it, 'twas so tore by long bars of iron they fired; our main shrouds we were forc'd to knot in fourteen places, and had but one shroud standing of the larboard side, when *Monsieur* towed off. We knotted our fore shrouds in nine places; our main top chain and main tie were shot to pieces, so that the yard hung wholly by the parrel and pudding; our stays, sheets, and tacks, were shot in several places; and of the running rigging few or none escap'd their small shot, which flew very thick; we had not above thirty shot placed in our hull, four of which were under water: He fired very high for the most part, at our mast, yards, and rigging, to bring our mast by the board, and had we had a top sail gale, they must have all gone away, but it was our good fortune to have smooth water, (a thing not common in that place) and little wind, until we had opportunity, by stoppers, preventers, knotting, and splicing, to secure them indifferently: We fired low all into his hull, and loaded our low guns (which were all demiculverin) constantly with both double and round shot, and our

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quarter deck guns with round shot, and tin cases full of musket bullets, so that we must certainly have kill'd him a great many men; our three boats and booms were shot thro' in many places; and we had a suit of sails quite spoil'd, some being shot thro' like strainers. We had five men kill'd out-right, and about thirty-two wounded; among the last was my brother, my gunner, carpenter, and boatswain; the carpenter had his arm shot off, and three others their legs; five or six of my best men were dreadfully blown up by their carelessness, in laying the lighted matches among some cartridges of powder; our harper had his skull fractur'd by a small shot; the rest are but slight small shot, and splinter wounds, and bruises, and hope will do all well; our surgeon, Mr. *William Gordon*, being a diligent man, and an excellent artist in his profession. The fight lasted six hours, from four till ten o'clock, being all that while within pistol-shot, little wind, and small water, and firing as fast as both sides could load our guns. We often gave them huzzas during the engagement, and they would answer with *Vive le roys*; but when he towed away under our stern his note was chang'd, for I never heard such dreadful screeching and howling as was on board of him, so that he must needs have a great many men wounded. I judg'd him to be about 48 guns, and a man of war. After he left us we steer'd W. by S. with a small gale at N. E. and spent all the night in fixing our rigging as well as we could, to be in some posture to receive him, if he should incline to have another bout with us in the morning; but our men being tired all day, and the best of them kill'd or wounded, we could do but little, tho' they had all the encouragement that I could give them, and as much punch as they would drink: This morning, when it was light, we saw the enemy about three leagues distance, standing to the northward from us, having, I presume, had his belly-full the night before, and which, without fallacy, I was very glad of, not desiring to have any more to do with such a quarrelsome fellow.

Since my arrival in *England* from *Guiney* I have been inform'd by capt. *Peter Wall*, who had been taken by the ship we fought with some short time before I met with her, and was on board her with his men prisoners at the time of my engaging with her, viz. that she was the *Louis* of *St. Malo*, capt. *de Gra* commander, mounted with 52 guns, and mann'd with 280 men, newly come out; that we had kill'd him sixty-three men and wounded seventy odd; that after our battle the next morning he sent the said capt. *Wall* and some other prisoners in his boat ashore on *Teneriff*,

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and made the best of his way for *Liza*, to put ashore his wounded men, and refit his ship, which was very much shatter'd and damag'd; that the *Canary* merchants saw the engagement while light, and heard the guns when dark; that they intended to make me a present had I put into *Oran* road; but I knowing nothing of their design, thought myself very happy in having sav'd my ship, and so proceeded on my voyage for the coast of *Guiney*.

Friday the 24th. These twenty-four hours we have spent in knotting our shrouds, and fixing our other rigging as well as we could; knotted our main shroud in fourteen places, and the fore-shrouds in nine, and after set them up very tort, to secure our poor shatter'd mast; we were fore'd to keep our chain-pump and both hand-pumps constantly going, to keep the ship free, she making a great deal of water, through the four shot-holes receiv'd under water, which we could not come at to stop effectually by reason of the sea. This day we liv'd on bread and cheese and punch, not being able to dress any meat, by reason our hearth and furnaces were shot thro', which our armourer was about mending. We had a hoghead of brandy shot in our lazaretta, whose loss we much regretted. We had a fine gale of wind at N. E. by E. with which steer'd away W. S. W. the poor ship looking miserably with her shot rigging dangling about, and as full of splinters as a carpenter's yard of chips.

Saturday the 25th. From noon yesterday we have had a fine gale of wind at N. E. and E. N. E. steering S. W. with our topfalls low set, for fear of straining our shatter'd mast. At six in the evening yesterday the island of *Fero* (in the latitude $27^{\circ} 30'$ N.) bore S. S. E. distance seven leagues. At nine this morning bracing our main-yard, about ten foot of the starboard yard-arm broke, being shot above half thro' in that place. At ten this morning the island of *Fero* being just discernible, bore of us N. E. distance by estimation twelve leagues, from which I take my departure for *St. Jago*, there to stop my leaks, fit my mast and yards, and get some fresh provisions for my wounded poor men, which are a most dismal spectacle. Difference of latitude and departure made at noon this day from the isle of *Fero* is as follows,

Latitude $27^{\circ} : 30'$
South made $35'$

Latitude $26^{\circ} : 55'$
Westing made from *Fero* is 29 miles.

Sunday the 26th. Yesterday in the evening we set up our shrouds tort again, the

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heat of the weather and the drawing of the knots having much slacken'd them; our shot mizzen-yard being splic'd and fift'd, we bent a new mizzen to him, and got him up and set him; we unbent our foresail, (which had thirty large shot-holes thro' him, some half-yard wide, done with the long bars of iron they fired, and innumerable musket-shot holes) and brought to another; we woolded three large crows to the foremast, to succour a great gaul about eight inches deep which he had receiv'd in the engagement, about ten foot above the forecattle; set our carpenters to work about mending the shot-holes in our bolts. Last night took up both reefs in each of our topsails, and were forc'd to go with them about two foot above the caps, for fear of carrying our mast away. Now having begun to come into the trade-winds way, had fine steady gales at E. S. E. steering away S. S. W. At noon this day we had good observation. Distance run *per* log 146; westing before 29; now 57; total westing from *Fero*, 86 miles.

Monday the 27th. Yesterday's evening our carpenters spent in mending the bottom of our yaul, so that now we have one boat that will swim, ready to be hoisted out upon any sudden accident, of a man falling over-board, or the like. We kept our pumps constantly plying, to free the ship, in which the royal *African* company's soldiers did us good service in the day-time. We had a fine curious gale, veering from E. N. E. to S. by S. steering all night S. S. W. for *St. Jago*, one of the cape de *Verd* islands. This morning as soon as it was clear light we saw a ship upon our weather-bow, bearing of us S. by W. distance about a league, standing as we did; immediately we call'd up all hands to put the ship in a fighting posture, and in truth our men were very dextrous at it, so that we were clear for a fight in less than an hour's time (being improv'd by the last engagement;) in about half an hour after we were every way ready, we perceiv'd her to hale close upon a wind, crouding with all the sail she could towards the *Barbary* coast; she seem'd to us a good ship, and I do believe it might be capt. *Daniell* in the *Mediterranean*, bound to *Angola*; when we saw him shun us we kept on our own course S. S. W. being not very desirous to force a quarrel, having so lately been well bang'd, tho' all our men that were unwounded were very resolute to give him a rough salute, had he had any thing to say to us; he keeping still close hal'd, about twelve a-clock was out of sight. We then put our half ports on again, unslung our yards, and got off our close quarters, and set our carpenters about

mending the rest of our boats. This false alarm hinder'd the paying of our tropick bottles. At noon this day we had good observation, distance run *per* log 160; course S. S. W. latitude $22^{\circ} 31'$; westing before 86; now 61; total 147. This day our bag-piper's leg was cut off a little below the knee.

Tuesday the 28th. These twenty-four hours we have had a fine gale of wind at E. S. E. steering away S. S. W. distance run *per* log 186; employ'd our carpenters about mending our long-boat, and our men that were clear of the pumps in picking of oacum. This morning our surgeon cut off *Thomas Cronew's* leg; at noon had good observation; latitude $20^{\circ} 12'$; westing 63; total westing from *Fero* 210 miles.

Wednesday the 29th. These twenty-four hours we have had good weather, and a fine steady gale of wind at E. N. E. steering away S. S. W. distance run *per* log 155 miles. At noon this day had good observation; latitude $18^{\circ} 20'$; westing before 210, now 59; total westing 269. This morning we made an end of mending and calking our long-boat.

Thursday the 30th. These twenty-four hours we have had a fine gale of wind at E. and E. N. E. steering S. S. W. till 8 this morning, we saw *Isla de Sal* bearing S. E. by S. eight leagues off, and appearing in three small high hummocks, like three distinct islands; having hal'd up S. for a little time to make it plainer, we steer'd away S. by W. for *St. Jago*. At noon this day had good observation in $16^{\circ} 52' N$, the northmost hummock of *Sal* then bearing E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. distant five leagues *per* estimation; then appear'd a single hummock far distant from the other three, which was the island *Bonavista*, bearing E. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. distant eight leagues. We could see no land joyn any of the hummocks of *Sal* together. The true latitude of the N. end of *Sal* is $16^{\circ} 50'$; and the true westing from *Fero* to the island *Sal* is 102 leagues; westing made these twenty-four hours 33; before 269; total westing made from *Fero* 302. At noon this day setting off my reckoning upon the plat, we found thereby that the N. end of *Sal* ought then to bear of me E. distant four leagues, so that I was by my dead reckoning but one league to the E. too much, as I found by setting the island. Yesterday in the evening we rattled our shrouds, and this day mended our shatter'd main-top, and let one reef out of our topsails.

Friday the 1st. All these twenty-four hours we have had a fine gale of wind at E. steering S. by W. till twelve last night; the wind scanting we hal'd up S. till seven this morning, when we desir'd the N. point

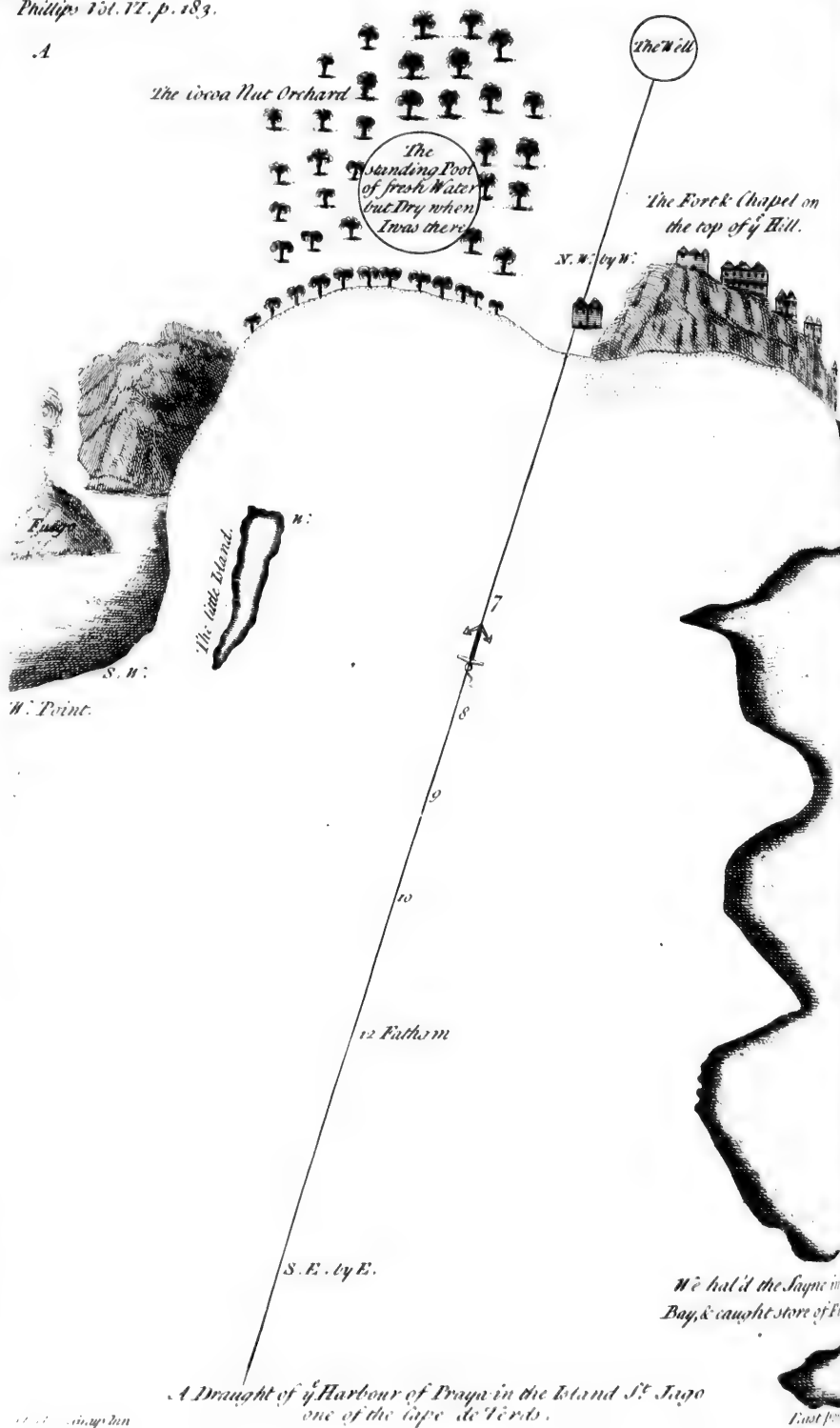
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point of *St. Jago*, bearing S. by W. distant 8 leagues; then hal'd close S. by E. and S. S. E. that we might be sure to weather the island; about ten faw *Santa Mayo*, bearing S. E. by E. seeming like a small hummock about seven leagues off. At noon this day had good observation in latitude

15° 27' N. the N. point of *St. Jago* (on Phillips, which is a very high and steep hill) then bearing W. S. W. distant six leagues, the body of the isle of *May* S. E. by E. six leagues, seeming as underneath is pour-tray'd.

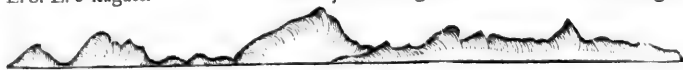
PHILLIPS,
Decem. et.
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SANTA MAYO.

E. S. E. 6 leagues.

S. E. by E. 6 leagues

S. E. 8 leagues.



The North Point of *St. Jago* seems thus, bearing W. S. W. 7 leagues.



Saturday the 2d. From noon yesterday until six in the evening we steer'd S. S. E. and S. E. by S. along the island of *St. Jago*, at which time took in our small, and hal'd up our low faw, and stood to the E. off, under our topsails only, *Santa Mayo* then bearing E. N. E. distance five leagues, and the S. E. point of *St. Jago* S. S. W. distance three leagues. At ten we brac'd our foretopfail to the mast, and lay by for day-light to get into the harbour of *Praya*, to refit our ship; at six in the morning made full and stood in for the port, and about ten we got in, off of the steep heads on the starboard side going in (which seem as if they were cut even down with a spade.) We found soundings as follow, viz. off the first had ten fathom, then nine, then eight, then seven, when we let go our anchor in the midst, between the starboard shore and the little island on the larboard or W. shore going in, which island bore, when at an anchor, due W. of us, the steep point over-against it N. E. the fort and church on the top of the hill N. W. by W. We rid somewhat more than a cable's length from each shore, and about a mile from the bottom of the bay, which is fine and sandy, with a large cocoa-nut orchard near the water-side. We veer'd out one third of our small-bower, with which we brought to, and carry'd out a stream-anchor and hawser to the W. N. W. to steady the ship on the land-breezes. Here the trade-winds constantly blow between the N. N. E. and E. N. E. the night is commonly calm, and towards morning

you have for most part small breezes off the land: we rid here as in a mill-pond, and the ground is very clean and sandy. The island of *St. Jago* lies in the latitude 15° 25' N. being full of barren high mountains, on which are bred vast numbers of jackanapes, the least I ever met with; they are fold for a trifle, but the least cold kills them. The island extends about twenty leagues in length, S. E. and N. W. its greatest breadth is about ten leagues, E. N. E. and W. S. W. The best road in the island is port *de Praya*, where there is good sandy ground, and safe riding with a small scope of cable. Near the cod of the bay is a very large cocoa-nut orchard, with plenty of fruit, in which near the sea-side is a large hole, where they told me there us'd to be fresh water to supply shipping; but at my being there I saw not one drop, so that we were forc'd to fill what we did at a well, inclos'd with a stone wall, which reach'd from the bottom about two foot above the ground; the water therein was about a foot and half deep, which, being oblig'd to hand up in buckets, occasion'd a tediousness in filling our casks, and disturb'd the water to that degree, that it was as thick as puddle, so that it serv'd for no other use but to boil our provisions with; the well is three good cables length distant from the sea, which occasion'd us great trouble, as well as damage to our casks, in rolling them so far over sharp rocky fragments, which the way along the orchard-wall to the well is full of, they dropping from the impending hill. As

[See Plate A.]

soon

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soon as we came to an anchor we saluted the island with five guns, but were answer'd only with three, which distinction I did not well relish, having the king's jack and pendant flying; but not knowing how to help it, we went about getting our boats out, which when we were busy about, there was a gun fired from the little fort on the brow of the hill, to command us ashore, which we regarded not, but pursu'd our business; in a short time there was another fired, and soon after a third, with a shot, which dropt half way between the fort and our ship: being loth to make them waste more of their powder and ball, our pinnace being ready, myself and one of the African company's factors, my doctor and purser, went in her ashore, where when we arriv'd we found a dozen of half-starv'd soldiers attending our landing; they had each a long sword and a lance, but they look'd more like skeletons than men, and so very ragged, that, if the proverb be true, they were all heathen philosophers. Being landed, we were receiv'd by those lank gentlemen with a sort of civil stateliness, and conducted towards the hill where their commanding officer expected us; we accompany'd them up a craggy, steep, uncouth way, till at length, half out of breath, we reach'd the summit, where we were receiv'd by a well-look'd old man, who, after the civility of our hats, and bidding us welcome, desired us to walk on with him, which we did, and in our passage the first sight I met with was a cow kill'd and skinn'd, and cut into divers small messes, most nauseously mangled in the butchering, and as lean as the guard. I was sorry to see such a sample of their provisions, since I had occasion for some quantities, to nourish and support our poor wounded men, of which we had above thirty. The officer seeing me eye the meat, offer'd to present me with some of it to send aboard; I civilly thank'd him, and declin'd his proffer, well knowing the Portuguese don't use to make presents but with expectation of ten times the value in return, but told him, *If he could provide me some cows against the morning I would buy them, if not too dear*: he reply'd, *That none but the governor, who liv'd at St. Jago town, the metropolis of the island, three leagues to the W. of us, durst sell any cattle; but for other provisions, that the country people would bring down some to the sea-side in the morning to trade with us*. By this time he had led us to an old house, which we ascended by a crazy pair of stairs into a large open room, where being seated, he began to interrogate us, *who we were? whence we came? and whether bound?* in which

having fully satisfy'd him, *I demanded the reason of his being so eagerly and often to command us ashore*: he reply'd, *That pyrates frequently came in there under English colours, and that in truth he himself being upon the outward sleep point, close to which we steer'd coming in, and seeing our sails full of shot-holes, concluded us to be one, which was the reason of his eagerness for our coming ashore*: therefore, for his better satisfaction, I shew'd him my letter of mart, which he receiv'd with much respect. Afterwards we fell into a general talk of the state of affairs in Europe, then of navigation, the coast and trade of Guinea, which he had been all over, and gave a very good account of; and indeed thro' all our discourse I found him to be a man of general knowledge and experience, and of a more civil and condescending temper than is usually found among the Portuguese, which prompted me to ask him, *If he was of that nation?* He answer'd me, *he was nothing a-kin to them, but was a Flanderkin, born in Oitend, who had, by great promises from the Governor at Lisbon, been persuaded to accompany him to this place, where, when he arriv'd, he found so little performance, that he would be glad any manner of way to return into his own country*. I offer'd him his passage with me gratis, and assur'd him of a hearty welcome, and to send my boat any where for him the night before I should sail, and to put him ashore in Guinea, Barbadoes, or England, as he should choose; he thankfully acknowledg'd my kindness, but told me, *he was so narrowly watch'd when any shipping lay there, that it was impossible for him to get aboard*. By this time one of the guard came in great haste to acquaint him he saw the lieutenant-governor coming, whereupon we all walk'd to the gate to attend him, whence we saw him riding, without any attendance, as fast as his mule could carry him, which ran up and down the craggy steep hills as freely and firmly as our horses can do in a smooth road. As soon as he arriv'd and alighted, the old officer paid his respects to him in a most cringing servile manner, he not taking the least notice of him, which troubled me, to see that age, experience, and worth, should be so undervalued and trampled upon by a young boy that had nothing in him but power, pride, and emptiness; for I am certain he could not be twenty years old, and had the most abject mean presence that I have seen. We gave him the civility of our hats, he hardly vouchsafing to touch his, but gave us many disdainful looks and glances, and testify'd to much superciliousness in all his carriage to us, that it began to stir the old man

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in me, and made me put on a resolution to return him his civilities in his own way, hardly giving him an answer to any thing he ask'd me, but wholly applying my discourse to the first old officer, and eying him with as little regard as he had done us. By which usage I perceiv'd he began to be sensible of his error, and a little more civil: but in truth I could not smother my resentment so soon; therefore in brief I reply'd to him, who and whence we were, and whither bound, and that we had put in here only to fill water, and purchase provisions if we might have it. Then he enquir'd of me about our engagement with the *Frenchman*, desiring a relation of it? I told him, We had met, fought, and got clear of a *French* man of war, but that my business aboard was so pressing, that I could not then spare time to give him a particular account of the action, but that I would shortly come to St. *Jago* to wait upon, and pay my respects to the governor; and so left him with as little ceremony as he met us, and went directly aboard.

Sunday the 3d. After we came aboard yesterday we unbent the main-sail; and having lower'd the yard, got it fore and aft, in order to splice a piece ten foot long to the starboard yard arm, where it was broke. About three o'clock this morning got our guns over, and gave the ship a heel to port, in order to stop our leaks on the starboard side, where we receiv'd three shots under water afore the chest-tree. Our carpenters spent till two in the evening in stopping them, our men in the mean time giving the ship a scrub as low as they could: then we heel'd the ship the other way, and found a very large shot-hole in the larboard-bow, about a foot under water. Our carpenters spent the rest of the day in stopping that, and righted the ship before night. About nine this morning I went with some of my officers to pay my respects to the governor at St. *Jago* town, having our trumpets in the pinnace's head. After we had row'd about seven miles, we came about a point into the bay near the town. We run our boat ashore right against the gate; where being landed, and seeing only a few negroes and children, our trumpets founded a levée, which soon brought an officer down to us, who conducted us to the governor's palace at the upper part of the town; where we saw no body but negroe women, who talk'd to us many smutty *English* words, making lascivious undecent gestures with their bodies, which were all naked, excepting a little clout about their waste, hanging down to the middle of the

thigh, which they would often take up to shew us their merchandize. We were inform'd that the governor was at church; but our trumpets had alarm'd him so, that we had not waited long ere he appear'd, advancing towards us at the head of the congregation. There were two young captains and the priest accompanied him, his horse being led after him in pretty good equipage. When he was come where we were, we saluted him with our hats, which he and his company return'd very courteously. Then he desired us to walk in, and led us thro' a court into a large hut, with an iron balcony facing the sea, towards which it had a fine prospect. After we were seated I acquainted him we were come to pay our respects to him, and gave him an account of our voyage, and what induced us to put into his port, desiring he would permit us to furnish our selves with what fresh water and provisions we had occasion for. He reply'd, That since he was perswaded we were upon an honest account, we might furnish our selves with what e'er the island afforded: which favour I thankfully acknowledged. Then he ask'd me for news from *Europe*. I gave him an account of what I could recollect, especially of our successes at sea, and that the *French* did not dare appear since we burnt their ships at *Oberburg* and *La Hoge*, excepting some small privateers and picket-boats to molest our trade; that our fleet lay all the summer before their ports, and upon their coast, destroying it and bombarding their towns, but no *French* fleet would appear to defend them. He seem'd very unwilling to believe me, being, as I found, in the *French* interest, in praise of whose bravery and strength he did much enlarge. Next he enquir'd about our engagement. I acquainted him with the whole matter of fact; and having answer'd his questions about the enemies force and our own, he shook his head, and told me, He could not tell how to persuade himself it was possible I could escape from a man of war of fifty guns. I reply'd, That I was very glad of my good fortune, but that it was certainly so; and that if he would send any one aboard to see my wounded men, and the posture my ship was in, he would be convinc'd it was no jest. I further assur'd him, that, were he in *Europe*, he would understand and find by frequent instances, that it was no improbable nor uncommon thing for our *English* merchant ships to clear and defend themselves from the *French* men of war and privateers, by plain downright fighting, if they were not out-number'd. After which he said no more about that,

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Visit to the
governor.

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but congratulated my good luck in saving my ship. I fancy'd him all this time a little uneasy by reason he saw so many of my officers and passengers with me, and that he had an inclination to give me some treat, but that he was afraid they would devour him; therefore calling one of them to me, I whisper'd him to go with the rest and take a walk for an hour; which they soon did, making their excuse to the governor, that they had a desire to see the town, which he was not backward to grant them, none remaining with me but my brother. Soon after they were gone, we had a nap. I laid, and a loaf of good white bread; then he went into the next room and brought out a box of marmalad, and a square case bottle half full of *Madeira* wine in which he drank to me; but had it not been out of perfect civility, I had rather have pledg'd him in water; for it was so thick, foul and hot, that it had like to have made me commit an indecency in his excellency's presence; but having laid a foundation of good punch in the morning aboard, it tortify'd my stomach so as that I had power to contain myself. When our collation was over he began to enquire of me what provisions I wanted, acquainting me that the cattle were several miles within land, that he had sent for some, and that none were allow'd to sell them but himself; which I told him I was very glad of, because I should have to do with none but his excellency, and that if he pleas'd I would take half a dozen cows of him, and pay him in any goods that we had on board. Then he demanded what goods we had? I nam'd him powder and muskets. He reply'd, he had ten thousand good muskets in the island, with ammunition sufficient for them; which tho' I knew to be rhodomantado, I only answer'd, That he was excellently well provided. Then I nam'd him other goods, such as linen, painted calicoes, staves, perpetuanoes, iron, brads, pewter, &c. all which he slighted, declaring he would dispose of none of his cattle but for ready money. I gave him to understand that I had none of that, nor was it customary for merchants ships to carry monies with them to purchase necessities, having either credit where they come, or effects to raise money with: more especially in my voyage to *Guiney*, where we had many good factories, and where our *European* coins were not passable. But notwithstanding what I urg'd, I found him persist in his resolution to dispose of none but for ready cash. But whatever he pretended, I fancy the chief reason was, that he had few or none to

dispose of, else he would not have slighted such commodities as I offer'd in exchange, most of which I knew to be very estimable at *Lisbon*, much more at such a distant island as his: however, he gave me permission to buy what goats, sheep, &c. I could of the inhabitants in truck, and so ended our discourse upon that topic. Next he ask'd me for some of our *East India* commanders, whom he nam'd; and going into the next room, brought out two or three *English* walking canes, which, he told me, they had presented him when here, which he esteem'd so much, that he would highly value and keep them while he liv'd, in respect to them that gave them, still having an eye upon that in my hand, which was a pretty clouded cane with an engrav'd silver head. I soon guess'd what he drove at; and not knowing how handsomely to come off (for now he began to handle and commend my cane) and perceiving no other remedy, I told him, That since my first arrival in the island, I had intended to make his excellency some present, and had been often considering what might be most acceptable to him, and was very glad now to find that he had such a value for canes, and begg'd that he would be pleas'd to accept that which I had, as a token of my respects, that thereby I might have the honour of some place in his remembrance, as well as my brethren the *East India* captains. He receiv'd the cane and compliment with abundance of pleasure and satisfaction, as was manifest by his countenance as well as his words, assuring me, that he should never see that cane but he should remember me with esteem, and so immediately convey'd it and the rest out of my sight. Afterwards I gave him an invitation to come and dine aboard our ship, where he should find a cordial welcome, as well as all due respect. He receiv'd the invitation kindly, but assur'd me, that he had not been on board any ship since he had been governor there, and that if he were inclin'd to go, the inhabitants would lose their lives ere they would permit him, lest any harm should befall him, or tricks be put upon him, as there have been on some governors of these islands, by pirates and privateers, who, when they have got them aboard, have carry'd them away, if they did not forthwith give orders to bring them such a quantity of provisions as they demanded, for which they would pretend to give a bill of exchange payable at *London*, but drawn upon *John a-Nokes*, or the pump at *Algate*, as *Avery's* bill was to the governor of *St. Thomas's* isle. Being in the balcony with his excellency I enquir'd if there

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there were any good *Madeira* wine to be bought there? He told me, There was; and a *Portuguese*, in a handsome garb, just then walking in the street under us, the governor call'd to him, and ask'd, If he had any wine to truck for merchandize? As soon as he heard and saw the governor, he took off his hat, made a profound bow, and fell upon his knee in the street, and then answer'd, That he had a barrel of wine to dispose of, but that he must have money for it; but the governor acquainting him that I had none, and that he had no more to say to him, he rose; and having made another humble cringe, walk'd with his hat in his hand till out of sight. By this time my officers return'd, and I took my leave of the governor. We parted very kindly, with a promise of sending him a *Cheeshire* cheese next day. This governor was of a very small stature, about fifty years of age, of a noble family in *Portugal*. His complexion was swarthy, his aspect mean, and his cloaths very ordinary. He had a long black wig which reach'd to his middle, but somebody had pluck'd out all the curls. He seem'd to me to be a man of good parts, experience and subtlety. The foundation of his house is as high as the tops of most of the other houses in the town, which lies in a bottom under it, and may contain about two hundred houses in all, among which there is a convent, a nunnery, and a good large church near the castle, which lies on a hill on the east side of the town. It makes a pretty good shew at sea, and is mounted with twelve guns. Here is a bishop sent from *Lisbon*: and in the town the majority of the inhabitants are *Portuguese*, but in the rest of the island there are twenty blacks to one *Portuguese*. Thro' the middle of the town there runs a small brook, which passes thro' the foot of the town wall, and empties itself into the sea. 'Tis about eight yards broad, and about a foot deep. The road here of *St. Jago* is smaller and more open than *Praya*, and the ground foul and rocky. We had an alfeser to wait upon us to the boat; which having enter'd and put off, we gave them a farewell with our trumpets, and row'd away for our ship, and got aboard about four in the evening.

Monday the 4th. This day our carpenters splic'd a piece to the main-yard, and clap'd two good iron hoops and two woodlings up it. We unbent our shot top-sails, and brought others to the yards; fitted our shatter'd main-stay, sent the longboat for water, of which she fill'd sixteen punchions. We had fine weather, and a curious easy gale at N. E. In the morning I went ashore at the cod of the

bay, which I found cover'd with ragged merchants; some with oranges, lemons, cocoa-nuts, pine apples, bananas, &c. Here one with a couple of small hens in his hand, there another with a little monkey upon his knee; a little farther, one with a goat betwixt his legs, another near him with a hog ty'd to his arm, and our seamen so busy trafficking with them for old ragged shirts, drawers, or any other moveables (for nothing came amiss) that the trade was very brisk and diverting. After we had pleas'd our selves some time with this rag market, we walk'd up the hill to deliver the cheese I had promis'd the governor, which I intrusted with the before-nam'd old officer, presenting himself with another. Here I met with a gentleman of the island who was come on purpose to offer to supply me with what provisions I wanted, and to take what money I could multer, and the rest in goods for it. I gave him orders for fifteen goats, ten sheep, four hogs, sixty hens, five hundred oranges, and five hundred lemons, which he promis'd should be ready at the sea side in the morning. I had this time more leisure to survey the little garrison on the hill, where there are about eight small houses, most of them ready to tumble down. Their church is the best, and next the *corps de guard*. On the west brow of the hill is a little breast-work, thro' which peep six small iron minion guns, so much out of kelter, that they were ready to tumble out of their carriages. Except a cross or two I saw nothing more worth notice there. I would have had the old officer gone off to dine with me, but he refus'd, telling me, It was as much as his life was worth to attempt it. And indeed they are so jealous of the inhabitants going off with ships that call here, that they do not keep a boat in the island, at least I saw none here nor at *St. Jago* town; and a guard is kept constantly along the marine while any ships are in port, to prevent it. There are vast numbers of goats, I having seen three or four flocks near the ship, in each of which there could not be less than 500. Their sheep are but ordinary, their hogs indifferent, and so are their poultry. Their lemons and limes are good; but their *China* oranges are the best I ever met with, I think exceeding those of *Lisbon*, and so common, that for an old rag you may buy an hundred. There is in this bay great plenty of fish, and very good. With our hooks we catch'd them as fast as we could hale them in; but with our sayne, which we hal'd two or three times in the little sandy bay near the east point coming in (as appears in the preceding draught) we

caught

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caught such quantities, that our men not being able to eat them all, they dried and salted abundance.

This island of *St. Jago* is the largest of the *Cape de Verdes*, or, as they were anciently call'd, the *Gorgades*; the rest of the islands, which are nine, being subordinate to this governor. They were discover'd, according to *Dr. Heylin*, in the year 1440. by a *Genoise* whose name was *Antonio de Noli*, employ'd thereto by and at the charge of duke *Henry*, a younger son of *John the I. king of Portugal*. The town of *St. Jago* was taken first by *Sir Francis Drake* in 1585. and by *Sir Anthony Shirley* in 1596. The main trade of these islands is in salt, and that chiefly at *Santa Mayo*, where our ships bound to *Newfoundland* generally go to load it for curing their fish. Allio some ships call, in their way to our *American* plantations, at this island, *Bonavista*, *St. Nicolas*, *St. Vincents*, &c. where they purchase asses very cheap, and come to a good market for them at *Barbadoes*, where all sorts of brutes go off well. They lie very convenient for the refreshment of shipping in their way to *Guiney* or the *East Indies*, and few *English*, *Dutch*, or *French East Indianmen* but call here outward-bound. Their own *Brasil* fleet never fails. The negroes here go naked, except a cloth about their middles, and a roll of linen the women wear about their heads. The cloaths they wear are of cotton, and checker'd or strip'd with blue. I have been told they make great quantities of these cloaths to sell, being much esteem'd, and a very good commodity upon the gold coast in *Guiney*; but for my part I saw none but what the women wore; neither did any body mention or offer any such to me for sale.

Tuesday the fifth. This morning, according to promise, I found the provision we had bespoke at the water-side, which we bought very reasonably, and paid for them three pounds in *Spanish* money which I had pick'd up among my officers, and the rest in muskets, coral, and painted linen. I went and took leave of the old officer, intending to go no more ashore, and about noon return'd aboard, where our men were busy setting our shrouds well up fore and aft. Our carpenters had saw'd a spare main-topmast we had into two halves, with which this morning they fish'd the fore-mast, which was very crazy. After having say'd and spik'd the fishes, they clap'd four good woodlings upon them. We got up our low yards, and made all clear to sail next morning. We had this day a fine easy gale at *N. E.* with some

small showers of rain. Last night *Thomas Cronow*, an honest stout *Weishman*, one of our sailors, died of his wounds received in the late engagement; one of his legs being carry'd off about the ankle, and half his other foot by the same shot. He was row'd some distance from the ship, and his body committed to the deep.

Wednesday the 6th. This morning at four we got our stream anchor and hauser aboard; then having loos'd and hoisted our top-sails, hove up our small bower, and stood out to sea with the wind at *N. E.* a fine fresh gale: at five were without the point of the harbour; then set fore-sail, main-sail, and sprit-sail, and stood away *S. E.* by *E.* for the coast of *Guiney*, with the wind a point large. At noon this day we had good observation of the latitude in $14^{\circ} 45' N.$; $S. 23^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$; $W. 4^{\circ}$; the *S. E.* point of *St. Jago* bearing *N. W.* by *N.* distant six leagues, and the *S. end* of the isle of *May N.* by *E.* distant eight leagues, from which I take my departure. As we lay in the port of *Praya* we saw the island *Fuego* over the west point of the harbour. It smok'd all day, and all night we perceiv'd it belch sparkles of fire very thick.

Thursday the 7th. At noon yesterday the *S. end* of the isle of *May* bore *N.* by *E.* distant twenty-four miles: from which time till noon this day we steer'd away *S. E.* by *E.* having run *per log* an hundred and fourteen miles; had good observation this day, latitude $13^{\circ} 33'$, easting $90'$. Yesterday in the evening we clean'd all fore and aft between decks; and having cover'd the gratings close with tarpaulins, we burnt three buckets of tar to keep the ship wholesome, and prevent infection and distempers. We hoisted in our pinnace and yaul; and having clap'd the boat rope and a hauser upon the longboat, tow'd her astern. We unbent our cables, got up our anchors, clap'd on hause-boards, and took up one reef in our top-sails.

Friday the 8th. From noon yesterday we steer'd *S. E.* by *E.* 112° , with a fine fresh gale at *N. E.* which towards noon this day began to falter; had good clear weather, and observation of the latitude in $12^{\circ} 30' N.$ East departure made was before $90'$, now 93 , total $183'$.

Saturday the 9th. These twenty-four hours we had a small gale of wind from *N. E.* to *E.* by *N.* Distance run *per log* $54'$, latitude $12^{\circ} 1'$; easting before $183'$, now 43 , total 226 . This morning we sold at the mast the cloaths of *Gablier Ledlers* and *Thomas Cronow*, two of our men that were kill'd in the late engagement.

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Sunday the 10th. From noon yesterday till eight in the evening we had very faint small gales shuffling from E. by N. to S. with extraordinary flatness of lightning, and dreadful cracks of thunder, and a dismal black sky; wherefore we, with expedition, handed all sails except our fore-fail, and expected some violent squall. About ten we had a very hard gust of wind at S. W. accompany'd with heavy showers of rain, and most terrifying thunder and lightning. It lasted until twelve, at which time we had fine clear weather, and a moderate gale at S. S. E. veering to S. W. and so to W. N. W. we keeping our course S. E. by E. The small tempest we had was a tornado, very frequent on the coast of Africa; which being the first I ever was in, did a little surprize me; for I never heard such thunder, nor saw so dreadful a sky before, nor such flashes of lightning, which I was fearful would fire the ship, it leaving a sulphureous smell behind it: but afterwards we had them so frequently, that we little regarded them, having always timely notice of their coming, to hale our sails up; which when done we let them blow their fury over, which was soon done, they seldom lasting an hour, and near the coast of *Guinea* blowing generally off the shore, so that there is but little danger. These and the extraordinary thunder and lightning are a sure sign of approaching the coast of *Guinea*; for on the south side of the line I sail'd four hundred leagues between two and three degrees south latitude, in my passage from the island *St. Thomas* to *Barbadoes*, and met with none of them, nor thunder or lightning, but fine steady brisk gales between S. S. E. and E. S. E. They shift all round the compass in half an hour. Distance run these twenty-four hours is 24, course various; latitude, deducting 5' S. 11° 56'; easting before 226, now 20, total 246.

Monday the 11th. From noon yesterday until eight at night we steer'd S. E. by E. 29'; then S. E. until noon this day, when we had an observation in 10° 40'; wind at N. and N. N. E. fresh gale; easting before 246, now 95, total 341.

Tuesday the 12th. From noon yesterday until noon this day we steer'd S. E. 124' by the log, with a fine gale of wind at N. E. and N. N. E. and smooth water. At twelve had good observation in 9° 12' N. latitude; and east departure, before 341, now 87, total 428.

Wednesday the 13th. These twenty-four hours we have had but a small gale of wind at N. and N. E. steering S. E. Distance run *per* log 33'; latitude by

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reckoning, 8° 49'; easting before 428, now 24; total 452. This morning we catch'd a great shark eight foot long.

Thursday the 14th. From noon yesterday until four we had a small top-gallant gale at N. E. course steer'd S. E. then calm till six, when we had a faint breeze at S. E. till ten; then becalm'd again till eight this morning, when a gale sprung up at W. S. W. freshning till twelve. We lying up S. E. had good observation in 8° 34'; easting before 452, now 6; total 458.

Friday the 15th. Between one and two in the evening yesterday we had heavy showers of rain, with an easy gale of wind at N. W. by W. steering S. E. by E. Distance run *per* log 54'. By noon this day the wind veer'd to S. W. a fine gale, but close cloudy weather. Latitude, by reckoning, 8° 4' N. easting before 458, now 45; total 503.

Saturday the 16th. These twenty-four hours we steer'd S. E. by E. with a fine top-gallant gale from W. S. W. to W. N. W. Weather close and cloudy, with great thunder and lightning all round. This morning we had a most hideous black sky, which occasion'd us to hand all our sails except the sprit-sail, expecting a strong tornado; but it all ended in most severe showers of rain, which continu'd from nine till twelve o'clock. Distance run *per* log is 53'; latitude, by reckoning, 7° 37'; easting before 503, now 40; total 543.

Sunday the 17th. From noon yesterday we have had a very black sky, with much rain, thunder and lightning, until eight this morning, when we had a fine gale at E. N. E. and E. but at twelve were becalm'd, when we had good observation in 7° 7' N. easting before 543, now 41; total 584.

Monday the 18th. Yesterday from twelve we lay becalm'd until six in the evening, when we had a small gale at N. steering S. E. by E. till twelve; then E. S. E. till ten this morning, at which time the gale died away. Distance run *per* log 53; latitude, by reckoning, 6° 44'; easting before 584, now 47; total 631. This day had several shoals of fish about the ship.

Tuesday the 19th. These twenty-four hours we have had but small breezes from W. to S. W. steering E. S. E. and E. by S. until four this morning; at which time it fell stark calm, and continued to until noon, with most excessive heat. Distance run *per* log 19'; latitude by reckoning 6° 39'; easting before 631, now 18; total 649.

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Wednesday the 20th. We lay becalm'd from noon yesterday till six; then had a small breeze at N. W. till five in the morning, when it fell calm again, and continued so till noon; at which time we had good observation in $6^{\circ} 40'$ N. easting before 649, now 12; total 661.

Thursday the 21st. These twenty-four hours we have had small faint gales from N. W. to N. by E. we steering due E. Distance run per log 28; had good observation; latitude $6^{\circ} 42'$; easting before 661, now 28; total 689.

Friday the 22d. These twenty-four hours we have had a fine gale of wind between the W. and N. we steering due E. for cape Mount, we having been there three days in the latitude of it; having run 60' by the log at eight o'clock this morning; at which time we descried cape Mount, bearing E. by N. distant by estimation seven leagues, shewing as in the

subsequent figure. At noon this day we had good observation in latitude $6^{\circ} 36'$ N. the cape bearing then N. E. by N. distant four leagues; so that I was off the cape $12'$ S. W. by S. which work'd gives $10'$ S. and $6'$ W. so that by my observation, which I judge to be very good, cape Mount lies in latitude $6^{\circ} 46'$ N. which is more northerly than 'tis generally laid down in the books and charts. At the same time heaving the lead, we had forty-four fathom water, and dark sandy oozy ground. I made E. departure from *Santa Mago* to cape Mount, exactly 754 miles, or 251 leagues, as follows;

Easting before	689
Now	59
	748
	6
Total	754

Thus shews cape Mount seven leagues off, and at the bearings set down.



Saturday the 23d. From noon yesterday we steer'd along shore S. E. by E. for cape Mounferadoe, with a small gale of wind. In the night hove the lead frequently, having eighteen and twenty fathoms; in which depths we kept till daylight, when we saw the cape, and soon after descried three vessels riding at anchor under it; one of which seem'd a large ship. We not knowing what they might be, made our ship clear, and order'd all things ready for a battle, when we perceiv'd a boat rowing off towards us, who having discover'd what we were, came aboard us, being the pinnacle of the *East India* merchant, captain *Shurley*, my comfort, who had sent her to intreat me to put in there to his assistance, he having, off the cape, had his fore-mast and fore-yard split to pieces with a thunder-bolt, and his fore-topgallant-sail set on fire by the precedent flash of lightning. I in-

tended to wood and water at *Junco*, about twelve leagues more to the E. where is a good river, and plenty of wood; but understanding this disaster that had befallen captain *Shurley*, I alter'd my resolution, and made all the way I could to get into Mounferadoe road, which, with the sea breeze, I did; and about four in the evening let go my anchor in eight fathom water, cape Mounferadoe bearing then S. by W. distant two miles, the mouth of the river S. E. distant a mile and an half. We found the other two vessels to be one *Gubbins* an interloper come from *Barbados*, chiefly laden with rum, to trade for gold and slaves, of which I bought about 500 gallons of him cheap, and sold it to good advantage; the other vessel was the *Stanier* sloop, with Mr. *Colker* on board her, who was agent of *Cherborough*, and came thence to trade along the coast for teeth, &c.

Thus shews cape Mounferadoe bearing N. four leagues off.



Cape Mounferadoe is about sixteen leagues distant from cape Mount, there

being no high land between them. Cape Mounferadoe is a round mountain, not near

near so high as cape Mount. Within it to the N. N. E. is good riding in twelve, ten, or eight fathom water. The best anchoring is in nine fathom, bringing the cape to bear S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of you, two miles off. About a mile within the cape is a sand on the shore; and just at the beginning of the sand is a fine small rivulet of curious clear cool water, which distils thro' the woods and rocks, and there empties itself into the sea. About a cable's length from which to the east there are two pools of fresh water under two great stones. The people here are civil and courteous, but great beggars, the king and cappaishiers continually haunting us for dathes (which is their word for presents.) Here is store of good rice, and cheap, which they brought us in abundance: and for our better convenience of trading with them, as well as to lodge our carpenters that lay ashore in the nights to cut wood, we erected two tents with old sails, upon the spit of sand at the mouth of the river. The chief commodity we traded for was rice, of which I bought about five tuns, paying mostly for it in boogoes or cawries, which are the goods they chiefly esteem, for a pint of which we could buy 30 lb. of rice. The other goods they approved of were iron bars and red *Wish* plains; but they had nothing considerable to trade with us for them. We bought some fowls of them which they call *Cacadeors*, being not bigger than our *English* chickens, and eat dry. We also purchas'd some limes, wild oranges, pine apples, and two or three small goats. They had a few small elephants teeth, but not worth our regard. About two miles E. S. E. and E. within the cape, is a fine large river call'd in the *Platts*, *Rio de St. Paulo*; the name, I presume, given it by the *Portuguese*, who were formerly the sole masters, as well as first discoverers of this coast. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile without the mouth of the river is a bar, which, at high water, has upon it four foot, and at low water two and $\frac{1}{2}$, or three foot. The sea breaks high upon it, especially when the sea breeze blows fresh, which commonly begins at nine or ten o'clock, and continues till towards the same in the evening. The deepest water is near each shore. Going in our long-boat which drew three foot water, we always past the bar very well.

The river of *St. Paul* is a very pleasant river, in some places as broad as the *Thames* at *London*, and fring'd on each side with thick groves of mangrove trees, which are always green; so that, in my opinion, nothing can be painted to give a

more delightful prospect to the eye than this naturally does. About three miles up this river we had good fresh water at low water; and about five miles up at high water; our long boat always bringing down it five tons of good, without grounding any where: One morning myself, and some officers, went in our pinnace about eight miles up the river to visit king *Andrew* at his town. In our passage we saw several monkeys on the trees, leaping from one to the other; at some of which we shot, but kill'd none. King *Andrew's* town lies on the larboard side of the river going up, and about a quarter of a mile from the river side; the landing to it being between two high trees, where being arriv'd, we were met by *Roy Andrew*, and his nobility, who conducted us thro' the woods to an open place, where the town lay, it being the only piece of ground I saw free from woods in these parts, so that I admire where the vast quantities of rice which they have, do grow; after welcoming us upon our entering the town, they led us to their council-hall, where they meet to hear all causes, dispense justice, and debate their state affairs: This judiciary is seated in the midst of the town, the foundation or floor being of clay rais'd about four foot from the ground, and of a circular figure; over it, supported by posts, is a shed, or pent-house, thatch'd with palm branches, to shelter them from the sun or rain; between the shed and foundation 'tis open on all sides, for the convenience of light and air, and is about twelve yards diameter. Here, when we arriv'd and had climb'd up, we had some blocks of divers figures brought us to sit on, as had king *Andrew* and two or three of his grandees, the rest sitting behind cross-legg'd on the ground; these stools are about half a foot high, and none of the better sort of negroes go abroad but have one carried with them, which they esteem a piece of state; being seated, we had some punch made, and opened our knap-sacks to eat a bit of neats-tongue, and what other cold provisions we had brought along with us; and having invited his majesty and lords to our collation, and distributed some amongst them, we were surprized to see each of them, instead of falling to, go to a hole in the floor we sat upon, and the king first, and the rest following, with great devotion and symptoms of sorrow, dropt some part of each sort of meat we had given them into it, and the same of the punch, beer, brandy, and rum we gave them, and after return'd and eat and dr. as most voraciously, his majesty and court being very glad of the roots and parings of the tongues, and what else we could not eat. I enquir'd of them

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them what they meant by putting some of each meat and drink into the hole; and they inform'd us, that their last dead king was there bury'd, and that the hole reach'd his corpse; and that the meat and drink they put into it, was to give him some of all sorts of our varieties, ere they touch'd any themselves. I was pleas'd with their respect to their deceas'd monarch, tho' I could not but pity their folly and superstition. After our repair was over, I order'd our boats crew, &c. to exercise their guns before the king, with which he was much surprized, as well as pleas'd, especially at our regular volleys; and to return our civility he commanded his men to shew us their way of fighting, which was after a confus'd manner, with lances about five foot long, with pointed iron heads; small bows and arrows, as slender as a reed, of which most were poison'd at one end with some black ingredient, which if it touches the blood, kills inevitably, if the part affected be not immediately cut on: Their arrows have no iron heads nor feathers, neither do they ever shoot them point blank, but at random, as we do rovers; and yet they will come very near the mark they aim at: They carry square targets of thin board, about four foot long, and two broad, with conveniences on the inside to hang them on their left arms, but so as their hand is free to manage their bow. Here were some soldiers come from the river of *Junco*, to assist king *Andrew* in his wars, two of them had old fuses, with which they march'd behind two that carry targets, the muzzle of their pieces peeping out between two targets; in this posture they crept on very silently to discover the enemy, which as soon as they pretended they had, the two guns gave fire, their lances were flung, and arrows shot, with a most dismal horrible screaming noise; and then they ran in confusion back to their first post, where having reloaden their guns, and put themselves in such orderly disorder as they use, they renew the attack again as before. This town is about a quarter of a mile from the river side, surrounded with woods, so that it is not to be seen till you enter it; it consists of about forty houses, or rather dog-kennels; the walls are built of clay, or twisted twigs plaiter'd over; the doors or holes to enter them are not above two foot high, so that we were forc'd to creep in, where we found a bank of earth rais'd about two foot from the floor, which having a mat laid thereon serves them for a bed; fires they seldom make, except in the rainy time, and then 'tis in the middle of the house; the mats they make here are very fine, and prettily wrought in

divers figures, red and white; they are much in esteem at *Barbadoes*, &c. to lay on the chamber floors under beds, instead of *Turkey* carpets. As to their dress here, the king and his cappeliers, or lords, wear a cotton sort of frock, strip'd or checker'd with white and black, or blue, which reaches to their knee, having a hole in it just big enough to put their heads through, and which they put on as we do shirts. If they can get an old hat they are very proud of it, else they wear a party-colour'd ozier bag upon their heads; the common sort wear either a long piece of cotton cloth, about a foot wide, which they pass about their middles, and then between their legs, letting both ends hang down before and behind; or else a piece of cloth about a foot square, tied to a string that is about their middles, and just serves to cover their privities: The womens garb is the same as at *St. Jago*.

There cannot be a better place for cutting wood than this is, it reaching close to the water-side, and very smooth loading it; here are trees of that size as will serve to maul a ship of 700 tons. Capt. *Shurley* cut here a fore-mast, fore-yard, and two beams; and I cut a main-top mast, some fuses for my mail, and ten long boats of excellent fire wood: the mails here are so extrem solid and heavy, that to prevent their sinking we were oblig'd to float them off by our boats, but they are very strong sticks. We had good diversion here in shooting small birds, much of the size and resemblance of a snipe, which were very plenty along the find, and in such flocks that we kill'd seven or eight at a shot; and they eat indifferently, though some were lean. At the mouth of the river we hal'd the sayne often, and catch'd good fish in plenty: we had no want of venison, for Mr. *Colker*, the agent of *Goberborough*, would send his grumito's, or blacks, a hunting in a morning into the woods, and they would assuredly bring us a small hedge deer or two before night. One of his blacks was our interpreter, for here they could speak neither *English* nor *Portuguese*, as they do on the gold coast, by reason of the small resort of shipping to this place; the aforesaid black spake their language very well, and I have observ'd that from hence along the coast to cape *Tres Puntas*, they have a different dialect every twenty leagues. I took notice here of their way of discovering any person suspected of thievery, or other villainy; which is by making the person charg'd with the crime, for his justification, to drink a small quantity of the juice of a certain tree, which is reddish, and by them call'd red-water; and if the said juice makes

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makes them vomit and sick, they are held guilty; as on the contrary, if they appear no ways disturb'd therewith, they are acquitted, and the party that challeng'd them and put them to the trial of the red-water, is oblig'd to make large reparation for the scandal and wound given their reputation; of which we had one instance, for one of the meaner negroes that came to our tents to trade, pretended that some of our seamen belonging to the boats, had stol'n from him a large bag of rice, whereof he made his complaint to king *Andreo*, and he came and acquainted us therewith, requiring restitution with much earnestness and dissatisfaction; we immediately call'd all our seamen that were ashore together, charg'd them with the theft, and requir'd them upon their peril to bring back the rice, using severe threats to such as we should, upon search, find guilty, and which we were firmly resolv'd to execute, and to have made the criminal a publick example before the negroes, to shew them how much we abhor'd such practices; but all our men absolutely and firmly declar'd their innocence as to the thievery, which we did acquaint the king with, but he began to be angry, telling us that his subjects should not be robb'd, and requiring satisfaction of us; at length finding that the more we endeavour'd to appease and convince him, the more insolent he grew, made us resolve to mask ourselves in his humour, and to shew him we knew how to huff as well as his majesty; wherefore immediately ordering our men to take their guns in hand, agent *Colker* (who knew the custom of the country) took his cane at him, and requir'd him instantly to bring red-water, and that we and all our men would drink it for proof of our innocency, and that if we thereby were found so, that he upon his peril should provide to make us large amends for the injury done us. No sooner he heard this, and saw us all so resolute to drink it, (as he thought) but the scene was chang'd, and he became very humble and submissive, telling us the man that charg'd our men with it was a villain, and that he would have him punish'd, and banish'd him immediately from our tents; so much did the apprehension of our being clear'd by the red-water, and the reparation he must then make, work upon king *Andreo*, tho' in reality had he had the courage and constancy to put us to the test, none of us did intend to experiment the virtues and qualities of his red juices. While I was at king *Andreo's* town, there came one of the inland kings to the side of the council room where we were; he was of a large stature, and had a manly look and good features, and indeed was the most

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majestick handsome negroe that I ever saw, (except the king of *Saboo*) tho' he was very old, and his hair and beard as grey as a rat. His head was cover'd with above a hundred little horns, about an inch in length, tied to his hair, and fitted with some red composition, or paste, which was his *satisf* or god to protect him from evil, of which sort of *satisf* I shall write more at large hereafter. I eyed him from the beginning, being much pleas'd with his venerable countenance, but little thought him of that quality, by reason *Andreo*, and his nobles took no notice of him; about an hour after he came, I enquir'd who he was, and being told he was a great inland king, I was much surpriz'd at the ill manners of his brother king *Andreo*, to let him stand so long without, unregarded, and desir'd him to invite him in; but finding him backward in doing it, I went myself, tho' I could not persuade him to come up to us, therefore I had a bowl of punch brought where he was, of which he drank very freely, till he saw the bottom; I would have had another made for him, but could not persuade him to stay, having a long way home; he presented me with a good leopard's skin, worth 3 or 4 *l.* in *England*, and I him with 3 or 4 bottles of rum, and as many handfuls of cowries, and so we parted very friendly; but there was not the least ceremony between king *Andreo* and him, being, as I since understood, on no good terms with each other: We found a *Scotchman* among the natives here, who could give us no account of himself, but that he was shipwreck'd near the cape, and the only man escap'd drowning, tho' I suspected then he was a rogue, and pyrate; and since I have understood he belong'd to a pyrate, a small brigantine, commanded by one *Herbert*, which they had run away with from some of the plantations in the *West-Indies*, and were just arriv'd upon this coast to look for purchase, when there fell a dissention and quarrel among the crew, which prov'd so bloody, that in the conflict so many of the men were slain and desperately wounded, that there were none left but this fellow that could any ways manage the vessel, so he run her ashore to the S. E. of the cape, and saved his life, the rest dying of their wounds: he had a long flaxen wig, and white beaver hat, and other good cloaths on; he offer'd me his service as a sailor, but he had so much of a villain in his face, that Capt. *Sburley* nor myself did not care to meddle with him, so that agent *Colker* took him with him in the *Stamier* sloop to *Sherbarow*. We kept *Christmas* day as merrily as we could; in honour to which each ship fir'd all her guns round: The

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18th came in here Capt. John Soans, in the *Jeffrey*, and having supply'd himself with some wood, water, and rice, set sail again for the *Bigby*, on *Thursday* the 3d of *Jan.* having left with me a packet of letters directed for Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, to be forwarded to *Europe*, with the first convenience. Agent *Colker*, set sail for *Sberberow*, on the 5th, and *Gubbins* in the *Barbadoes* interloper, the same morning for the gold coast, by whom I sent letters to the *African* companies three chief merchants at *Cabo Corso* castle, signifying my agreement with the company to slave upon the gold coast, and bespeaking their diligence in procuring what numbers they could for me against my arrival there, with what else was needful: I was forced to stay here ten days after I had compleated my business for Capt. *Sturley* to refit his ship, which at length being done, we both set sail with the morning breeze, on the 9th of *Jan.* 1694 for the coast: The negroes of this place, express'd a great affection for the *English*, and as much hatred to the *French*; two of them took Capt. *Sturley's* and my name, assuring us their next sons should be call'd so.

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Wednesday the 10th. This morning about 3 o'clock we got under sail, with the morning breeze, steering S. W. till we got well without the cape; then S. and so to S. E. At noon this day cape *Monferadoe* bore off us N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant five leagues. Last night Capt. *Thomas Sturley* was taken ill of a fever and ague.

Thursday the 11th. From noon yesterday, until 4 in the evening, had a fresh sea breeze at S. W. steering S. E. along shore; at 4 cape *Monferadoe* being just discernable and seeming like an island, bore off us N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. distant 8 leagues; at which time heaving the lead, had 32 fathom water, sandy ground; the high hills over the river of *Junco* bearing then E. N. E. The river of *Junco* is about 14 leagues from cape *Monferadoe*, and lies in the latitude $5^{\circ} 55' N.$; there are three great high trees near the mouth of it, and several high hills up in the inland; the river is large, as I have been told, and a very convenient place to wood and water: Having lain by some time for the *East-India Merchant*, which was altern, we steer'd both S. E. by E. all night, with a very small gale: At 8 this morning had 25 fathom water, being about 3 leagues off the shore, which is pretty high and level, and full of trees, only far in the inland; when we were about 20 leagues from cape *Monferadoe*, we saw a high mountain, making in the form of a saddle, and bearing then off us N. E. This morning had many heavy showers of rain, and my poor brother and several of

my men fell sick of fevers. Since noon yesterday we sail'd S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 20 leagues.

Friday the 12th. From noon yesterday we steer'd S. E. by E. and E. S. E. along shore, keeping about 2 leagues off till 6 in the evening it falling calm, we came to an anchor in 13 fathom water, off of *Piciniini Setre*, or little *Sestos*; the round hill right over the river *Grand Sestos*, about a mile within the point, and the 3 rocks about 4 miles to the west of the said point, being in one, bore off us E. S. E. 3 leagues off; the outer point of *Sestos* S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 5 leagues off. The coast along is full of trees and pretty high, till you come towards *Sestos*, then it slopes away lower towards the point: several canoes came aboard us last night to invite us to anchor at *Sestos*, promising us a good trade of teeth, &c. we hoisted their canoes in, and they staid all night with us; at 6 this morning we weigh'd and stood out into 20 fathom, then along shore with a faint little gale; several canoes with 2 negroes coming aboard us, but brought nothing with them but a few fowls, oranges, bananas, and some little elephants teeth, which they would not sell without having more for them than they were worth.

Saturday the 13th. From noon yesterday we made easy sail along shore till 4 in the evening, when being off the river of *Sestos*, we came to an anchor in 9 fathom water, the three rocks, which are about a mile off shore to the W. of the river, bearing off us N. N. W. distance 2 miles; cape *Buxos*, or the east point of *Sestos*, which is very low and rocky, bearing S. E. by E. 3 miles off; the mouth of the river, and the hill above it being in one, bore E. by S. 4 miles distance; the outer point of land which I could see to the W. bore N. W. 6 leagues off. This morning I went ashore in my pinnace with some goods to trade, and Capt. *Sturley* sent his with his purser in her, being so ill that he could not go himself.

The going into the river is between the point on the starboard or E. shore, and the rock in the middle of the river; the entrance is about half a cable's length wide, and there are 6, 7, and 8 fathom going in: when you are enter'd, you'll find it a fine large river, where a vessel of 100 tons may ride very safe, as I have been told there often have brigantines and sloops. About gun-shot from the aforesaid point, upon the same shore, close to the river side, is a well of good fresh water, where for a few cowries, and giving them buckets, the negro women will bring water and fill your cask in the boat, as they did ours; and if you give the negro men hatchets, for a small quantity of the aforesaid shells,

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they will cut you fire-wood enough, and bring it to the boats; but they must have a bottle of brandy now and then among them to encourage them: so that for expedition this is the best place along the whole coast to wood and water at. On the point going into the river, about a cable's length from it, is a negroe town of about 30 or 40 houses, the captain of which is *Dick Lumley*, as he calls himself, having taken that name from captain *Lumley*, an old commander that us'd the *Guiney* trade formerly.

About eight miles up the river is the town where king *Peter* their monarch lives; but I could not spare time to go and visit him, and in truth had no great inclination to venture so far in a boat, having been inform'd that the negroes here are very treacherous and bloody, as some of our *European* traders have found to their cost. The goods in demand here are brass kettles, pewter basons of several sizes, boogies or cowries, fuzees, *Welsh* plains red and blue, knives, &c. some of each of which we carried ashore; but they had nothing to traffick with us for them, except a few little calves teeth (for so they call the young elephants) which were not worth our notice, and which they held very dear. We bought some hens, limes, and oranges; were offer'd some rice, but much dearer than we bought at *Mounseradoe* where we had supply'd our selves. While I was looking for trade in the town, our men hal'd the sayne in the river, and caught a great many good fish. Their way of welcoming and saluting here as well as at *Mounseradoe*, is by taking one's thumb and fore-finger between their thumb and fore-finger, and making them snap, in the mean time crying *Aky O! Aky O!* The people here are very furly, and look like villains, so that I was soon weary of their company, and went aboard about four o'clock in the evening, we standing all to our guns till we were got out of the river, and some distance from the shore; for they came down, a little before we went off, in such numbers with bows and lances, that we were in apprehension of some villainy intended us, which hasten'd our departure, contrary to their earnest intreaties; but they offer'd nothing of harm to us. I founded the road all over, which I found to be good and clean ground, and gradual foundings, so that you may anchor any where therein; but the best anchoring is in 9 fathom water, the mouth of the river bearing E. by S. The distance between cape *Mounseradoe* and the river of *Sestos* is about 36 leagues. The hill upon the east point above the

river of *Sestos* is very remarkable to know it by, there being no other such hill in fifteen leagues of it.

Sunday the 14th. Finding no trade to encourage our stay at *Sestos*, we got up our stream-anchor this morning, and set sail with a small gale at W. we standing out S. to give a birth to cape *Baxos*, off which lies a ledge of rocks two leagues or more into the sea; but we met with so strong a current setting to the S. E. that by noon this day it put us three leagues to the E. of cape *Baxos*, which at that time bore N. of us, distant three leagues, and the point of *Baffo* E. S. E. five leagues, and then were in twenty-six fathom water. About three leagues from *Sestos* point we saw a great white rock making like a sail, and about two leagues from that, another rock, from which to *Sanguin* is about five leagues. *Sanguin* makes in a heap of high trees, there being, no doubt, land between *Sestos* and it; but the coast between them is all rocky under twenty fathom water, so that there is no anchoring in less than twenty-five fathom water, in which depth there is oozy ground.

Monday the 15th. From noon yesterday we steer'd along shore S. E. and S. E. by E. till two in the evening, at which time came several canoes aboard us from *Sanguin* river, where the *Grain* or *Malagetta* coast begins, but they brought nothing with them; wherefore we continued on our course along shore till six: we let go our anchor in thirty-six fathom water off of *Battowa*, where the land grows higher than between it and *Sanguin*. Here trying the current, found it set three miles in an hour to the southeastward. At six in the morning we weigh'd, having much rain for above an hour. At ten we were off the river *Sino*, about twelve leagues from *Sanguin*, which is easily known by a tree making like a ship with a top-sail loose; from whence came several canoes aboard us with pepper, or, as they call it, *Malagetta*, which is much like our *Indian* pepper, and, for ought I know, as good. It was brought in ozier baskets. I bought 1000 weight of it at one iron bar (value in *England* three shillings and sixpence) and a dafhy of a knife or two to the broker. The reason of our buying this pepper is to give our negroes in their messes to keep them from the flux and dry belly-ach, which they are very incident to. About noon this day were off *Croa*, steering away S. E. by E. for cape *Palmas*.

Tuesday the 16th. From noon yesterday we have had but little wind, steering S. E. by E. At noon this day we were

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were off of *Wappo*, whence came off to us more canoes with *Malagetta* to sell, of which I bought three hundred weight for three two-pound pewter basons. We might have bought much more, but having enough for our purpose, we turn'd them ashore, and pursu'd our course.

Wednesday the 17th. These twenty-four hours we had a fine moderate gale of wind, and a very strong current setting to the S. E. which about noon this day carry'd us to the E. of cape *Palmas*, to which we gave a large birth by reason of rocks that lie far out from it. It is the last place of the *Grain* coast, there being no more *Malagetta* to be had when past it. Yesterday my poor brother grew very ill and delirious; and notwithstanding all the endeavours us'd by my own and captain *Shurley's* doctor for his recovery, about three in the evening this day he took his leave of this troublesome world, and left me full of affliction for the loss of him. He had been sick of a malignant fever about eight days, and many of my men lay ill of the same distemper.

Thursday, *January* the 18th. Having yesterday doubled cape *Palmas*, about five in the evening we came to an anchor in nineteen fathom water, where we rode till six this morning. We got under fail, when the coffin being ready, the deceased was nail'd up therein; and our pinnace being hoisted out, he was lower'd into her, and myself, my doctor and purser went in her to bury him, the colours of our own ship and *East India* merchant being lower'd half-mast down, our trumpets and drums sounding and beating, as is customary upon such melancholy occasions. We row'd the corpse about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the ship to seaward; and the prayers of the church being read, I help'd to commit his body to the deep, which was the last office lay in my power to do for my dear brother. Then the *Hannibal* fired sixteen guns at $\frac{1}{2}$ minute distance of time, which was the number of years he had liv'd in this uncertain world; and the *East India* merchant fir'd ten guns. He was buried in twenty-five fathom water, off of *Growa*, which then bore N. W. distant three leagues, and about ten leagues to the E. of cape *des Palmas*; near which cape the land is high and hummocky; and you may easily discern when you are about the cape, by the land's falling away to the northward.

Friday the 19th. From noon yesterday we kept under fail till five in the evening, when we let go our anchor in twenty-three fathom soft ground; then had a very hard tornado which lasted

about an hour. About six this morning we weigh'd, and stood along shore till noon. Yesterday in the evening came two canoes off near our ship with several teeth; but no persuasion we could use could prevail upon them to come aboard and trade with us, tho' we shou'd them divers sorts of commodities, and offer'd them brandy; but all would not do, so that they return'd ashore again. As we sail'd along about twenty leagues from cape *Palmas*, we saw several points of land like the going in of rivers; no sooner we open'd one point, but we shut in another.

Saturday the 20th. From twelve o'clock yesterday we steer'd along shore till six in the evening, when we had a hard tornado, with dreadful lightning and thunder, which lasted till seven; at which time we came to an anchor in sixteen fathom water off of *Druin*, which is about thirty leagues from cape *Palmas*, and about ten leagues to the east of the afore-mentioned points. It may be easily known by great bushy trees, there being none such between it and cape *Palmas*. In the night we saw two fires made ashore, which are common along this coast where they have goods to trade, being signs for ships that pass along to stop to traffique with them. *Druin* may also be known by a high long tract of land in the inland, the land near the sea shore being low and white sand. About six in the morning we got under fail, steering E. and E. by N. with small gales at W. S. W. At ten this morning we saw the red cliffs, being about eight leagues from *Druin*; and at noon this day were abreast the first. They are easily known by their colour. They are eleven in number, not very high, and most about a cable's length asunder. We have had no canoes come aboard of us since we have come about cape *Palmas*, tho' we anchor'd every night that we might not pass by unseen; and steer'd close along shore with a fore-top-sail in the day.

Sunday the 21. From noon yesterday we steer'd E. and E. by N. along shore, with an easy gale at W. S. W. until twelve at night; we anchor'd in sixteen fathom good soft ground. At six we weigh'd anchor, and stood along to the east. At eight were abreast a very low swamp in the land, that is *Coeve*; and a little further is a parting in the land like the going in of a river; a league from which is *Caballa-bo*, there being no other swamp between it and the red cliffs. About ten came two canoes aboard us from *Caballa-bo*, and were follow'd by several others with store of good teeth, which invited us

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us to come to an anchor; but ere the negroes in the canoes would come aboard, they requir'd that the captain of the ship should come down the out side of the ship, and drop three drops of the sea water into his eye, as a pledge of friendship, and of safety for them to come aboard; which I very readily consented to and perform'd, in hopes of a good market for their large fair teeth, which I had a longing desire to purchase. Then they came aboard, but seeing so many men on deck, were mistrustful, and went into their canoes again. I was much concern'd at their fearfulness, and with much persuasion prevail'd on them to return, which they did; and having given each that came in a good coge of brandy, I shew'd them some of my commodities, and they brought in some teeth: and while we were busy on both sides a bartering, a great mastiff dog we had aboard, hearing a noise upon deck, run open mouth'd barking out of the steerage. As soon as they heard and saw the dog, to my great surprize, they in an instant leapt off the quarter deck into the sea, and swam a distance off, their canoes following them, and left their elephants teeth behind them. We intreated them to come aboard, holding their teeth over the ship's side to them, but they would not return. I went down and dropt some more water into my eyes, but to as little purpose; then I made the mastiff dog be brought in their sight, and pretended to beat him stoutly; upon which they came aboard again, but we might read their jealousy and fear in their faces; for there could nothing stir but they were ready to take their spring into the sea, and had their eyes in every corner: however, in their traffique they were subtle enough, holding their teeth so high, that we could not afford to buy many, without giving more than the value for them. They most hideously deform themselves with a sort of dark reddish paint, with which they daub their bodies in sundry places. They pleat some flax to their hair, and so make a sort of small sinnet from each lock, which hangs down to their shoulders; and some tie them up in a roll behind, as our women do their hair; and others on the top of their heads. I was astonish'd when first they came near the ship, to hear no other speech come from them but *Qua, Qua, Qua*, like a parcel of ducks; from which I presume their teeth coast hath had the appellation of *Quaquaa* coast, it reaching from cape *Palmas* to *Bassam Picolo*, where was the first gold I met with. The negroes of these parts are call'd the *Man-eaters*, and

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that they eat their enemies they take prisoners, and their own friends when dead, as I was told by my old mate captain *Robson*, who had long us'd this *Guiney* voyage. How true that is I know not; but in truth their looks are very savage and voracious; and all their teeth, I observed, are pointed at the ends as sharp as bodkins, which looks very terrible: and without doubt they reduce them so by art and filing them; for 'tis impossible they should be so naturally more than their neighbour negroes. They are well limb'd, and strong men, but the most hideous in their aspect of any negroes I have met with. Each canoe brought a broker with him, who, as soon as he enters the ship, demands a dashy of a knife or two, for he pretends to bring the trade to you; and every bargain we concluded he expects a dashy, it being, I suppose, his brokerage, the merchant allowing him nothing: and about these dashies they are so importunate, that, for our quiet, we are forc'd to give them. I have no where upon the coast met the negroes so shy as here, which makes me fancy they have had tricks play'd them by such blades as *Long Bon*, alias *Avery*, who have seiz'd them and carry'd them away. The goods they most covet are pewter basons, the larger the better, iron bars, knives, and large screw'd pewter jugs, which they did much affect.

Monday the 22d. About three in the evening yesterday our merchants went ashore, assuring us, if we would stay till next day, we should have abundance of teeth off cheap. Upon which encouragement we staid here all night at anchor in fifteen fathom water; but at eleven this morning, seeing no canoes come off, we weigh'd and stood along shore till noon.

Thursday the 23d. Yesterday about one in the evening, standing along shore, we descried three canoes making off to us from *Pikinini-la-bo*, which is about six leagues to the E. of *Caba-la-bo*. We laid our fore-topails to the mast to wait for them. One went aboard captain *Sturley*, and the other two came to us with divers good teeth, of which we bought some, but very dear, they coveting the same sort of goods as at *Caba-la-bo*. We lay by trafficking with them till four in the evening; then they went away, and we made sail till seven, when we let go our anchors in thirty-six fathom water, it deepning much suddenly. At six in the morning we weigh'd, and stood along shore to the E. This was the last place I saw any teeth; and I observ'd every where they brought teeth to us, that they

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would sell none but the small ones and middling ones, tho' they brought very noble large ones with them for shew; but no price would tempt them to dispose of them.

Wednesday the 24th. From twelve yesterday we made an easy sail along shore till seven in the evening, when we anchor'd in thirty-six fathom water, and lay there becalm'd till noon this day.

Thursday the 25th. These twenty-four hours we lay at the same place becalm'd. At two in the evening yesterday came off to us two canoes from *Bassam Pico* to trade with gold; of which we took thirty achies for iron bars, two bars for three achies, each achy being about five shillings value. But of the weights, &c. on the gold coast, I shall write hereafter. The gold we took here was all in fatishes, which are small pieces wrought in many pretty figures, which the blacks tie to their hair, necks, arms, legs, &c. for ornament, and are generally very good gold. Dust nor rock I saw none here nor at *Bassam*.

Friday the 26th. About two in the evening yesterday, having the sea breeze, we weigh'd and stood to the E. About four a canoe came aboard captain *Sburley*, promising, if we anchor'd where we were until the morning, they would bring off divers slaves to sell; so that at five we came to an anchor again in twenty-nine fathom water, where we rode till noon this day; but no canoes came off.

Saturday the 27th. At two in the evening yesterday we got up our anchors, and sail'd along shore until six, when came a four-hand canoe aboard us from *Bassam*, assuring us of good trade of gold and slaves in the morning, if we would anchor, and that they would stay with us all night, which we permitted them, hoisting up their canoe in the tackles, and let go our anchors in fourteen fathom water. In the morning those aboard fell to trade, of whom I took thirt fix achies of gold in fatishes for pewter and iron bars.

Sunday the 28th. The negroes yesterday promis'd us a good trade this day if we stay'd. Accordingly this morning came aboard of me two canoes, of which I took sixteen ounces of gold in fatishes, for iron bars, pewter, and knives, viz. for one iron bar $1\frac{1}{2}$ achy, for a dozen of knives one achy, for a four-pound pewter basin one achy, with several knives for dafes to those that traded briskly. Here the negroes are not so well skill'd in trade as upon the gold coast; for we could put the bank-weights upon them; but to leeward on the gold

coast, they know our *Troy*-weights as well as our selves, and have weights of their own, which they compare ours with. Likewise at this place goods yield a better price than among our factories to leeward, by reason that here they can't supply themselves at all times as they can there; therefore when they have an opportunity of ships passing by, they buy what they want, tho' they give a better price for it; but they have but small quantities of gold to trade with.

Monday the 28th. Yesterday about two in the afternoon, the negroes having no more gold to trade with, took their leave and went ashore; then we got under sail, and stood to the E. till seven, then came to an anchor in thirteen fathom water, where we lay till six this morning; then weigh'd and stood along shore till ten; the wind dying away, and the sea heaving us too near the shore, we were forc'd to anchor in twelve fathom. My men are most on the recovery, having lost none by sickness, except my poor brother; but Capt. *Sburley* has had eight dead, and himself with most of his remaining men are very ill. We have a strong current now setting to the W. which is very unusual on this coast. The land all along is full of trees.

Tuesday the 29th. At two in the evening yesterday we weigh'd, and it proving little wind, the sea hove us into 11 fathom water, so that we were forc'd to anchor again, where lay till morning; then having small land breezes, got under sail, and stood off into 15 fathom, and then along shore till 10; it falling calm we anchor'd again.

Wednesday the 30th. At noon yesterday we had the sea-breeze, with which we stood along shore S. E. and S. E. by E. till 6; it fell calm, and we anchor'd in 14 fathom till morning, when weigh'd again, and stood along shore. Last night I was taken with a violent racking pain the right side of my head; and Capt. *Sburley* being very ill of a fever, sent for Mr. *Gordon*, my doctor, to have his advice.

From *Wednesday* to *Monday* the 4th of *February*. At noon yesterday we anchor'd in 15 fathom, being becalm'd; at night came over us a very thick fog, which continu'd increasing all this day, and so till the 4th of *February* without intermission, the weather being most intensely hot, without a breath of wind scarcely, and the current setting above two miles an hour to windward, and has continu'd to set so to the W. these ten days, and what small faint breezes we had were at E. S. E. and S. S. E. The thick fog of so long continuance, the violent heat, and eastern breezes, made us very much concern'd, lest it should occasion malignant distempers among

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among us, it being what is not very usual upon the coast. About one a-clock on *Saturday* in the afternoon came a ship with the current and small gale at E. clofe upon us ere we spy'd her; but at first fight we faluted her with a shot thwart her fore foot to come to an anchor, which he not taking notice of, we fired two more into him, upon which he let run his top-sails upon the caps, and let go his anchor, and so escap'd the rest of our broadside, which were ready planted for him, with our top-sails loose, ready to cut our cable, had he prov'd a *Frenchman* (as we by his white paint and built took him to be.) A-stern of us lay the *East-India Merchant*, ready to fire what they could at him, but so many of her men were sick, that they could not have manag'd four guns. Being anchor'd he sent his boat aboard us, with a private commission from king *William*, whereby he appear'd to be a *Dutch* privateer, tho' a trader upon the coast, where he had been above nine months up and down without being able to dispose of all his cargo; he was lately come from *Angola*; the Captain's name was *William Fleming*, the master's name *Stephen Waterman*, the ship's name *Jacob Hendrick*; she had 16 guns and 42 men; the Capt. was sick; they advis'd us, that Capt. *Gubbins* and his doctor in the *Barbadoes-Interloper* were dead; that the country was all in wars; that there was little gold upon the coast, by reason the negro-traders could not bring it down in safety, the passages and roads being stop'd; and that the negroes had taken the *Danes* tort at *Accra*, kill'd one of the factors, and much wounded the other. Having lain about two hours with us, he set sail, and stood to the W. saluting each of us with three guns, which compliment we return'd. On *Sunday* the pain in my head increas'd, and I was taken with a dimness in my eyes, that I could not see ten yards off, and a dizziness in my head, that I could not stand nor walk without assistance.

From *Monday* the 4th to *Wednesday* the 6th we lay at anchor in the same place, with the uncomfortable fog still continuing, but the windward current much abated, and the breezes began to reassume their old place at S.W. and to blow pretty fresh, which prompted us to hope for clear weather to proceed upon our voyage. About eight a-clock on *Wednesday* morning we heard several guns fired, whereupon order'd good look-outs to windward. The fog being much dissip'd at that time, about ten we spy'd a ship with all sails set coming upon us before the wind, of which gave notice to Capt. *Sturley*, by firing a gun, and immediately got our ship clear

for fight, and our gun-room guns out, and being every way ready, got under sail and stood towards him; he standing right with me, I laid my fore-top-sail to the mast to stay for him; when he came within gunshot I fired one at him, whereupon he hoisted *Dutch* colours, on view of which we forbore firing any more; he stood close under our sterns and gave each of us five guns and three huzzas, which we return'd; I sent my boat and a mate on board him, to whom he gave an account that he belong'd to the *West-India* company of the *Dutch* at *Amsterdam*, and was bound to the *Mine*; that he had been stop'd five months at *Plymouth*, and had been in his passage thence nine weeks; that he had fought a *French* privateer 50 leagues from *Scilly*, and that the earl of *Torrington* was fled from *England*. The last we did not doubt but was *Dutch* news, who have no great kindness for that old experienc'd and gallant sea-officer, since thro' their own rashness and stupidity they were so roughly handled by the *French* fleet off of *Beachy* in 1690. This ship had 24 guns and 80 men, seamen and foldiers; he made all the way he could to the eastward, and we stood so till six in the evening, when judging our selves off of *Astbany*, we handed our sails and anchor'd in 12 fathom water. The guns we heard in the morning were fired by this last ship at the *Dutch* interloper that parted from us before, who he fell in with and gave chase to, but the interloper sail'd too hard for him. Here were above a dozen *Dutch* interlopers at this time trading upon the coast, notwithstanding all the *Dutch* are prohibited that trade, except the ships belonging to their *Guiney* company, who have orders to fight and take by force of arms the said interlopers where-ever they meet them upon the coast, who upon such capture become as much prize as any declar'd enemy, the ship and goods being confiscated to the use of the said company, and the men made prisoners in the dungeon at the *Mine*; and, if I mistake not, the captain and other principal officers condemn'd to die, the general of the *Mine* being commission'd and impower'd to try, condemn, and put to death any criminals of that nation, which by a court-martial shall be thought to deserve it, without any appeal to *Europe*; which authority he also extends to the neighbouring negroes, especially those of the *Mine*-town, that are under the cover of its guns, which creates a great reverence and terror in them; whereas our agents can only secure the most heinous malefactor, and send him in irons home to *England* to be try'd, and receive the reward of his villany. The *Dutch* cattles have frequently by stratagem

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feiz'd some of these interlopers, and us'd them with the utmost rigour, yet it does no whit deter them, they providing themselves with nimble ships, which out-fail the company's, and go well mann'd and arm'd, so that if at any time they be surpriz'd or overtaken, they will fight it out to the last man rather than yield, and both under *Dutch* colours; I have seen 3 or 4 at a time of them lying before the *Mine*-castle for a week together a trading, as it were in defiance of it.

Thursday the 7th we lay off of *Aibany*, expecting trade, till the 10th, and saw many canoes passing along shore under a mat-fail, but none came off to us. From *Bassam* to *Aibany* is about 12 leagues; the belt failing is in 17 to 18 fathoms, and anchor in 13 or 14 fathom, oozy ground: there appears no double land between these two places till you are about five leagues to the E. of *Bassam*, then you will see 3 or 4 parcels, which shew themselves as you sail in the above depth a little higher than the other land.

The town of *Aibany* stands in a swamp or bog, there being no other swamp between *Bassam* and it. Here having no encouragement to stay longer, we got up our anchors, and stood for cape *Apollonia* the 10th in the evening, which is about 16 leagues from *Aibany*, and makes in three small hills; where we arriv'd the 12th, and anchor'd in 15 fathom oozy ground, about 3 miles short of the cape; thereby intending to have the benefit of trading with two or three towns which lie a little to the W. of it; but our expectations were disappointed, for not one canoe came off to us here more than at *Aibany*, which somewhat surprized us, those two places being formerly noted for plenty of gold, very good, and a quick and beneficial market.

Axem.

Wednesday the 13th in the morning we got under fail, and having doubled cape *Apollonia*, in the evening we came to an anchor at *Axem* in 8 fathom water, about 2 miles from the *Dutch* fort. This place is about 10 leagues from the cape. The 14th the *Dutch* factor Mr. *Rawliffon* came aboard us to enquire news from *Europe*, and having told him all we could remember, he stay'd to dine with us; and after dinner we found him to be a boon companion, taking his glass off smartly, and singing and dancing by himself several jiggs, Capt. *Shurley* and I being indispos'd, and in no dancing humour; I was glad to see he could be so cheerful that had liv'd so many years in such a dismal country; but his mirth was suddenly damp'd, upon sight of a great twelve-hand canoe with a flag in it making from the eastward towards

our ships: I was much surpriz'd to see so sudden and extraordinary a change in him, his countenance appearing full of terror and confusion; I often ask'd him what was the cause of his concern, and offer'd to fire upon the canoe, and command her aboard, if he apprehended any thing amiss from her, and to that end presently gave the word for the gunner; but he earnestly intreated me to forbear, and immediately leap'd into a small canoe that was selling fish by the ship's side to our seamen (his own being gone ashore with butter and other small matters he had purchas'd aboard us) and squatting himself down in her flat upon his belly, made the canoe men row away to the west with all the force they could; and having taken a large compass, landed about a quarter of a mile from the castle. I could not then conceive the reason of his consternation and abrupt departure, but after I understood it proceeded from his fear that the great canoe was from the *Mine*-castle, with the fiscal in her, who is a very considerable officer in the *Dutch* factories, whose business is to supervise and inspect all the castles the *Dutch* have upon this coast; to observe what government is kept in them, and how the *Dutch* company's affairs are manag'd, and to search if there be any goods or merchandize in them besides what belongs to the company, which the factors or governors often clandestinely buy of interlopers and *English* ships, and trade with upon their own account, to the great prejudice of the company their masters, whose goods in the mean time lie on hand for want of sale, while they carry on their own private traffick, contrary to their oath and covenant; therefore this fiscal uses all the stratagems he can devise to surprize the castles unawares, and when he is least expected, that the factors may not have time to settle and put things in order, or convey their goods where they may lie conceal'd; therefore he most commonly makes use of the night-time, and lands by break of day, and immediately plants his men at the gates, and other convenient posts, to watch that nothing be convey'd away or hidden; then he searches all the castle over with as much subtlety and rigour as the severest old searcher belonging to our custom-house in *London*, that will not be brib'd (if there be any such) does a rich *East-India* ship, taking account of all the goods in his way; and if he finds any more in quantity or quality than by the factor's invoice and account of sales there should be of the company's, he takes them away with him, and possibly seizes upon all the gold the factor has for the company's use, and carries himself to the *Mine*, where

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where he is imprison'd; and the gentlest usage the factors meet with upon such discovery, is to be well mulcted or fined, and be forc'd to carry a musket in the *Mine-castle* like a common centinel, another being substituted in his government; and the same in case of being found remiss in the duties of their post, and negligent in the governments of their castles, such as lying a-nights out of them, or letting black women lie a-nights in them; the last of which, tho' it be a common practice in our castles, yet the *Dutch* seldom or never do it, though they all have black or *Malatto* wives as well as ours, which they change at pleasure. For the above reasons the fiscal is so dreadful to them; and 'twas the panick fear of him that so disturb'd poor *Rawliffon*. The great canoe soon came aboard us, in which was *Frank*, the butler of *Cape-Coast* castle, sent by our agents there to fetch from us the company's letters and packets, together with the factors we had on board for the castles: In their way they call'd on Mr. *Buckerige*, who was chief of *Dicky's* cove, and came along with them to us. By this canoe I receiv'd a letter from our agents, advising me to dispose of as much as I could of my cargo before I came there, where there was no trade nor gold, by reason the country was all in wars; and that there was no probability of procuring any number of slaves upon the gold coast.

The *Dutch* factor *Rawliffon*, some time after he got ashore, sent out a canoe a scouting, by which understanding his mistake, he banish'd his fear, and resolv'd to have t'other jigg with us; and accordingly we soon had him aboard, where he continu'd till late at night, and was carry'd ashore well bailasted with wine and punch; but before he would part, engag'd Mr. *Buckerige*, Capt. *Shurley* and me to dine with him next day at his fort, which we promis'd, more out of an inclination we had to see the castle, town, landing, &c. than any desire of his feast, which we knew must be very indifferent. Accordingly in the morning we went ashore to wait on mynheer *Rawliffon*, and were met at our landing by his second, a young man, and a *Frenchman* that was his doctor, who conducted us to the castle-gate, where we were receiv'd by himself with a salute of nine guns. We took a walk before dinner about the castle, which is old, and built upon a rock after the *Portuguese* fashion, from whom the *Dutch* plunder'd it; it has 4 flankers, and about 18 guns in all, those towards the sea good and long, and some of them brass; the walls are pretty high, and the gate strong which faces the continent. In the midst of the fort is their warehouse, kitchen and lodging of the fol-

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diers, over which are 3 or 4 small rooms for the factors, a great part of the roof and wall of that wherein we din'd was fallen down; we had some *Muscovy* ducks, kid, fish, and store of other provisions for dinner; but what I lik'd most was a pudding made of a certain large root call'd a yam, which eat very gratefully, manag'd as it was by the *French* doctor, with sugar and orange-juice; we had plenty of punch and stumm'd *Rbenish* wine; but a drink they had call'd *Cocora*, looking like thin whey, and is a sort of *Palm*-wine, was prefer'd by me before any other: it was extremely pleasant, and in my thought drank like mead, or rather *Verdy*, or white *Flourence* wine, as they call it at *Livorno*. Dinner being over, and the king's health, the *African* company's, and our own being drank, each with a salvo of seven guns, we were invited by Mr. *Rawliffon* to take a walk where the negroes use to dance, which was about a quarter of a mile from the fort, under two or three very large cotton-trees, of which their canoes are made; and here note, that this is the best and cheapest place for ships that are bound to *Widdow* to slave, to furnish themselves with canoes, they being very scarce and dear to leeward. We had seats and liquor brought us, and soon after came the musick, being 2 black fellows, with the like number of hollow elephants teeth, thro' which they made a hideous bellowing, another in the mean time beating a hollow piece of brass with a stick; then came Mrs. *Rawliffon*, the factor's wife, who was a pretty young *Malatto*, with a rich silk cloth about her middle, and a silk cap upon her head flower'd with gold and silver, under which her hair was comb'd out at length, for the *Malatto's* covet to wear it so, in imitation of the whites, never curling it up, or letting it frizzle, as the blacks do; she was accompany'd, or rather attended, with the second's and doctor's wives, who were young blacks, about 13 years of age, as near as I could guess; after we had saluted them, they went to dance by turns, in a ridiculous manner, making antick gestures with their arms, shoulders, and heads, their feet having the least share in the action: they began the dance moderately, but as they continu'd it, they by degrees quicken'd their motion so, that at the latter end they appear'd perfectly furious and distracted. There came several other women and men to dance, among the last were two that had each a jaw-bone of a man ty'd to the wooden handle of their sword, which was stuck into their girdle, and was about half a yard long and three inches broad, in shape resembling a chopping-knife or pruning-bill; the bones they

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told us belong'd to some great warriors they had kill'd in fight, on which they much valu'd themselves. Having tired our selves with their frantick dancing, we return'd to the fort, and, after a glass of wine, we gave Mr. Rawliffon thanks for our entertainment, and took our leaves and went aboard. The town is on the east side of the castle, containing about 100 houses or huts, strait along the banks of a river which empties itself into the sea near the castle, at the mouth of which is the landing-place: I saw above 100 negro men and women with pails on the side of this river, which they told me were washing of sand and dirt, in search of gold dust. Here we had but little trade, therefore after we got aboard we weigh'd, and stood along shore till night, when anchor'd in 18 fathom water, a-breast the *Brandenburg* fort, near cape *Tres Puntas*.

The 16th in the morning we set sail, and got about cape *Tres Puntas*, keeping off in 22 fathom water, to avoid a ledge of rocks that lie a good distance out from the middle cape. About 12 we were off another *Brandenburg* factory, and about 3 in the evening came to an anchor in *Dicky's* cove in 14 fathom water, the town bearing N. W. *Dicky's* cove is about 3 leagues to the E. of cape *Tres Puntas*; here Mr. *Buckerige* was building a small fort upon a great flat rock, about half a mile to the E. of the town; it was not half finish'd at our being there; he had a few small guns planted upon the rock under the fort open, which was all his defence then. The town is pretty large; we went ashore one day and din'd with Mr. *Buckerige*; we fill'd some water here, got a little wood, and some cancy-stones, for our slaves to grind their corn upon; and no trade presenting, we parted thence the 19th for *Succandy*. At *Dicky's* cove is the best and smoothest landing of any of our factories upon this coast. We stood away to leeward, and about 11 in the morning were a-breast *Tagaratba*, which is distant about seven leagues from *Dicky's* cove, and makes in a heap of high trees. Off *Tagaratba* point there lies a ledge of rocks, for which reason we gave it a good birth, keeping in 14 fathom water. This was the last place upon the gold coast assign'd us by the *Royal African Company* in our charter-parties to dispose of our windward cargoes; which article had we observ'd, we must have brought most of it home again, for each of us had 3000 pounds windward cargoes, and had not sold to the value of 200 pounds apiece at our arrival here; so that we were oblig'd to seek a market elsewhere, tho' contrary to our instructions. About 2 we hal'd in, and about 4 came to an anchor in *Succandy*

road in 7 fathom water, about 2 miles off shore. On the point of *Succandy* stands a small *Dutch* fort, much higher, and in gunshot of ours, and commands the landing-place.

The 20th in the morning Capt. *Sburley* and I went ashore to our castle at *Succandy*, where we found the factor Mr. *Johnson* in his bed raving mad, cursing and swearing most wretchedly at us, not in the least knowing Capt. *Sburley*, tho' he had a long former acquaintance with him. I pity'd from my soul this poor man, who had plunged himself into this condition thro' resentment of an affront put upon him by one *Vanbukeline*, the copeman or merchant of the *Mine*-castle, which, as we were inform'd by his second (who was a young lad, and had been a bluecoat-hospital-boy) was as follows. One *Taguba*, a noted negro woman in *Cape Corce* town, being got with child by some of the soldiers of our castle there, was brought to-bed of a malatto girl, who growing to be about 11 years old, Mr. *Johnson* a factor, then at *Cabo Corce*, had a great fancy for her, and purpos'd to take her for his wife (as they take wives in *Guiney*) and about that time he being removed to *Succandy*, to be chief factor, to make sure of the girl, took her there to live with him till the was of age fit for matrimonial functions, using much tenderness and kindness to her, and taking great pleasure and satisfaction in her company for two or three years; when she was grown man's meat, and a pretty girl, *Vanbukeline* by bribes and presents corrupted her mother *Taguba*, and prevail'd with her to go to *Succandy*, and under pretence of making a visit to her daughter, to steal her away and bring her to him, he having order'd a swift canoe to lie ready under the *Dutch* fort at *Succandy* for that end. The mother accordingly came, and having been kindly treated by Mr. *Johnson*, who suspected nothing, went with her daughter to take a walk, and being come near the canoe that lay *perdue*, the canoe-men took hold of her and put her *per force* into it, her mother following, and carry'd them both away to the *Mine*-castle, and deliver'd the young one to *Vanbukeline*, who soon crack'd that nut which Mr. *Johnson* had been so long preparing for his own tooth. When I din'd with the *Dutch* general at the *Mine* I saw her there, being brought in to dance before us, very fine, bearing the title of madam *Vanbukeline*. This, and some other old differences between that *Dutchman* and he, did so disturb and vex him, that it threw him into distempers, and quite turn'd his brain. We were entertain'd by the young second as well as he could; and about 3 in the evening we went

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went aboard, where we had not been an hour before we spied a small ship coming away with us afore the wind. About 5 she spake with us, and came to an anchor, being the *Eagle* packet-boat that failed with us out of the *Dowms*, bound with letters for *Gambo*, *Sherborow*, and *Cape Coast*. Captain *Perry* that commanded her then, was dead at *Gambo*, with several of his men, and his mate *Mr. Brown* succeeded him, who came aboard and gave us an account of his voyage, and that agent *Colker* who parted with us in the *Stanier* sloop at *Monferadoe* for *Sherborow*, was refus'd admittance by his second when he arriv'd there; whereupon a scuffle ensued, wherein several were wounded, but at length he got possession again. He soon return'd aboard, and made the best of his way to *Cape Coast*, we designing to call at several places in our way to look for trade. The fort of *Succandy* was built by captain *Henry Nurse* when he was agent for the royal *African* company in *Guiney*, as an inscription upon the wall inform'd us. 'Tis a small white square house, in a large yard, of no great defence. On the terras a-top of it are mounted eight or ten small pop iron guns, good for nothing but to waste powder, being all honey-comb'd within, and the carriages rotten and out of order. I have been inform'd since my being here, that the adjacent negroes, instigated by *Vanbukeline* and the *Dutch* general, had in the night surpriz'd and seiz'd the fort, cut *Johnson* the factor to pieces, and plunder'd all the goods and merchandize.

The 21st in the morning we left *Succandy*, and steer'd along by *Abady* point, which is 2 leagues distant from it; between which and *Sbuma* we anchored, and lay all night. In the morning some canoes came aboard, with whom we had a good trade for gold; but the negroe merchants were in great pain and fear lest the *Dutch* should discover them, and seize their goods for trading with us, as they have had the impudence to do often, as I have been inform'd, not only to such as bought of our ships, but also out of our cattle at *Succandy*, of which there was a late instance; and the negroes making complaint thereof to our chief merchants at *Cape Corce*, they sent to the general of the *Mine* to demand retribution, assuring him that the goods belonged to the royal *African* company of *England*. But all they have been able to obtain hitherto, was fair promises without the least performance. Indeed the *Dutch* are very insolent upon this coast, especially since the revolution, endeavouring by all methods to undermine

and ruin our commerce there (upon what presumption I know not) and treating the negroes with great severity which they catch trading with us, tho' we never molest their trade. They have wrested *Comendo* out of our hands (a place that lies the most convenient for the gold trade of any upon the coast) and still keep it, tho' our agents have writings under the kings of the countries hands, which shew an undoubted title to it, as well as our long possession of it formerly. Therefore of late years our agents designing to repossess it, and settle a factory there, and passing by the *Mine* cattle with materials for that purpose, the *Dutch* from the *Mine* had the impudence to fire several cannon shot at the canoe in which one of our agents was, notwithstanding he had the king's jack flag flying in the head of her; but he pursued his design, landed men and materials, and fell to intrenching and fortifying; but ere they could raise works sufficient to shelter and secure them, they were so continually attack'd and disturb'd by the adjacent negroes, hir'd and instigated by the *Dutch*, who had supply'd them with arms and ammunition for that end, that they were forc'd to give over the thoughts of settling there, and retire, not without the loss of some men.

The 22d in the evening we got up our anchors and stood along shore; and passing by *Sbuma*, came to the high bluff red cliffs, abreast of which we anchor'd, and lay all night between *Sbuma* and *Comendo*; from both which places we had a pretty good trade in the morning; but the blacks were in great fear of the *Dutch* still; for tho' some of them would buy two or three bales of perpetuanes, yet they would never take them whole, but would open them and put them in bags they brought with them, so many in each as was an easy burden for one man to run away with, which they did for their better dispatch in landing, and securing them from the *Hollanders*. Having taken what gold we could in this place, we left it the 23d in the afternoon; and sailing by *Comendo*, came to *Ampeny* point, which is 2 leagues from the *Mine*; between which places we anchor'd, and lay fair for the trade both of *Comendo* and the *Mine* town. Here we had a good trade, and took above thirty marks of gold, each mark being eight ounces troy. The 25th we set sail, pass'd the *Mine* castle, which we saluted with 7 guns, and anchor'd in the middle between it and *Cape Coast*, being about a league distant from each. Here we met with the best trade, the negroes coming up

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Cabo
Corce
Castle.

up to us from all the towns to leeward as far as *Cormantine*. Having made the best of our market here, we set sail the 27th in the afternoon, and before night came to an anchor in Cape *Corce* road in 8 fathom water, and saluted our castle with 15 guns, which they return'd, it bearing N. N. W.

The castle of *Cabo Corce* is the chief of all those our *African* company have upon this coast, and where their agents or chief factors always reside; to which all the other factories are subordinate. This castle has a handsome prospect from the sea, and is a very regular and well-contriv'd fortification, and as strong as it can be well made, considering its situation, being encompass'd with a strong and high brick wall, thro' which you enter by a well-secur'd and large gate facing the town, and come into a fine spacious square wherein 4 or 500 men may very conveniently be drawn up and exercis'd. It has four flankers which have a cover'd communication with each other, and are mounted with good guns; and over the tank is a noble battery of fifteen whole culverin and demy cannon, lying low, and pointing upon the road, where they would do good execution upon any ships that should pretend to attack the castle, if there were a sufficient number of men to ply them briskly, that understood the sport. Under this battery is a curious tank or cistern which will contain 400 tons of water, being with great labour cut in a long square out of a rock, and terrass'd over, having a convenient pair of stairs to descend into it to fetch the water. This tank is fill'd every rain time, and not only supplies the castle with water all the year (which no enemy can cut off from them or poison) but frequently the company's agents permit their ships to fill much of their water there. The method of filling it is thus. There are divers channels contriv'd in the large square conveniently to receive the rain water that pours down from the flankers, and tops of the other buildings in the castle; each of which channels have two conveyances, one out of the castle, and the other into the tank. As soon as it begins to rain, the *Bumbay* (an officer so call'd, whose charge it is) makes the negro slaves belonging to the castle, stop all the conveyances of the water to the tank, then sweep the castle very clean all over; and after it has rain'd about an hour, and wash'd the castle well, the water for that space running out, and carrying the filth and dirt with it, he opens the channels into the tank, where it runs very clear, and in great quantities,

the rains here being generally in long and heavy showers. This tank is strongly arch'd over, upon which, by the afore-said battery, there is a most pleasant walk. Of these tanks every castle upon the coast has one, but very small, and in proportion to the number of soldiers they are allow'd to man them.

In this castle the agents and factors have genteel convenient lodgings; and as to the soldiers, I believe there are not better barracks any where than here, each two having a handsome room allow'd them, and receive their pay duly and justly in gold dust once a week for their subsistence. The castle has in all about forty guns mounted, some of them brass, and commonly 100 white men in garrison, with a military land officer to discipline and command them under the agents. He is the lieutenant of the castle, but is call'd by the title of captain. Every night at eight o'clock the gate is shut, where he appoints a good guard, and comes to the agent or chief merchant for the word. Mr. *Platt*, the chief at that time, us'd sometimes to compliment captain *Shurley* and me to give it, and at other times would give our ships, our owners, or our own names; which the lieutenant having communicated to the rest of the company, after drinking the king's health in a bowl of punch, would take his leave. Captain *Freeman* had this post now, and was a very good officer. The three chief merchants who had the government of all the company's affairs on this coast, were Mr. *Joshua Platt*, a gentleman of good parts and courage, and had been long accustomed to these countries. He was gold-taker, receiving and paying all the company's gold. The next to him was Mr. *William Ronan*, an *Irish* gentleman, who had liv'd long in *France*, and spake that language fluently, as well as the bastard *Portuguese* the negroes use upon this coast. He was a brisk active daring man, a skilful merchant, and of a most obliging temper; and tho a *Roman* catholic by religion, yet I believe the *African* company could not employ any that was more real and zealous for their interest, or would expose himself more to serve them. He was warehouse-keeper, receiving and delivering all the company's goods. The third was Mr. *William Melrose* a *Scotsman*, a very sober quiet honest man, and understood accounts to perfection. He was Book-keeper. One *Smith* an *Irishman* was chaplain, who, every morning at nine o'clock, read the church prayers to the garrison, and preach'd every Sunday. The surgeon was a *Scot*, whose name I have

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have forgot. He had a mate and barber under him, and was supply'd with good medicines from the company in *England* by most of their ships.

In the castle there is one spacious warehouse, and several smaller ones; a convenient trunk or place for the slaves to live in by themselves; a good forge with smiths to make what iron-work is wanted; a large kitchen for dressing the provisions, the factors keeping a very plentiful table, but eat only twice a day, at ten in the morning and four in the evening; which is a very prudent method, the midst of the day being here so intensely hot, that the very scent of the meat is enough to pall one's stomach. There are seldom less than sixteen dine at their table, which is always well cover'd, and, I have been assur'd, stands the *African* company some years from 12 to 1400 *l.* tho' most provisions are very reasonable, there being store of excellent large fish caught of several forts, and sold for little; plenty of small poultry, and abundance of fine large *Muscovy* ducks at low rates. Mutton and goats are not scarce, but very lean and insipid meat; but beef is a rarity seldom to be met with. The castle is well stock'd with tame pigeons, which have convenient lodgings, and thrive very well. When the tank is low, that ships cannot be supply'd with water thence, they are forc'd to fill it at a standing pool call'd *Dominie's* hole, a good distance from the castle, and roll it thence over craggy stones to the landing place, where negroes, who make it their profession and business, attend to swim the water-cask off to the long-boat, which lies about a cable's length off shore at an anchor, not daring to come nearer for the great swell that constantly rolls upon this whole coast from the vast *Atlantick* ocean. The negroe swimmers watch a smooth, then roll the punchions of water into the sea till they float; then each takes his cask and swims after it, sometimes above water, sometimes under water, still pushing it forward before him till it comes to the longboat, who hoist it in; for the further off shore the smoother the water: and for this service we pay the blacks so much a cask when we go away. The merchandize and stores we bring for the castle, we fend in our longboat as near the shore as she dare go, and the canoes come and unlade her; which being flat bottom'd, play upon the sea until they perceive a smooth, then with violence run themselves ashore, take out the goods, and launch off again.

There are two gardens belong to the castle, one of which is large, full of

lime and orange trees, but little pot-herbs or salletting, I presume, for want of industry and care; for I saw great variety of both in the garden of the *Mine* castle, which is very spacious and pleasant; and indeed (which I am sorry I have occasion to say) the *Dutch* excel and out-do us in every thing (except honesty) on this coast, their castles being much stronger and better than ours, lie more conveniently, and are better mann'd and govern'd, they sparing no cost upon them to make them strong and delightful, and add to them all the conveniencies that is possible. In the middle of our castle garden is a square summer-house built, where the agents sometimes enjoy themselves. In this garden captain *Sburley* and I entertain'd the agents, factors, and other officers of the castle at dinner before our departure (for they would not venture to come aboard our ships, lest any casualty might happen in their absence) where we enjoy'd our selves plentifully, having each of us six of our quarter-deck guns brought ashore, with powder, &c. and our gunners to ply them; which they did to purpose, and made them roar merrily, firing eleven at every health. The other is nearer the castle, and is call'd *Black Jack's* garden, having nothing therein but cocoa-nut trees. This is the burying place of our factors and white men that die there, except the agents and some others, who, for some extraordinary respects, are buried in by-places in the castle. Mr. *Klayton*, the chief of *Fredericksburg*, or the *Danes* hill, or, a strong healthy man, sicken'd while I was here, and in three days died of a fever, and was buried in that garden with all the ceremony usual upon such occasions. The agents with most of the factors, and a detachment of the garrison, with their arms revers'd, attending the corps. As soon as it was in the grave they fired a volley; which being a signal to the castle, it fired to guns, as did each of our ships. The ceremony being ended, Mr. *John Rootsey*, a *Barbadian*, who came over with our ships, was appointed by the agents as successor to the deceas'd in his government of the *Danes* hill; which he that night took possession of, and treated us next day with a handsome dinner there.

We landed our of the *Hannibal* at this place thirty soldiers for the company, in as good health as we receiv'd them aboard in *England*; but in two months time that we lay here to complete our business, they were near half dead, and scarce enough of the survivors able to carry their fellows to the grave.

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gold trade.

The way of receiving the gold upon this whole coast, is by weight, of which the several kinds that are us'd, and in which we keep our accounts, are marks, ounces, achies, and taccooes. A taccoo is a small berry as big as a pea, 12 of which make an achy, viz.

12 Taccooes are	1 achy,
16 Achies are	1 ounce troy,
8 ounces troy are	1 mark gold;

Value about 32 l. *Sterling*. They have other denominations for weights, as a bendy is 2 ounces; a peepe, which is 4 achies; a damby, which is a little black berry, two of which make a taccoo. If they are to purchase a thing of small value that they have no weight little enough for it, they give a grain of gold which they call a *Cricera*. We keep our accounts in marks, ounces, achies, and taccooes only. The gold is most in dust, with some pieces of rock among it; and sometimes in wire, and wedges, and broken fatishes. We first sift and blow the dust gold in copper sifters and pens we carry for that purpose, until it be well clear of dirt (which will blow away, being less weighty than the gold) then it is carefully pick'd, and all the bad or suspicious taken from it by a negroe that understands gold well, and we entertain aboard for that purpose, giving him a gratuity when we have done trading. We likewise carry touchstones to try the gold; and indeed we had need of all the caution imaginable to avoid being cheated by the negroes, which they often endeavour by mixing filings of brass with the gold dust, and filling the middle of their cast ingots with lead; so that we never take any of them without cutting them with a chisel into small pieces, to see that they be the same throughout. The rock gold is generally good, being in such lumps and shape as cannot be easily counterfeited; only there is much dirt in holes and crevices of it, which must be pick'd out ere 'tis weigh'd.

The commodities that are most in demand upon the gold coast, are blue and red perpetuanoes, pewter balons of several sizes, from one to four pound weight, old sheets, large *Flemish* knives, iron bars, cases of spirits, blue sayes, if well dyed, and coral, if large and of a good colour. These goods will seldom or never fail of a good market. I also carried there on account of the *African* company, muskets, niconees, rapscals, bayadoes, brass kettles, *English* carpets, *Welsh* plains, lead bars, firkins of tallow, powder, &c. None of which did an-

swer expectation, being forc'd to bring back to *England* a great part of them, and those we sold were at a very low rate.

In the mornings early the blacks came aboard to trade, bringing their gold in divers little rags, according to the number of those who employ them to trade for them; which when we have blown and pick'd clean, we return what we dislike, and weigh the rest; for which we deliver them such commodities as they require to the value, which they will call up by head to admiration. We are always very kind to good traders, giving them store of good punch and brandy; but such as bring very bad gold, we sometimes chastize; and to deter them from the like practice, we pour some *aqua fortis* upon it, which immediately turns all the brass that is amongst it, green, to the great admiration and confusion of the cheats, whom we turn away with severe threats, and sometimes put them in irons. Captain *Shurley*, at *Animabo*, threw two ounces of a negroe's gold over board, because it was very full of brass, and never made the black a farthing satisfaction. Often some of the best traders will come and desire us to give them credit for the value in goods of 2 or 3 marks of gold, promising payment in a certain number of days, when their servants or boys (as they call them tho' they be sixty years old) return from the inland countries, with the produce in gold of such merchandize as they sent by them there to dispose of. Commonly they will leave some pledge in our hands till payment, as great collars of gold, and other large fatishes of exquisite workmanship, which their great men wear, and which they will be sure to redeem; but if we take their words, and they do not come and pay us according to promise, the method we take for satisfaction, is, to pinar or seize upon as many of the negroes of that town where our debtor lives, as we can, or as will come to the value of the debt, which we secure aboard, and threaten to carry away with us if they be not redeem'd; whereupon they send word to their friends and relations where they are, and upon what account they are pinar'd, and how much the debt is. Presently their friends demand a palavera before the king or great capathiers of the town, who oblige the debtor and his friends to provide the sum they owe, to release those that were pinar'd on their account, or else to deliver us themselves in their stead: but this is seldom done, we being very cautious in trusting them for any considerable value.

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The negroes are so little apprehensive of danger, that when we have sold them two or three barrels of powder, and they have got it into their canoe, they have bought a cask of spirits and fallen to drinking and smoking tobacco till they were drunk, all the while sitting a-top of the barrels of powder, and letting the sparks from their pipes fall upon them without any concern, which created a terror in us to see, and by which means they are frequently blown up; so that it is our custom, as soon as we have sold them any powder, to make them take it into their canoe, and put off, and lie about 200 yards from the ship till the rest of their business be completed, lest we might be injur'd by their stupid carelessness.

About 100 yards from the castle is a redoubt built upon an ascent with two or three small guns mounted thereon, where-in two soldiers always keep watch, to give notice to the castle if they perceive any enemy or danger approaching. They get up into it by a ladder which they hale up after them, and keep therein till they descend again, being built after the same manner as the towers that lie along the coast of Spain, to give notice of the approach of any Moors or Turkish pirates; only those do it by beacons, whereas these fire their guns.

In the castle is kept a school to teach the little black children of the town to read and write, and so prepare them to be made christians. But such is the delusion and obstinacy of the negroes in their own superstitious paganism, that they are neither willing to be baptiz'd themselves, nor will be prevail'd upon to let their children partake of that great and inestimable blessing of being lifted under the banners of the great captain of our salvation, but bring them up to be the devil's slaves, whom they worship under the disguise of their fatisies.

Near the great gate is a dungeon for the confinement of heinous malefactors, such as murderers, traitors, &c. till an opportunity presents to send them into England to be tried, and receive the rewards of their villainy. Which dark apartment one of my trumpeters whose name was William Lord, haufel'd; for being ashore drinking punch with some of the inferior officers of the castle, there happened a difference between him and one of the sergeants, who gave him a challenge to meet him with his sword near the redoubt, which the trumpeter promis'd, and was as good as his word; and both lunging out, it was the serjeant's chance to be thrust into the belly; upon which he

resign'd his sword, begg'd his life, and sunk down. Upon knowledge whereof at the castle, the trumpeter was seiz'd and clap'd into the dungeon, which as soon as I understood, I desir'd the agents that their surgeon and mine might visit the serjeant, search his wound, and consult the consequence thereof, if mortal or not, which they freely agreed to; and in about an hour after the surgeons return'd, and made their report, both concurring that it was not mortal nor dangerous, the sword having only pass'd about five inches glancing into the abdomen, without going thro' the belly, or injuring any of the entrails. Whereupon the trumpeter was releas'd; who, after thanks given the agents, immediately repair'd aboard the ship, as his best asylum, where he was out of the reach of their power. But tho' he was so lucky this time, yet I suspect a halter will be his fate; for, tho' a stout fellow, he was a most dissolute wicked wretch; and for his villainies and irregularities aboard, I was forc'd, at St. Thomas's island, to clap him in irons, hands and feet, and keep him so upon my poop eight weeks till my arrival at Barbadoes, where I purpos'd to put him on board one of his majesty's men of war that knew how to handle such refractory sparks; but upon his seeming repentance and earnest intreaty I was prevail'd upon to forbear, to my great vexation afterwards; for he soon got ashore there, and run away from my ship, concealing himself in some of the idle houses in Bridgetown, till, by his extravagancies, he had not only spent all his wages, but run so far in debt, that he could have no longer entertainment or credit; whereupon he enter'd himself on board a small New-England frigate of twenty guns, and an excellent sailer, which some Barbadoes merchants bought and mann'd, and fitted out warlike, and brought colonel Russell the governor to be part-owner with them, who gave her his commission. The pretence of her voyage was for Madagascar to purchase negroes; but as I privately understood then, and since have been well assured, her design was for the Red Sea, to make the best of her market with the Mogul's ships, which having done, and bought a few negroes for a colour, she might boldly and safely return to Barbadoes with her treasure, as long as the governor was interested, and a party concerned, and so near of kin to the English admiral. I sold a certain judge and merchant there then, a large parcel of fire-arms for her use, more than was customary or necessary for such a small vessel to carry only for her defence on a trading

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trading voyage. What became of her since I know not. My trumpeter's entring aboard her led me to speak so much of her, who being entertain'd in the governor's service, I found it was in vain to have him and several others of my men restor'd, who were tempted to desert me. The rest of the merchant ships there then, heavily felt the effects of fitting out that ship, by the loss of their men; which, together with the plague that violently reign'd there, the pressing for the king's service to complete the men of wars numbers, &c. were grown so scarce, that an ordinary fellow would demand thirty pounds pay for the voyage thence to England, which is generally made in six weeks, and to be discharg'd at the first port in England we put into. Captain *Sivclair*, commander of the *Leere* frigate, in my hearing, offer'd to pay captain *Thomas Shierman*, commander of his majesty's ship *Tyger*, under whose convoy he was to come home, the sum of one hundred pounds down presently, upon condition he would lend him ten of the worst men he had to help to sail his ship home, and likewise pay the men what wages they should demand; which captain *Shierman* absolutely refus'd upon any terms whatsoever.

At *Cabo Corce* we took in part of the Indian corn order'd us for the provision of our negroes to *Barbadoes*, the allowance being a chest which contains about four bushels for every negroe. It is charg'd the company at two achies per chest, and bare measure; but we could buy better of the blacks at an achy and $\frac{1}{2}$, and heap'd measure. Here is some palm oil, but it is cheaper at *Wvidaw*, tho' the island of *St. Thomas* is the cheapest place, and where there is most plenty of it.

The company had here a small brigantine, commanded by one *Bradshaw*, for the use of the cattle, she being chiefly employ'd to carry stores and merchandize, &c. to the other factories upon this coast.

While we lay at this place, the king of *Sabo*, and *Nimpha* the general of the *Arcanys* arrived here, with about 20000 blacks, in their return from the wars against the king of *Futtoo*, whom they had routed out of his country, and forc'd to seek protection at the *Mine*-castle, and made his brother king, who soon follow'd them to *Cape Corce* castle, where he took the fatish to be at constant enmity with his brother, to be ever true to the *British* interest, and not to molest the *Arcanys* in their trade, which was the occasion of the war with his brother. But of this I shall say more when I come to give an account of their fatishes.

While we were here there happened a wedding, as follows. The gunner of the castle, either tir'd with, or disliking his present wife, turn'd her away, and, while we were here, took to him another, being daughter to captain *Amo* one of the castle capashiers; the wedding being concluded with only giving a treat to the castle officers, and some of her jetty relations, and a cloth to herself, they were man and wife; but when they came to the point of consummation, the girl being not above twelve years old, found it so painful that she could not bear it; which fretted the gunner to that degree, that he grew angry with his new wife; but finding that prevail'd but little, he bought three or four yards of red flower'd silk from our ships; which shewing his wife, promis'd to give it her for a cloth, upon her passive obedience, and not otherwise. The beauty of the silk so dazzled the eyes of the girl, and so sooth'd her pride, as that night it seems the gunner made a breach with his cannon; for the next morning the lady was in her silks, and both good friends.

The gold coast is more healthy and hilly, and less woody than any other part of *Guiney*, being cover'd with thick shrubs and furzes, so that I could not go half a mile into the inland, and therefore can give no account of it.

When a factor sends a black upon an errand to another factor, tho' forty miles distant, his passport is only the factor's cane, which he delivers him; upon shewing of which he is permitted to pass any where unmolested, and has credence given him, and confidence repos'd in him by the person he is sent to. The kings and great capashiers here are very fond of canes, and 'tis the greatest present the *African* company can make them, each of our castle capashiers having one as a badge of his office; and the king of *Sabo* had one given him about six foot long, thick, and with a large silver head, which he much esteem'd, and carried always with him.

Having landed all the castle cargo, which took us up a great deal of time, the *East-India Merchant* and our ship having each 300 tons of goods, and no boats to load it in but our own long-boats, which could not work both at the same time; and sometimes the sea so high, that we could do nothing for six or seven days together, the canoes not being able to come off to fetch the goods, which occasion'd our long stay here, together with filling our water, disposing of our windward cargo as much as we could, the castle refusing to take the remainder

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maunder ashore on any terms, settling accounts with the company's chief merchants, taking corn aboard, &c. All which having at length effected, on the 24th of April about 5 in the evening I took my leave of the company's worthy factors here, who had heap'd upon me abundance of civilities during my stay with them, and whose candour I shall always gratefully remember, as well as that of all the honest gentlemen of our nation upon this whole coast, who endeavour'd to outvie each other in their favours and kind entertainments of us in their several factories, being overjoy'd at our arrival, and no less troubled and concern'd for our departure. But go we must; and accordingly, after a great many reciprocal endearments, I wish'd them all a merry Christmas, and took boat, having two chests of gold for the African company in London with me in her. I had order'd the ship to be got under sail, and stand off and on in the road to expect us; but before we could reach her, we were overtaken by a very severe tornado, which, for fear of sinking the boat, the sea running very high, made us row right afore it, blowing extremely hard till 10 o'clock at night, by which time we were drove half way between Cape Corce and the Mine-castle; but then having less wind, we turn'd the boat's head, and rowed to the east to look for the ship, which, about one in the mornings, we found at anchor off of the Dances-hill fort, which is about gun-shot from Cape Corce castle, to the east, on the top of a round steep hill. It has ten guns, and is impregnable by its situation, if it has men and provisions sufficient. We got it from the Dances, and now Mr. John Roofey was factor there for the company, with about twelve soldiers in garrison. It has a very good garden belonging to it at the foot of the hill, which produces a vast quantity of limes and oranges.

When we came aboard we got in the chests of gold, and hoisted our pinnace upon the booms, but was acquainted by my mate, that when he came to an anchor with the small-bower in the tornado, bringing up the ship, the cable broke, so that he was forc'd to let go the best-bower, by which we rid all night.

April the 25th. This morning we took our leave of the castle, paying our respects in 15 guns, which they return'd, it being too late to salute them last night: About 8 o'clock sent our long-boat on the buoy to weigh the small-bower anchor, and get him aboard, but he was so settled in the ground with the tornado, that in heaving a strain the buoy-rope broke, and the boat drove to leeward; we after sent our boats

with a taw-line and double-headed shot to sweep for him, but to no purpose, for they could not find him all day, therefore were forc'd to leave him behind: Captain Scurley got into *Animabo* this day, but the seeking for our anchor hinder'd us.

The 26th at 6 in the morning we have up our best-bower, and stood to the East for *Animabo*; we pass'd by *Maury*, or fort *Nassau*, posses'd by the Dutch, 'tis about a league from cape Corce; it lies high, and looks like a handsome small modern fortification, of about 16 or 20 guns; but I was not ashore there, therefore can say no more of it. About 9 o'clock we were abreast *Anijben*, which is a thatch'd-house, where our African company have a small factory, and lies about a league short of *Animabo*, where about 10 a-clock we arriv'd, and anchor'd in 7 fathom water, about a mile and half off shore, the castle bearing N. W. which we saluted with 7 guns, and were return'd the same. We moor'd our ship with ketch-anchor and hauler; and after dinner I went ashore to Mr. Searle the factor here, to know where and when we should send for the corn assign'd us here by the chief merchants at cape Corce, there being not enough to supply us there, and therefore were to call for the rest at this place, and *Aena*, to complement our quantity of 700 chests each. Mr. Searle immediately order'd what quantity he had to be deliver'd us whenever our boats came for it, and entertain'd us very lovingly till night, when Capt. Scurley and I went aboard. *Animabo* lies in the king-

dom of *Fantine*, is a pretty large town; the negro inhabitants are accounted very bold and stout fellows, but the most desperate treacherous villains, and greatest cheats upon the whole coast, for the gold here is accounted the worst, and most mix'd with brass, of any in *Guiney*; it lies about 4 leagues to the East of *Cabo Corce*. Our castle is pretty strong, of about 18 guns, where we were very kindly entertained by Mr. Searle some days, and by Mr. Cooper at *Aga* on other days. *Aga* is a small thatch'd house, about half a mile to the east from *Animabo*, on the sea-shore, having little or no defence except a few muskets. It has a large yard and fine pond for ducks. Mr. Cooper the factor, who is a very ingenious young gentleman, gave us a cordial reception, having the company of his wife (as he call'd her) to dine with us, as we had of Mrs. Searle's at *Animabo*, being both *Mulattos*, as was Mr. Renons's at *Cabo Corce*. This is a pleasant way of marrying, for they can turn them off and take others at pleasure, which makes them very careful to humour their husbands in washing their linen,

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PHILLIPS. cleaning their chambers, &c. and the charge of keeping them is little or nothing.

May,
1694.

Corman-
tine.

We lay at *Animabo* until the 2d day of May, when captain *Shurley* and I having each of us got off 130 chefts of corn, fill'd two boats of water, and dispos'd of what we could of the remainder of our windward cargo, we took leave of Mr. *Searle* and Mr. *Cooper*, and got up our anchors, and stood to the E. along shore about 2 leagues distant; and at night came to an anchor in 15 fathom water. While we lay at *Animabo* we had frequently the company of Mr. *Fasleman*, the Dutch governor of *Cormantine* castle, to dine with us, and were handsomely treated at dinner one day by him at his castle of *Cormantine*, and the next day he and our factors favour'd me with their company aboard the *Hannibal*. *Cormantine* is a pretty neat fort of about twenty guns, lying much higher than ours, and about a league to the east of it. During our stay here, Mr. *Henry Nurse*, eldest son to agent *Nurse*, a very hopeful young gentleman, departed this life aboard the *East-India Merchant*, where he was third mate. Out of respect to him captain *Shurley* and I sent our boats and officers to attend the corpse to *Cape Coast* castle to be buried. When it put off from our ships we fired each 20 guns at half a minute's distance, as usual in such cases. He was interr'd in a by place in the castle very decently, as we were inform'd by our officers that return'd at night, and had all rings given them, as had all the factors of the castle. I had two negro boys presented me here by our honest factors, and two before at *Cape Corce*, with good store of *Muscovy* ducks, and other fresh provisions.

May the 3d. This morning we got under sail, and stood along shore for *Winiba*. We had several canoes come off, which occasion'd our lying by often in hopes of trade, but found little, they wanting gold. At 8 in the evening we anchor'd lest we should out-shoot our port.

May the 4th. This morning at 8 made sail, and at 11 came to an anchor at *Winiba* in 9 fathom good ground; and having moor'd ship after dinner, went ashore to see for our canoes, which Mr. *Nicolas Buckrige*, the factor here, had promis'd to procure us for our use at *Windward*.

Here we got each of us one five-hand canoe, and let our canoe-men and carpenters to work to fit them with knees and timbers to strengthen them. We hal'd our long-boat ashore and trim'd her, being leaky, and much worm-eaten. We fill'd some water and cut good store of fire-

wood by the queen's permission. This queen is about fifty years old, as black as jet, but very corpulent. We went with Mr. *Buckrige* to pay our respects to her under a great tree where she sat. She receiv'd us very kindly, and made her attendants dance after their manner before us. She was very free of her kisses to Mr. *Buckrige*, whom she seem'd much to esteem; and truly he deserv'd it from all that knew him, being an extraordinary good-humour'd and ingenious gentleman, and understood this country and language very well. We presented her with an anchor of brandy each, and some hands of tobacco, which she receiv'd with abundance of thanks and satisfaction, and so bid her good night. She was so extremely civil before we parted, to offer each of us a bed-fellow of her young maids of honour while we continued there, but we modestly declin'd her majesty's proffer, and that night lay ashore with Mr. *Buckrige*. Next day we were forc'd to keep a fast; for the cook being dressing of dinner, among which there was a young pig roasting at a quick fire, the flame of it reach'd the dry palm branches that thatch'd the kitchen, which immediately took fire, and spread so in an instant, that, in less than a quarter of an hour, our dinner and kitchen were converted to ashes. Mr. *Buckrige* liv'd here in a little thatch'd house with mud walls, without any defence, and was often in great fear and hazard of being destroy'd and plunder'd by the *Zyamboers*, who are an inland people, and frequently make ravages towards the sea-side for booty, and had sent him some threatening messages, tho' the queen assur'd him, that she would lose her own life before he should receive any injury; but he little depended upon that, but was very glad our ships were there for a safe retreat upon occasion. And one night being alarm'd with a rumour that the *Zyamboers* were upon their march towards the town, he pack'd up all the company's goods ready to come aboard us, but that he was inform'd soon that it was a causeless report. He was building of a fort for his security about a musket shot from the sea-side, upon an eminence, and had raised the walls about eight foot high, square, and dug a tank within; but not having workmen nor other necessaries from *Cape Corce*, as he expected and wanted, the building went on but slowly, to his great vexation, who had now cover'd the tops of the walls with palm branches, against the rainy season, to keep the water from soaking in to decay them. He made bricks here, but sad crumbling unserviceable trash; and, as he told me, necessity had forc'd him

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him to pound oyster-shells into powder, to serve for lime to make mortar, there being store of oysters on this coast, and the said oyster lime would fasten and cement very well; there was not above 20 houses in this town: round it are pleasant fields inclos'd with good hedges, and full of Indian corn and good grass, this country lying low: about a mile from the town towards the inland are divers large lakes or ponds of water; on the sides of which we saw many *Guiney* hens, and great diversity of other fowls, but the best sight was the vast herds of wild deer, which rang'd the plains about these lakes; of which I can modestly affirm, that I have seen 500 at once, but so very wild that they would not suffer us to come within shot of them, being inform'd by Mr. *Buckrige*, that the negroes method of killing them, was to lie perdue near the fountain where they came to drink in the night, and so take their conveniency of shooting them; and we being desirous to regale ourselves with a haunch of venison, left my gunner and the gunner of the *East-India Merchant*, with guns and ammunition near the lakes to make wars with them in the night, at their own instance, who promis'd to victual our ships with venison by next day, having both been old deer-stealers in *England*, and understood the trade; but they were now it seems out of their element, for next day they return'd to us laden with excuses, but no venison.

Here are a vast number of over-grown large baboons, some as big as a large mastiff dog, which go in droves of 50 and 100 together, and are very dangerous to be met with, especially by women; who I have been credibly assured they have often seiz'd upon, ravish'd, and in that kind abus'd one after another, till they have kill'd them. Here is plenty of wood, and good watering, but both about a mile to the east of the town.

Mr. *Buckrige* had a good trade here for gold, and were the fort that is begun completed and arm'd, for the defence of the company's goods and factors, as well as the town and traders from free-booters, it would certainly turn to the *African* company's great advantage, there being no other nation near to molest or interfere in the trade, nor will the queen permit any other nation to settle here, tho' she complain'd that our agents at *Cape Coast* did neglect her in not sending her a cane, and a piece of silk for a cloth, according to promise, the same goods are in demand here as to windward on the gold coast.

Our business being completed at *Winnib* by the 9th instant, we went aboard and got our ships under sail for *Akra*, Mr. *Buckrige* going my passenger, to pay a

visit to Mr. *Bloome* the factor there. Capt. *Philips*. *Sburley* has been long sick of a flux and fever, and is now very ill, and I troubled with violent convulsions in my head, that I can get no sleep without opiates, and so giddy that I cannot walk without assistance; we stood along shore all day with an easy sail to the east, and at night came to an anchor in 14 fathom water, with our stream-anchor and cable, which we have chiefly used along the whole coast for the easiness of weighing him.

May the 10th. This day had a fine gale at S. W. steering within two leagues of the shore along to the east till night, when chopt to an anchor in 11 fathom clay ground.

May the 11th. This day we lay becalm'd.

May the 12th. We weigh'd early this morning, with a small breeze at W. S. W. and at 10 saw *Akra* fort; and at 12 let go our anchor in eight fathom water, about two mile off shore: Here Mr. *John Bloome* the factor order'd us the remainder of our corn, to compleat 700 chests apiece, which we got aboard, fill'd some water, and had pretty good trade, which encourag'd us to stay till the 17th, in which time we took 14 marks of gold, and 13 more in our way from *Cape Corce* here, having taken in all upon the coast for produce of as much of my windward cargo as I could dispose of, 113 marks gold, for account of the royal *African* company, and the owners of the ship. I bought a five-hand canoe here of the black general, who had surpriz'd and seiz'd the *Danes* fort here, forced the *Danes* general to fly to the *Dutch* to save his life, murder'd his second and several of the soldiers, and now trades with the *Dutch* interlopers, and supplies them with water and other necessities, which they can get nowhere else, except the islands of *St. Thomas* and *Princes*. When the castle was surpriz'd there was store of merchandize of all kinds therein, and above 50 marks of gold, as I was inform'd by the *Danes* general, who soon left the *Dutch* and came to *Cape Corce* castle, where he was very kindly receiv'd and entertain'd by our agents; but finding no ships of his own nation arrive, he accepted of the offer I made him of his passage, gratis, with us to *Europe*, tho' he own'd he was in great fear of being call'd to an account in *Denmark*, for the loss of the castle, it being surpriz'd by a parcel of negroes that were admitted in, under pretence to trade, but were privately arm'd, and while his second was shewing them goods, one of them itabb'd him behind, and then disperfed to secure all the others in the castle, having a party lying conceal'd without,

The *Danes*
fort seiz'd
by the
black.

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out, to assist them upon signal given; the general hearing a disorder in the castle, came out of his chamber with his sword in his hand to see what was the matter, and was immediately assaulted by two blacks, against whom he made good his ground for some time, calling to his second and foldiers for assistance, but finding none come, but in their stead more arm'd blacks, he betook him to a window, whence he flung himself out, and fled to the *Dutch* as before, but not without receiving several wounds, one of which had disabled his left arm; he was a young man about 26 years of age, which possibly may occasion the more reflections upon him; for what accidents happen to old men are pass'd over, and look'd upon as not to be avoided, whereas the same happening to a young man, are generally imputed to his ignorance, carelessness, or intemperance, tho' he may have more sense, care, and sobriety, than many of the formal long-beards.

The black
servants
of the
Dutch.

This black general sent two of his servants to invite Mr. *Bloome*, Mr. *Buckrige*, and myself, to dine with him, which we accepted, and were carried there in hammocks he had sent to attend us; when we came to enter the castle the guard demanded our swords, which Mr. *Bloome* and *Buckrige*, and the rest deliver'd, but I refus'd, at which they seem'd concern'd, and went to acquaint the general, who himself came to receive us, and told me it was always the custom, that all who enter'd there left their swords at the gate, I reply'd that might be, but that it was never the custom of *English* commanders to part with their swords, upon any account whatsoever; in which finding me resolute, he seem'd satisfy'd and led us in; he shew'd us the way into the dining room, which was by climbing up a ladder, and entering thro' a hole, or scuttle: when we were ascended he drank to us in a glass of brandy, and all the guns in the fort were discharg'd; after we had walk'd about a quarter of an hour in the castle, I pull'd off my sword of my own accord, and gave it my own boy to hold, which I perceiv'd he took very kindly.

We were treated at dinner with plenty of punch and victuals, and indeed pretty well dress'd, considering the swinish manner 'tis the custom of the negroes to eat; but we were oblig'd for it to the experience the black general got in one of our factories, where he had served some time in quality of cook, and now went very often into the kitchen to give the necessary orders, tho' at dinner he was in great state, having a negroe boy with a pistol on each side him for a guard: He drank the king of *England's*, the *African* company's, and

our own healths frequently, with volleys of cannon, of which he fired above 200, during our stay there: The flag he had flying was white, with a black man painted in the middle brandishing a scymiter: The castle is old and much out of repair; it has about 16 guns, but much out of kelter; it lies about four miles to the east of our castle; in our return from thence we kill'd four hares with clubs, of which vermin here are vast numbers, in the sedge and furzes, which are hereabouts very thick: Mr. *Bloome*, with a little spaniel he had, would in half an hour's time take three or four of them when he pleas'd; but I thought them very insipid meat: The next day after our being with the black general, arrived at *Acre* two *Danish* ships of 26 guns apiece; as they pass'd by our ships they saluted us with 9 guns each, which we return'd, and they came to an anchor about a mile to the east of us; they were sent on purpose from *Denmark* to compound with the black general for the surrendering of their fort, and to settle it again, for which end they had brought with them a governor, foldiers, provisions, ammunition, merchandize, &c. They made some propositions to the black general while we were here, but his demands were so exorbitant, that they would not comply with them; tho' since I understood that the fort was deliver'd to them, upon signing an instrument, to quit all pretensions of reparation, or satisfaction, from the black general and his accomplices, for seizing the castle, and for the merchandize and 50 marks of gold that were in it, at the time of seizure, and pay down 50 marks of gold more upon delivery of the castle; all which they perform'd, and having resettled it, went for *Whidaw* to purchase slaves, and in their voyage thence to the *West-Indies*, put into the island of *Princes* for water, where *Avery* the pyrate fell in with them, fought, took, plunder'd, and burnt them, which was the unhappy end of their voyage. The poor *Danish* general went from us aboard his country-men, but not without reluctance, and fear of being harshly treated in *Denmark*; but it seems *Long Ben* (as they call'd that rogue *Avery*) prevented that.

Capt. *Thomas Shurley*, commander of the *East-India Merchant*, my consort, departed this life here, having been long sick of a fever and flux; he was handsomely bury'd in *Acre* castle, *a la Soldado*, his own ship firing guns at half a minute distance, during the time the corpse was rowing ashore: Mr. *Bloome*, myself, Mr. *Buckrige*, and the chief of the *Dutch* factory, held up the pall; after he was bury'd, according to the service of the church of *England*, his own ship fired 30 guns, the

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Hannibal 26, *Akra* fort 20, and the *Dutch* and blacks fort 16 each: He was very averse to making a will, and took it amiss when I urg'd him to it; he left the command of his ship to his first mate, Mr. Clay, and as to his own concerns, said his purser, Mr. Price, knew how all lay.

Akra fort.

Akra fort has about 20 guns, but a thin garrison, not consisting of above 12 white men; it is in form square, having a bastion or flanker at each angle, on which the cannon are mounted; the fourth flanker fell down while we were here, the rain having soak'd in, and wash'd away the clay and mortar from the stones, for want of lime therein, and were now building it up after the old careless rate. The *Dutch* fort of 16 guns, lies about musket-shot from ours, much higher, so that it looks into our fort, and would be able to do it a great deal of mischief, in case of a war; for there could no men ply our guns but they could pick off with their small shot: The town here is very small, not consisting of 20 houses, but in the inland is grand *Akra*, and other large towns, whence we have a good trade for gold, which is perfectly good and pure; hereabouts there are more lions, tigers, leopards, muscats, and other ravenous creatures, than in any other parts of *Guinea*, as I was inform'd by Mr. *Bloome*, who had sent hence a young tiger to Mr. *Ronan* at *Cape Corce*, which was very tame, and he presented me with, and I kept him in a wooden cage aboard, feeding him with guts of fowls, and other garbage, for he would eat nothing but flesh; he was so very gentle, that any of our white men might play with him thro' the cage with their hands, but at the sight of the blacks he would be outrageous; I have frequently put my hand in his mouth, taken him by the tongue and paw, without offering me the least injury, but wantonly playing, and permitting himself to be stroak'd like a cat, which he did in all kind of a resemble, but that he was finely spotted like a leopard, and about the size of an ordinary greyhound, and as slender in his limbs and body, but he at length discover'd himself to be a true tiger, and that there was no changing of nature, as by the sequel will appear. I had purchas'd two civet-cats, which exactly resembled one of our foxes, except that their colour was a light grey, being about the same size; they were kept in wicker hoops, and fed with flower and water boil'd, but the civetty scent they so strongly emitted, was so offensive to me, that I never car'd to come near them. We bought several monkeys, baboons, and parrots, for a piece of eight each of a *Dutch* interloper, who was come from *An-*

gola, where are accounted the best green parrots.

May the 16th. We had a very extraordinary fierce tornado, when riding only by our stream anchor, and being near the *East-India Merchant*, and in her haufe, lest we should drive aboard her, if the stream cable gave way, my mate let go the best bower anchor, by which he rid till the storm was over; then going to heave it up again, the cable broke; the longboat then was sent upon the buoy, but in heaving a strain, the new buoy-rope, of eight inches, broke also; we then swept him with a new shroud hauler of seven inches, but that broke as the rest; we swept him again with the new end of our stream cable of 12 inches, and brought it to the capstern, and hove the ship apeak, then heaving a mighty strain to weigh him, the stream cable broke likewise, then, as our last effort, we resolv'd to try what could be done with the sheet cable, the end of which by the help of negroe divers, we got past under the shank, then clapt a hitch upon it, which being well seiz'd we brought the cable to the geer capstern, and hove right up and down a great strain, then clapt on stoppers, and resolv'd to let the ship bob at him at all night, to waken and loose the anchor in the ground; having good flat service in the haufe, we got aboard our stream anchor, being now well fast, and resolving to venture no more anchors aground here, if we could not get up our best bower, having only the sheet and stream anchors to trust to.

May the 17th. In the morning we went to work, having the *East-India Merchant's* men and boatswain to assist us. We brought the sheet-cable to the geer-capstern; a violl, with runners and tackles, to our main-capstern, and had the greatest strain with both that I ever saw, steaving in *Turkey* being nothing to it. I expected every minute when something would give way; and immediately the cable broke within three feet of the haufehold, being a new cable of sixteen inches, and never wet before. This is the most holding ground that ever I knew: We being oblig'd to weigh our stream-anchor every night and morning, lest it should settle so far into the clay as not to be able to get it up. Few ships come here but leave their anchors behind 'em, as we were forc'd now; for having compleated all my business on shore, I set sail, and flood off and on all night, to wait for the *East-India Merchant*, which join'd me next morning: by which time, the current had drove me above four leagues to the east of *Akra*, notwithstanding I did my best to keep up to windward; so that

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A tornado.

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May
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I was forc'd to part from *Acra* without taking leave of honest Mr. *Buckrige* and *Bloome*. The *East-India Merchant* left her best bower-anchor behind as well as I, their cable breaking in weighing it, and not having time to endeavour its recovery.

May the 18th. We steer'd all day within two leagues along shore, (which is low and very woody) with a brave top-gallant gale at W. S. W. ; at twelve at night were off the river of *Volta*, where our water shoal'd very much, which occasion'd us to steer off and keep the lead going every glais ; but when we were over the bank of land, (which the violent stream of that vast river has carry'd with it above three leagues into the sea) we deepen'd our water again. I was told, that the strength of the current of this river, where it exonerates itself, occasions the water to be fresh at sea for two or three leagues, and for satisfaction, when we were upon the bank against the boak of it. I had some sea-water taken up and tasted it, but found it as salt as any where else.

May the 19th. Steering along shore within three leagues, with fine easy gale, we spy'd a canoe making off towards us, whereupon we lay by and staid for her ; when she came aboard the master of her brought in three women and four children to sell, but they ask'd very dear for them, and they were almost dead for want of victuals, looking like meer skeletons, and so weak that they could not stand, so that they were not worth buying ; he promis'd to procure us 2 or 300 slaves if we would anchor, come ashore, and stay three or four days, but judging what the others might be, by the sample he brought us, and being loth to venture ashore upon his bare word, where we did not use to trade, and had no factory, we sent him away, and pursh'd our voyage ; besides that we were upon the *Alampo* coast, which negroes are esteem'd the worst and most wasty of any that are brought to the *West-Indies*, and yield the least price ; why I know not, for they seem as well limb'd and lusty as any other negroes, and the only difference I perceiv'd in them, was, that they are not so black as the others, and are all circumcis'd, which no negroes else upon the whole coast (as I observ'd) are : The negroes most in demand at *Barbadoes*, are the gold coast, or, as they call them, *Cormantines*, which will yield 3 or 4 l. a head more then the *Whidaw*, or, as they call them, *Papa* negroes ; but these are prefer'd before the *Angola*, as they are before the *Alampo*, which are accounted the worst of all.

Arrival at
Whidaw.

May the 20th. This morning about 9 o'clock we arriv'd at *Whidaw*, being

about 60 leagues from *Acra* to the east, and let go our anchor in eight fathom water, about two miles off shore, and moor'd with our stream anchor right against the landing place, a little to the west of the great thick tuft of trees that looks like a barn, and other trees at the east end of it, making like a tower. This day got our canoes and all things else ready, in order to go ashore to-morrow to purchase our slaves.

May the 21st. This morning I went ashore at *Whidaw*, accompany'd by my doctor and purser, Mr. *Clay*, the present Capt. of the *East-India Merchant*, his doctor and purser, and about a dozen of our seamen for our guard, arm'd, in order here to reside till we could purchase 1300 negroe slaves, which was the number we both wanted, to compleat 700 for the *Hannibal*, and 650 for the *East-India Merchant*, according to our agreement in our charter-parties with the royal *African* company ; in procuring which quantity of slaves we spent about nine weeks, during which time what observations my indisposition with convulsions in my head, &c. would permit me to make on this country, it's trade, manners, &c. are as follow, viz.

Whidaw, or *Quedaw*, lies in the latitude of 6° 10' N. latitude, being the pleasantest country I have seen in *Guiney*, consisting of champaigns and small ascending hills, beautify'd with always green shady groves of lime, wild orange, and other trees, and irrigated with divers broad fresh rivers, which yield plenty of good fish ; towards the sea-shore it is very marshy, and has divers large swamps.

Our factory lies about three miles from the sea-side, where we were carry'd in hammocks, which the factor Mr. *Joseph Peirson*, sent to attend our landing, with several arm'd blacks that belong'd to him for our guard ; we were soon trufs'd in a bag, tofs'd upon negroes heads, and convey'd to our factory ; and this way of travelling being rarely used any where except in *Africa*, I think it may not be amiss to give some description of it.

The hammock is a large cloth made of cotton generally, but the factors have them very fine of silk, or broad-cloth ; it's about nine foot long, and six or seven broad, slung at both ends with several small cords or ribbands, which draw up the ends of the hammock like a purse ; at the end of which is a noose fitted to slip over the ends of a pole, about nine foot long, which cloth or hammock the traveller gets into, and either lies along or fits as he is dispos'd, then he is mounted on the heads of two negroes, which have small rolls of linen

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betwixt the ends of the pole and their heads, and away they will walk and run as fast as most horses can trot, cheerfully singing in parts to each other till they are quite tyr'd, when, upon notice given, they are reliev'd by two fresh, and they in course by two more, there always being six negroes to attend the hammock, which are stil'd hammock-men; and of these there are several sets, like our hackney's, to be lett at easy rates, to such as are not able to keep sets of their own, as the caphashiers and great men do, who use often to compliment us with their hammocks, to carry us from the king's town to our factory, which use to cost us more than if they were hir'd, their slaves incessantly importuning and dunning us for brandy and other dashes, which for our quiet's sake we were forc'd to give them, tho' they reap'd but small benefit thereby, their patroons taking all from them at their return. This country admits of no other kind of travelling for *Europeans*, by reason of the extraordinary and violent heat of the sun, in which an *Englishman* can scarcely walk half a mile without fainting; but the hammock travelling relieves us much; for as we sit or lie in that, there is a thin cloth thrown over the pole, which keeps the sun heat off, and lying down hollow on each side the hammock, with the motion of the negroes, attracts a fine cooling air; I have often taken pleasant naps in them travelling, and the generality of people in the *West-Indies* sleep in them of nights.

When any caphashier or man of puncto travels, he has ten or a dozen blacks, with guns, to attend his hammock, making great huzzas according to their way, and firing along the road; and when arriv'd at his journey's end they fire a volley, which is the utmost of his grandeur.

Here are some horses, but very small, wild, and of no use but to eat, which the negroes do greedily, as well as dog's flesh, esteeming the last their greatest dainty.

Our factory, built by Capt. *Wiburne*, Sir *John Wiburne's* brother, stands low near the marshes, which renders it a very unhealthy place to live in; the white men the *African* company send there, seldom returning to tell their tale: 'tis compass'd round with a mud-wall, about six foot high, and on the south-side is the gate; within is a large yard, a mud thatch'd house, where the factor lives, with the white men; also a store-house, a trunk for slaves, and a place where they bury their dead white men, call'd, very improperly, the hog-yard; there is also a good forge, and some other small houses: To the east are two small flankers of mud, with a few pop-guns and harquebusses, which serve

more to terrify the poor ignorant negroes than to do any execution; while we were here the factor made a wide deep ditch, round the factory, and had my carpenters to make a draw-bridge over it, which has render'd it now pretty secure; for before it was enterable every rainy time, the walls being wash'd down, and when the rains were over, built up again. And here I must observe that the rainy season begins about the middle of *May*, and ends the beginning of *August*, in which space it was my misfortune to be there, which created sicknesses among my negroes aboard, it being noted for the most malignant season by the blacks themselves, who while the rains last, will hardly be prevail'd upon to stir out of their huts, and myself and poor men found it so by dear experience, the rains that fall down then being more like fountains then drops, and as hot as if warm'd over a fire.

The factory is about 200 yards in circumference, and a most wretched place to live in, by reason of the swamps adjacent, whence proceed noisome stinks, and vast swarms of little flies, call'd musketoes, which are so intolerably troublesome, that if one does not take opium, laudanum, or some other soporifick, 'tis impossible to get any sleep in the night; and that one I lay there was the most uneasy that I ever felt, for I had not lain down above an hour in the factor's bed, but I was so vex'd and tormented by those little malicious animals, that I was forced to get up again, and dress myself, put gloves on my hands, and tie a handkerchief over my face till day-light, which notwithstanding these troublesome devils would sting thro'; and the place so stung would be much inflam'd, and rise into a knob, much provoking the exercise of a man's nails; and had king *James* the first been there some time, he would have been convinc'd that scratching where it itches was not the greatest pleasure in the world, as 'tis said was his opinion. The best means I could find to allay the inflammation, was to rub the parts affected with lime-juice, or vinegar, which tho' for the present it produced a smart, the ease it gave, in a short time, made abundant recompence; therefore to shun the sight of this cursed little sie as much as we can, as well as to give us some cool air, (that which is confin'd in a close place in this country, appearing as intensely hot to an *European*, as if he suck'd in the heat at the mouth of an oven in *England*) we have negro boys to fan us all night with large fans made of skins. This factory seated as 'tis, proved very beneficial to us, by housing our goods which came ashore late, and could not arrive at the king's town (where

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(where I kept my warehouse) ere it was dark, when they would be very incident to be piller'd by the negro porters which carry them, at which they are most exquisite; for in the day-time they would steal the cowries, altho' our white men that attended the goods from the marine watched them, they having instruments like wedges, made on purpose to force asunder the flaves of the barrels, that contain'd the cowries, whereby the shells dropt out; and when any of our seamen that watch'd the goods came near such porters, they would take out their machine, and the flaves would instantly close again, so that no hole did appear, having always their wives and children running by them to carry off the plunder, which with all our threats and complaints made to the king, we could not prevent, tho' we often beat them cruelly, and pinar'd some, but it was all one, what was bred in the bone, &c. whatever we could do would not make them forbear.

The factory prov'd beneficial to us in another kind; for after we had procured a parcel of flaves, and sent them down to the sea-side to be carry'd off, it sometimes proved bad weather, and so great a sea, that the canoes could not come ashore to fetch them, so that they returned to the factory, where they were secured and provided for till good wather presented, and then were near to embrace the opportunity, we sometimes shipping off a hundred or both sexes at a time.

The factor, Mr. *Peirson*, was a brisk man, and had good interest with the king, and credit with the subjects, who knowing their tempers, which is very dastard, had good skill in treating them both civil and rough, as occasion requir'd; most of his flaves belonging to the factory, being gold coast negroes, who are very bold, brave, and sensible, ten of which would beat the best forty men the king of *Wibidaro* had in his kingdom; besides their true love, respect and fidelity to their master, for whose interest or person they will most freely expose their own lives.

From the factory to the king's town is about four miles, thro' very pleasant fields, full of *India* and *Guiney* corn, potatoes, yams, in great plenty, of which they have two harvests yearly.

On the road to the king's town are several little villages, or parcels of houses, which the negroes call *crooms*, and have each of them a captain, few of the houses being above five yards high, having no light but at the door, except the chief houses, which may have a hole bor'd thro' the walls; they are much like our sheep-houses in *Wales*, having for most part but

one room, where they eat and sleep together, the generality on the bare ground; the cappaheirs may have a mat spread under them, and a stone or hard bundle for a pillow. As soon as the king understood of our landing, he sent two of his cappaheirs, or noblemen, to compliment us at our factory, where we design'd to continue that night, and pay our devoirs to his majesty next day, which we signify'd to them, and they, by a foot-express, to their monarch; whereupon he sent two more of his grantees to invite us there that night, saying he waited for us, and that all former captains used to attend him the first night: whereupon, being unwilling to infringe the custom, or give his majesty any offence, we took our hammocks, and Mr. *Peirson*, myself, Capt. *Clay*, our surgeons, purfers, and about 12 men arm'd for our guard, were carry'd to the king's town, which contains about 50 houses. When we came to the palace (which was the meanest I ever saw, being low mud walls, the roof thatch'd, the floor the bare ground, with some pools of water and dirt in it) we were met at the entrance by several cappaheirs, with the usual ceremony of clapping their hands, and taking and shaking us by ours, with great demonstration of affection: when we enter'd the palace-yard they all fell on their knees near the door of the room where the king was, clapping their hands, knocking the ground with their foreheads, and kissing it, which they repeated three times, being their usual ceremony when they approach'd his majesty, we standing and observing till they had done; then rising, they led us to the room where the king was, which we found cover'd with his nobility upon their knees, and those that introduced us fell on theirs, and crawl'd to their several stations, and so they continued all the time we were with the king then, and all other times when we saw him.

When we were enter'd, the king peep'd upon us from behind a curtain, and beckon'd us to him; whereupon we approach'd close to his throne, which was of clay, rais'd about two foot from the ground, and about six foot square, surrounded with old dirty curtains, always drawn 'twixt him and his cappaheirs, whom he will not allow the sight of his handsome phiz. He had two or three little black children with him, and was smoking tobacco in a long wooden pipe, the bowl of which, I dare say, would hold an ounce, and rest'd upon his throne, with a bottle of brandy and a little dirty silver cup by his side, his head was tied about with a roll of coarse callicoe, and he had a loose gown of red damask to cover him; he

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We took us and told was gla and tha we were do us a returned and affu masters, England, and just that notv places, begg'd t all the ac of their had sent his count hop'd he favour by with us k our slaves the makin oblige hi and not i all which masters, t we came to African ce man; tha be fairly d But he did nor indeed so much ro what they

He defin clofe by hi to us his health, the come, &c. is a pleat foak'd in will keep will fuddle new ale. there came with an old pewter bal majesty's c towels and boil'd pota we had no us. nor do tear their m

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he has gowns and mantles of rich silver and gold brocaded silks, trimm'd with flowers of small party-colour'd beads, which were presents made him, as he told us, by white captains, who traded there, and his variety of which he often shew'd us; but he never wore shirt, shoe, nor stocking, in his life.

We saluted him with our hats, and he took us by the hands, snap'd our fingers, and told us we were very welcome, that he was glad to see us, that he long'd for it, and that he lov'd *Englishmen* dearly, that we were his brothers, and that he would do us all the good offices he could; we returned him thanks by his interpreter, and assur'd him how great affection our masters, the royal *African* company of *England*, bore to him, for his civility and fair and just dealing with their captains; and that notwithstanding there were many other places, more plenty of negroe slaves that begg'd their custom, yet they had rejected all the advantageous offers made them out of their good will to him, and therefore had sent us to trade with him, to supply his country with necessities, and that we hop'd he would endeavour to continue their favour by his kind usage and fair dealing with us in our trade, that we may have our slaves with all expedition, which was the making of our voyage; that he would oblige his cappartheirs to do us justice, and not impose upon us in their prices; all which we should faithfully relate to our masters, the royal *African* company, when we came to *England*. He answer'd, that the *African* company was a very good brave man; that he lov'd him; that we should be fairly dealt with, and not impos'd upon: But he did not prove as good as his word; nor indeed (tho' his cappartheirs shew him so much respect) dare he do any thing but what they please.

He desir'd us to sit down upon a bench close by him, which we did; then he drank to us his brother the king of *England's* health, the *African* company's, our welcome, &c. in brandy, and pitto, which is a pleasant liquor made of *Indian* corn, souk'd in water, some so strong that it will keep three months, and two quarts will fuddle a man; it drinks much like new ale. We had not staid long before there came a repast on a little square table, with an old sheet for cloth, old batter'd pewter plates and spoons, with a large pewter basin of the same hue with his majesty's complexion, fill'd with stew'd fowls and broth, and a wooden bowl of boil'd potatoes to serve instead of bread; we had no napkins, knives, nor forks, laid us, nor do they ever use any, but always tear their meat; and indeed we had no oc-

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casian for any, for our fowls were boil'd to such mass, that they would not bear carving. We had no great stomach to our dainties, however, in complaisance to his majesty, we sup'd two or three spoonfuls of the broth, which was very well relish'd with managetta and red pepper; we often drank to the king out of a cup made of a cocoa-nut shell, which was all the plate I saw he had, except a little silver dram cup. He would bow to us, kiss his hand, and burst out often in loud screaming laughter. When we had signify'd to his majesty that we had satisfy'd our stomachs with his dainties, he gave some of the fowls out of the broth, with his own hands, to the little children that were with him, and the rest among his nobles, who scrambled for it on their bellies like so many dogs, making spoons of their hands, which they would dip into the broth, and then lick'd them, which sight did affect my stomach so much, (tho' it is not very nice) that I had much ado to refrain making them an addition of what I had eaten.

When they had done, the king ask'd for Capt. *Shurley*, and we acquainted him that he died upon the gold coast at *Aora*, when of a sudden his note was chang'd from laughing to a loud howling and crying, wringing his hands and often wiping his eyes, (tho' no tears came out) saying that *Shurley* was his great friend; that he was exceedingly troubled for his death, and that the gold coast negroes had given him something to drink which kill'd him; then he told us of mortar pieces, pictures, silks, and many other things, Capt. *Shurley* promis'd to bring him for presents: when Mr. *Clay* told him there were no such things on board, he seem'd to be angry, and told *Clay* that he was sure they were brought, but because *Shurley* was dead he would keep them for himself; but to appease him we promis'd to present him with blunderbusses, silks, &c. which we had from the royal *African* company for that purpose; so after having examin'd us about our cargoe, what sort of goods we had, and what quantity of slaves we wanted, &c. we took our leaves and return'd to the factory, having promised to come in the morning to make our palavera, or agreement, with him about prices, how much of each sort of our goods for a slave.

According to promise we attended his majesty with samples of our goods, and made our agreement about the prices, tho' not without much difficulty; he and his cappartheirs exacted very high, but at length we concluded as *per* the latter end; then we had warehouses, a kitchen, and lodgings assign'd us, but none of our rooms

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had doors till we made them, and put on locks and keys; next day we paid our customs to the king and cappaheirs, as will appear hereafter; then the bell was order'd to go about to give notice to all people to bring their slaves to the trunk to sell us: this bell is a hollow piece of iron in shape of a sugar loaf, the cavity of which would contain about 50 lb. of cowries: This a man carry'd about and beat with a stick, which made a small dead sound.

We were every morning, during our stay here, invited to breakfast with the king, where we always found the same dish of stew'd fowls and potatoes; he also would send us a hog, goat, sheep, or pot of pitto every day for our table, and we usually return'd his civility with three or four bottles of brandy, which is his *sum-mum bonum*: We had our cook ashore, and eat as well as we could, provisions being plenty and cheap; but we soon lost our stomachs by sickness, most of my men having fevers, and myself such convulsions and aches in my head, that I could hardly stand or go to the trunk without assistance, and there often fainted with the horrid stink of the negroes, it being an old house where all the slaves are kept together, and evacuate nature where they lie, so that no jakes can stink worse: there being forced to sit three or four hours at a time, quite ruin'd my health, but there was no help.

Capt. Clay and I had agreed to go to the trunk to buy the slaves by turns, each his day, that we might have no distraction or disagreement in our trade, as often happens when there are here more ships than one, and the commanders can't set their horses together, and go hand in hand in their traffick, whereby they have a check upon the blacks, whereas their disagreements create animosities, underminings, and out-bidding each other, whereby they enhance the prices to their general loss and detriment, the blacks well knowing how to make the best use of such opportunities, and as we found make it their business, and endeavour to create and foment misunderstandings and jealousies between commanders, it turning to their great account in the disposal of their slaves.

When we were at the trunk, the king's slaves, if he had any, were the first offer'd to sale, which the cappaheirs would be very urgent with us to buy, and would in a manner force us to it ere they would sell us any other, saying they were the *Reys Casa*, and we must not refuse them, tho' as I observ'd they were generally the worst slaves in the trunk, and we paid more for them than any others, which we could not remedy, it being one of his majesty's pre-

rogatives; then the cappaheirs each brought out his slaves according to his degree and quality, the greatest first, &c. and our surgeon examin'd them well in all kinds, to see that they were sound wind and limb, making them jump, stretch out their arms swiftly, looking in their mouths to judge of their age; for the cappaheirs are so cunning, that they shave them all close before we see them, so that let them be never so old we can see no grey hairs in their heads or beards; and then having liquor'd them well and sleek with palm oil, 'tis no easy matter to know an old one from a middle-age one, but by the teeth decay; but our greatest care of all is to buy none that are sox'd, lest they should infect the rest aboard; for tho' we separate the men and women aboard by partitions and bulk-heads, to prevent quarrels and wranglings among them, yet do what we can they will come together, and that distemper which they call the yaws, is very common here, and discovers itself by almost the same symptoms as the *Lues Venerea* or clap does with us; therefore our surgeon is forc'd to examine the privities of both men and women, with the nicest scrutiny, which is a great slavery, but what can't be omitted: When we had selected from the rest such as we liked, we agreed in what goods to pay for them, the prices being already stated before the king, how much of each sort of merchandize we were to give for a man, woman, and child, which gave us much ease, and saved abundance of disputes and wranglings, and gave the owner a note, signifying our agreement of the sorts of goods; upon delivery of which the next day he receiv'd them; then we mark'd the slaves we had bought in the breast, or shoulder, with a hot iron, having the letter of the ship's name on it, the place being before anointed with a little palm oil, which caus'd but little pain, the mark being usually well in four or five days, appearing very plain and white after.

When we had purchas'd to the number of 50 or 60 we would send them aboard, there being a cappaheir, intitled the captain of the slaves, whose care it was to secure them to the water-side, and see them all off; and if in carrying to the marine any were lost, he was bound to make them good, to us, the captain of the trunk being oblig'd to do the like, if any run away while under his care, for after we buy them we give him charge of them till the captain of the slaves comes to carry them away: These are two officers appointed by the king for this purpose, to each of which every ship pays the value of a slave in what goods they like best for their trouble,

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ble, when they have done trading; and indeed they discharg'd their duty to us very faithfully, we not having lost one slave thro' their neglect in 1300 we bought here.

There is likewise a captain of the sand, who is appointed to take care of the merchandize we have come ashore to trade with, that the negroes do not plunder them, we being often forced to leave goods a whole night on the sea shore, for want of porters to bring them up; but notwithstanding his care and authority, we often came by the loss, and could have no redress.

When our slaves were come to the sea-side, our canoes were ready to carry them off to the longboat, if the sea permitted, and the convey'd them aboard ship, where the men were all put in irons, two and two shackled together, to prevent their mutiny, or swimming ashore.

The negroes are so wilful and loth to leave their own country, that they have often leap'd out of the canoes, boat and ship, into the sea, and kept under water till they were drowned, to avoid being taken up and saved by our boats, which pursued them; they having a more dreadful apprehension of *Barbadoes* than we can have of hell, tho' in reality they live much better there than in their own country; but home is home, &c: we have likewise seen divers of them eaten by the sharks, of which a prodigious number kept about the ships in this place, and I have been told will follow her hence to *Barbadoes*, for the dead negroes that are thrown over-board in the passage. I am certain in our voyage there we did not want the sight of some every day, but that they were the same I can't affirm.

We had about 12 negroes did wilfully drown themselves, and others starv'd themselves to death; for 'tis their belief that when they die they return home to their own country and friends again.

I have been inform'd that some commanders have cut off the legs or arms of the most wilful, to terrify the rest, for they believe if they lose a member, they cannot return home again: I was advis'd by some of my officers to do the same, but I could not be perswaded to entertain the least thoughts of it, much less to put in practice such barbarity and cruelty to poor creatures, who, excepting their want of christianity and true religion, (their misfortune more than fault) are as much the works of God's hands, and no doubt as dear to him as ourselves; nor can I imagine why they should be despis'd for their colour, being what they cannot help, and the effect of the climate it has pleas'd God

to appoint them. I can't think there is any intrinsic value in one colour more than another, nor that white is better than black, only we think it so because we are so, and are prone to judge favourably in our own case, as well as the blacks, who in odium of the colour, say, the devil is white, and so paint him.

Near the king's palace on one side is a town, consisting of about 40 houses wall'd round, in which are kept the king's wives, to whom none are admitted but an old cappaheir, who is captain of them; and the king himself. I have been assur'd by the interpreter here, Capt. Tom, (who is a sensible gold-coast negroe, and liv'd a long time with one of our factors, as his boy, and thereby learnt the *English* language, and is now one of the greatest men in the king of *Widaw's* court) that the number of the king's wives are near 3000; and considering the custom of that country, it's very probable, for each cappaheir has from 10 to 20 wives, more or less, as he pleases, and can maintain; all which, together with his goods, fall to the king at his death, there being no regard had to his children, they having nothing but what is privately convey'd away by stealth during their father's sickness, nor do the king's sons after grown to any stature come near him but in private, for fear of giving umbrage to the great cappaheirs, who expect next to be elected king, and to them the king's sons give as much respect as the meanest subject: When the king dies all his wives and estate fall to the next king by election. The present king often, when ships are in a great strait for slaves, and cannot be supply'd otherwise, will sell 3 or 400 of his wives to compleat their number, but we always pay dearer for his slaves than those bought of the cappaheirs, his measure for booges being much larger than theirs, and he was allow'd accordingly in all other goods we had.

For every slave the cappaheirs sold us publicly, they were oblig'd to pay part of the goods they receiv'd for it to the king, as toll or custom, especially the booges, of which he would take a small dish-full out of each measure; to avoid this they would privately send for us to their houses in the night, and dispose of two or three slaves at a time, and we as privately would send them the goods agreed upon for them; but 'tis they did not much practise for fear of offending the king, should he come to know it, who enjoys them to carry all their slaves to be sold publicly at the trunk with his own; sometimes after he had sold one of his wives or subjects, he would relent, and desire us to exchange for another, which

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1694.

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1604.
Marriages
of blacks.

we freely did often, and he took very kindly.

Their marriages are as in the primitive times. When a man fancies a young woman he applies himself to her father, and desires her for wife, which is seldom refus'd; then he gives her a fine cloth, and bracelets and necklaces of rangoes mix'd with coral for her arms and neck; invites her friends and his to a treat of pitto, and the ceremony is over, never having a farthing portion with her.

Their women are most employ'd in making *Whidaw* cloths, mats, baskets, canchy, pitto, and in planting and sowing their corn, yams, potatoes, &c. The *Whidaw* cloth is about two yards long, and about a quarter of a yard broad, three such being commonly joyn'd together. It is of divers colours, but generally white and blue. For a pound of leaf tobacco, be it never so rotten and bad, we could buy one of these cloths, which would yield a crown in *Barbadoes*; also one for eight knives, value prime cost eighteen pence. To make these cloths, especially the blue streaks, they unravel most of the faves and perpetuanoes we sell them.

Close by the king's palace is an old rotten house he calls his armory, wherein are six old iron minion guns, about five hundred weight each, most dismounted and much out of kelter. These he values himself much upon, tho' they are fit for no service, but to create an esteem and dread in his poor ignorant subjects, by firing them sometimes as they lie upon the ground, which was done to welcome us upon our first arrival. His physician and gunner is a *Portuguese* negroe, and pretends to be a christian, and is call'd *John Fernando*. He can neither write nor read; however, he makes these poor people think him a brave fellow. When we first came here, he accosted us, and, in broken *English*, desir'd us to tell the king, That he was a good gunner, and he would serve us in all kinds, which (he pretending to be a christian) we promised; and it was not unpleasant to see with what impudence he would brag of his skill to the king, having had our promise not to detect him, which he would, by a wink, often put us in mind of.

Wars.

The *Whidawers* are constantly at wars with the *Arda* and *Allampo* men, the *Dyamboers* and *Abimis*, and all the plunder is men and women to sell for slaves. I have seen nine or ten bags full of men, women, and childrens heads at a time brought to the king's town, when the soldiers return'd from ravaging, which they in great scorn and disdain would fling

and kick about, with shoutings for joy of their success against their enemies: and there are few of them but have a jaw-bone or piece of skull of some great man they say they have kill'd, hanging at the handle of their swords, which much resembles one of our pruning bills.

About the year 1692, the king of *Whidaw* was in great dread of one *Afferry*, a neighbouring prince, and a brave bold warrior, who us'd to trade with the *Euro-peans* on the *Allampo* coast for slaves, and I have been told was in great esteem with them, being of a more generous and noble disposition than is usual among the negroes. Upon some disgust this *Afferry* made wars with the *Whidawers*, gain'd many battles over them, and declar'd, before he would sheath his sword, he would have the old *Whidaw* king's head and country, which put the old monarch in great terror; and finding his forces not able to withstand this furious invader, resolv'd to piece out the lion's skin with the fox's tail, and what he could not effect by strength, to accomplish by treachery: to which purpose he set all his engines at work; and at length, by frequent and large presents, and larger promises, corrupted two negroes in *Afferry's* army to poison their gallant leader; who being ignorant of such base degenerate practices himself, was the less suspicious of others; and without any apprehension swallow'd the fatal dose, which put a period to all his conquests, and he died by the villainy of two mercenary traitors of his own, who slighted the appearance of the greatest *Whidaw* army in open field, and thereby the old trembling *Whidawer* was secur'd on his throne; tho', when I was there, I observ'd, he could not hear his name mention'd without some conformation upon his spirits. And, since 'tis come in my way, I shall insert all that, by the strictest inquiry, I could learn concerning their poisoning, so much dreaded and talk'd of in the world.

I have taken one capparshair at a time *Philips*, privately to my warehouse, where, after I had well warm'd him with brandy and other strong liquors (the key of most secrets) express'd abundance of kindness to him, and made him some presents, I have desir'd him to be very ingenuous and free with me, and give me a full account how, in what manner, and with what they use to poison the white men that were not good, as I term'd them, to induce them to the greater freedom; if it was a common practice in their country, and what antidote they knew most prevalent to dispel the malignity. All that I could scrow from them, was, that there

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was poison to be bought far up in the inland countries, but that it was so dear, that as much as would serve to poison a man would cost the value of three or four slaves; that it was their common way, as they were inform'd, to do it in water or other liquor the party drank; that generally the small ball of poison was stuck under the nail of their little finger (which indeed they wear at a great length) and insensibly drop'd into the calibath or cup drunk out of, and it would instantly dissolve, and was of that prodigious strength, that nothing would prevail against the venom if it was right made. They added, That they never knew it practised in that country, and believ'd the chief reason was the scarcity and dearth of it. When I was first with the king, I desir'd he would order and take care that we should have no foul play offer'd us by poison; at which he laugh'd, and said there was no such thing in his dominions; tho' we could observe, that he was so cautious himself, that he would not drink out of the same cup as we and his cappaheirs did all the time we were there, but kept a little silver one by his side on purpose; nor would he taste of our brandy out of the bottle till we drank first; but his cappaheirs were not so squeamish, but would drink out of any cup, or any liquor we would give them; and we seldom fail'd of their custom three or four times a day, when they must each have a large glass of brandy, which they drank as freely as we do claret. When we went to the trunk we were oblig'd always to carry three or four bottles of brandy to drink at our bargains; and they would often beg brandy of us under pretence they had married a new wife, and must make merry, which we always gave them to keep them in good temper. And here I cannot forget a story of the uxorious old king of *Widaw*, who sent for me one night to come privately to him; which having done, he told me that he had married a pretty young girl that he had a great kindness for, and was that night to bed her, and therefore desir'd me to present him with a rundlet of brandy to give her friends to be merry with, and to order my doctor to prescribe him something to make him lusty, and perform his task vigorously; but to be sure that what he gave him should do him no harm. Being willing to indulge him in his humour, I promis'd the brandy, and that I would order my doctor to attend him; and if he gave him any thing, he would pawn his life it should not damage him; whereupon I took leave, and wish'd him

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a merry christmas. I sent the brandy and my surgeon to him, who gave him a dose of *Spanish flies*, which so heated the old man's reins, that next morning he bragg'd to us, that he never had a pleasanter night, nor behaved himself more gallantly, making large harangues upon the charms of his mistress, and other impertinences relating to his last night's adventure. He gave the doctor many thanks, and presented him with two good cloths.

In the island of *St. Thomas*, lying under the equator, subject to *Portugal*, the inhabitants are so exquisite at poisoning, that it has been affirm'd to me, they will cut meat from the same joyn't, with the same knife; that piece they carve their enemy shall be poison'd, the rest not, one side of the knife only being poison'd. How true this is I know not; but I verily believe the *Portuguese* in these islands to be greater rogues and villains than the negroes are, being most of them banditti, banish'd *Portugal* for murders and other heinous crimes; but when I touch'd there in my passage to *Barbadoes*, I cannot lay that either myself or men receiv'd any injury in that kind.

Provisions at *Widaw* are good and plenty, viz. cows and hogs; the first very small, sold for five, six, or seven bars of iron each, value about twenty shillings in *England*. The hogs are large, and make excellent pork, it eating sweeter and whiter than ours in *England*. And indeed it cannot but be good, for the poorer sort of negroes have more regard to their hogs than to themselves, and feed them better. For a well grown well-fed hog we use to give seven bars, which went as far in victualling our men aboard, as two kind of five and six bars each. Here are goats and sheep, but very small and poor; also some tame fowl of the bigness of our chickens, of which we could buy three or four for a gullina of cowries, or one for a knife. Here are some *Muscovia* ducks, but not in that plenty they are upon the gold coast. The fresh rivers afford store of good fish; some very large, of which the king would often present us. The negroes admire dog flesh before any other, of which I have seen many very fat brought to market to be sold. Their bread is made of *Indian* or *Guiney* corn ground, which they do between two stones call'd the *Cancy* stones, and *Rubber*, and is made as follows. First they place the *cancy* stone, which is smooth and broad, shelving in a frame; then put on it thirty or forty grains of *Indian* corn after it has lain some time soaking in wa-

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ter; then with the rubber (which is a small stone big enough for one to grasp in his hand) they bruise the corn, and continue rubbing it till it is reduc'd to a meal (much as our painters grind their paint, often sprinkling water thereon to moisten it. Of the said meal temper'd with water they make round lumps like dumplings, which they boil in an earthen crock, or bake o'er the fire on an iron or stone; and this they call cancy, which, with a little palm oil, and a callibath of pitto, a few yams or potatoes, is the diet of the generality.

At *Wbidaw* are several fairs or markets, but the largest is about a mile from the king's town, to the N. E. in the fields, under a tuft of trees, where twice a-week, I think on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, there is a great congress of men, women, and children. Their chief wares to sell are *Wbidaw* cloths, mats, baskets, jars for pitto, callibashes of all kinds, wooden bowls and cups, red and blue pepper, mala-getta, salt, palm oil, cancy and such stuff. In this country the women go stark naked as they were born till they are married; then they cover their *puenda* as a token of it; but 'tis the sign of a virgin to be bare; and they go so without any apprehension of shame or immodesty, of which I have seen above 200 at a time so. The young men do the same; so that of both sides they may see how they like their tackle before they go to work, and not, as we are forc'd to do, take wives at all adventures, without knowing their bodily defects and infirmities, which are cover'd and conceal'd by their cloaths.

The king's wives have liberty to come to this fair to sell their cloaths, &c. in making of which they employ most of their time. When they appear, all other negroes relinquish the path; and if any of us happen'd to be walking in their way, they would stop, call to us, and make signs with their hands for us to go aside, which we always readily did: and as they pass'd, they would salute us by bowing their heads and kissing their hands, laughing often very loud, and staring on us as if we were so many monsters.

Myself, doctor and purser once taking a walk with the *French* factor here, came to the king's wives town, and look'd over the wall, and saw many of them at work, and spake to them, and they in their dialect to us. Then the *Frenchman* (being too forward, as most of his countrymen are) went to open the gate, which was fasten'd with withs; whereupon all the women ran screaming away, and immediately came some cappelheirs from the king,

and desir'd us to forbear and come away thence, which we willingly did, but the *Frenchman* could hardly be periwaded.

Next morning when we came to breakfast with the king, he took occasion to tell us mildly of our miscarriage, and that it was against the laws and custom of his country for any to go near his wives town, but that he excus'd it in us being strangers, and consequently ignorant, and desir'd us to desist for the future, which we promis'd, and express'd a concern for having unknowingly disoblig'd him; but he resent'd it highly from the *Frenchman*, who, he said, knew the law, and might have inform'd us, and not led us there, and that he should suffer for it. To excuse the poor *Frenchman* I took all the blame upon myself, and assur'd the king it was I led him there accidentally; that the *Frenchman* was against it, and that I had no other end in looking over the wall, but to see what a brave town he had for his wives, that I might give an account of it when I came to *England*; but that none of us would come near it more. Then he took me by the hand, and said, If that was all, he was sorry he had mention'd it, and would not be angry with the *Frenchman*.

This poor *French* factor and a second live in a little mud house near the king's. There had not been a *French* ship there in three or four years, so that they were much dejected and poor, having no livelihood but from the king's bounty, and no opportunity to go thence. They din'd with us almost every day, and I gave them some provisions, and offer'd them their passage *gratis* to *Barbadoes*, whence they might soon get passage to *Martinico*; but fearing the usage they might meet with at *Barbadoes*, being enemies, they would not venture.

Near the king's town are thirty or forty large trees planted in some order and line; and there is the pleasantest walk in that country, the branches being so thick that they keep the sun off, and attract a fine cooling air. Under these trees I spent most of my time while I staid, where there was a small market kept; and, among other things in it, I observ'd an ordinary, which, for the novelty of it, I shall describe.

It was kept at the foot of one of the largest trees: the master thereof had for a table a piece of flat wood, about a yard diameter, which was placed on the ground. The meat was beef and dog flesh boiled, wrap'd up in a raw cow hide, and placed on one side, and an earthen crock with boiled cancies in it, to serve

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serve for bread on the other. When any one came to eat, he would down on his knees by the table, and lay eight or nine cowry shells thereon; then the cook would very dexterously cut him the value of what he pitched on in small bits, and give him his piece of cancy and some salt; if that did not satisfy his stomach, he would lay down more shells, and accordingly have more meat. I have seen eight or nine round his table at once, and he serve them all, and receive their money with great dexterity, and without the least confusion; but there was no need to change money, which was a great ease to him. For drink they went to the river; nor do the negroes usually drink till after their meat.

As to strange beasts (except the natives) I saw none but alligators and snakes, tho' they told me there were great store of elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, &c. up in the country. Near adjoining to the king's palace are two pretty large ponds full of alligators, which the king highly esteems as a piece of great magnificence. Of these I have seen several on the banks of the ponds sunning themselves, and others with their snouts out of the water. The largest I saw was not above four yards long, and I think there is nothing they resemble more in shape than a lizard. We have sometimes thrown a lump of earth (for I don't remember I saw a stone, except cancy ones that are brought here, in this country) at those on the banks; and when struck they would gape very wide, scream out, run to the edge of the pool, and plunge in. We have thrown a dead goat in among them, and they have in an instant tore it to pieces, fighting very vigorously for it. I would have shot at some of them with ball, but the negroes would not give me leave; and I was loath to disgust them in any kind, lest they should avenge themselves by poison, which I was in great fear of, they having daily opportunities, for we had all our pitto and water from them. The blacks have a great respect for this hideous monster, it being their neighbour the king of great *Ardas's Fatish* or god, as the snake is the god of the *Whidawers*: and here are vast numbers of snakes of a prodigious bigness, and black colour, I having seen one as big as an ordinary man's thigh. I never heard they were ravenous or did any harm, no more than the alligators in this country; and the blacks assur'd me they would not, and that I need not fear them. I have often had the snakes in the room where I lay, coming in thro' the holes in the walls

and thatch, and sometimes they have crawl'd upon the bed while I lay in it, which almost frighted me out of my senses; but the negroe boys, three or four of which always lay by my bed side, upon the least call would come and take them in their arms, and carry them into the next field, and put them down very gently; so they would if they saw them lying in the paths in our way. They worship this type of the devil, and deluder of mankind, with deep devotion here; and I have been told, the killing one has cost the lives of some white men.

Here are great plenty of turtle doves, in shooting of which I had good diversion when my head-aches would permit. There are a prodigious many monstrous bats lodge themselves in the day-time in the great trees afore-mentioned; among which once shooting at random with bird shot, there drop'd down above a dozen, which were most hideously deform'd, and as big as one of our black-birds.

Their musick here is much the same as to windward, consisting of a loud grating bellowing noise like a company of bulls or ass-negroes, which they make thro' hollow elephants teeth, of which four or five joyn'd with one that beats a piece of hollow brass or iron with a stick, makes their discord: and to this ridiculous musick they dance as untowardly, the while being only an antick continued jumping of one at a time, with odd gestures of head, arms, and body.

The king had two little dwarfs which would often come begging cowries of us, which we durst not refuse them, tho' they deserv'd hanging more from us; for we were every night constantly disturb'd by them with a most unnatural sort of howling they kept all night under the trees by our lodgings, which we could never prevail with them to forbear upon any terms, they saying it was praying for their king to the *Fatish*, who often spoke to them (and certainly I think all the devils in hell could not make a worse noise) out of a great wooden image by the king's palace, which they had endeavoured to carve like a man, but resembled more a devil. I having been often told, that that figure spoke every night to the cappaheira and others its devotees, gave them to understand, that I would gladly hear it, and to that end I would go along with them when they pleas'd. They answer'd, It was in the night-time it spake, and about the usual time promis'd to call me if I would venture with them. I thank'd them, and assur'd them I would sit up on purpose to expect them. Accordingly about mid-night they came,

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came, and I went with them; but, for fear of tricks, took four of my men with me, well arm'd with pistols and cutlasses. When we arrived at the image they made abundance of profound bows and other reverences to it, while I did nothing but look on, expecting the voice. After I had waited half an hour, I ask'd them why it did not speak? They reply'd, It would speak presently. I stay'd two hours longer, but not a word from the stock; at which the blacks seem'd to be much surpriz'd, saying, They never knew it so long without speaking before. I began to grow impatient of waiting so long, therefore ran the ferrel of my cane into the mouth of it, and turn'd it therein several times, which they wish'd me to forbear for fear it should do me harm. I told them, That I saw nothing to be afraid of but a piece of wood, and that if it could speak, I was resolv'd to make it. Whereupon I took out one of my little pistols (I always carried loaden in my pockets in this country for fear of surprize) and fir'd at the ill-favour'd image, and the bullet went in under its left eye. When the negroes saw me going to shoot, they all run away and left me and my men there, where we stay'd about half an hour after, but not a syllable of complaint of the wound or any thing else could we hear: so we e'en left the image with the bullet in his buggilog, and went to bed. But next morning those that were with me, and others that heard what I had done, were astonish'd to see me alive. When next I saw the king I told him of it, who assur'd me it spake every night to the blacks, but would not to the white men. I answer'd, That if it could have spoke, it certainly would when I shot it; but that he knew it was a piece of wood, and it was impossible for it to speak. He reply'd, That he knew the figure was wood, but that it was most true, that the *Fatish* or god us'd to speak out of it; that himself had often heard it, and wish'd it might do me no mischief for abusing it. I told him, If his subjects did not do me harm by poison, I did not fear the *Fatish* at all; and he assur'd me I need not fear the other. I have often seen little figures of clay about their houses, with oil, rice, corn, and other offerings before them; also goats ript open, spread and hung on trees, as sacrifices to the *Fatish*. And in truth they have so many things they call *Fatishes*, that I could never understand the true meaning of the word. On the gold coast when they make any solemn promise or oath, they take about six spoonfuls of water mix'd with some powders of divers

colours, which the *Fatishman* puts into it; which potion is to kill them the very minute that they break or violate the oath or promise they took it on, and which they firmly believe. Captain *Shurley* us'd to make his negroes aboard take the *Fatish*, that they would not swim ashore and run away, and then would let them out of irons. His potion was a cup of *English* beer, with a little aloes in it to imbitter it, which operated upon their faith as much as if it had been made by the best *Fatishes* in *Guiney*: for my part I put more dependance upon my shackles than any *Fatish* I could give them. When I was at *Cape Corce* castle, as I hinted before, I saw the *Fatish*, in all its circumstances, given to the new king of *Futto*, by Mess. *Platt*, *Ronan*, and *Melroß*, the *African* company's three chief merchants there, the king of *Sabo*, and *Nimpha* the general of the *Arcanys*. The occasion of which, as well as I could learn it, is as follows.

The *Arcanys*, who are the best traders as to our ships and castles, and have the purest gold, are an inland people; so that to come to the sea-side to our factories and shipping, they were oblig'd to pass thro' the territories of other princes with their gold to buy, and back with the commodities purchas'd; which tho' very troublesome because of the distance, yet they underwent it with great alacrity. Among others they were to pass thro' the king of *Futto*'s country, which they did for some time without interruption; but at length the *Futtoers* designing to make a prey of the *Arcanys* (intigated by our no-friends the *Dutch* at the *Mine*-castle, refus'd them passage thro' their country to our castles and ships, but would force them to buy the goods from them at their own rates, which they had bought from the *Dutch*, and which the *Arcanys* could buy cheaper and better at our castles; so that both they and we suffer'd by this obstruction: and the *Futtoers* would, upon refusal of the *Arcanys* to deal with them, abuse the traders, and plunder them of their gold.

This treatment the *Arcanys* so far stomach'd and resent'd, that some of their principal merchants resolv'd to unite together with lives and fortunes to reduce the king of *Futto* to justice. To effect which they made war against him, and chose one *Nimpha*, the most eminent of their traders, and for fortune, experience, and courage the best qualified, for their general. And having communicated their resolutions to our chief merchants at *Cape Corce*, they receiv'd from them all an encouragement to forward

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their generous design, with a promise to supply them with arms, ammunition, and other necessaries of war for their expedition. The *Arcanys* pursued their resolutions to raise an army; and, to render it the more formidable, hired the king of *Sabo* and his subjects into their service. And indeed that prince is one of the most majestick and warlike negroes that I have seen; and I have been assur'd his actions in the field do well answer his aspect and port. The *Arcanys* joyn'd by the *Saboers*, and several *Cape Corce* negroes our chief merchants sent to assist them, under the command of captain *Hansico*, captain *Amo*, and others of the castle cappa-theirs, made an army up of 20000 blacks, and march'd directly against the king of *Futto*, who, for defence of his country, had raised much such another army. They had many small skirmishes, pickeering with each other, the negroes not caring for a fair set battle, but watch to get advantages by ambuscades and surprizes, in which the *Arcanys* and *Saboers* were so successful, that they reduc'd the king of *Futto* to great straits, and at length forc'd him to abandon his chief town, and flee to the *Dutch* general at the *Mine* for protection, who gave him sanctuary. In the interim *Nimpha* and the king of *Sabo* entred his town triumphantly, plunder'd and burn'd most of it, and constituted his brother king in his stead; and having oblig'd all the great cappa-theirs in *Futto* to take the *Fatisb* to be true to their new king, they brought him along with them to *Cape Corce* castle, there to take the *Fatisb* to be a true friend to the *English*, and promote their interest in all kinds; to be at eternal enmity with his brother the late king; to preserve an inviolable friendship with the *Arcanys*; and to suffer them to pass thro' his country to and from our factories with their gold and goods, without any molestation. Which articles engraved on parchment in the name of the royal *African* company of *England*, *Nimpha*, and the king of *Sabo*, the king of *Futto* signed by making his mark, and captain *Sburley*, myself, and divers of our factors and the castle cappa-theirs witnessed them. Then the king of *Futto* took the *Fatisb* on his bare knees to keep them inviolably, which was six spoonfuls of water, in which the *Fatisb* had put about a dozen sorts of powders, which none but himself knew what they were; and having stirr'd them well, gave the king of *Sabo* his potion, assuring him, that, upon the least infringement of the articles he took it upon, he would in the twinkling of an eye drop down as dead as a door-nail, which he

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seem'd firmly to believe. This new king of *Futto* had a very dull dronish aspect and mien, and was carry'd every where upon a negroe's back, his foot being fore with a worm.

When the king of *Sabo* and *Nimpha* came to our castle first in their return from the war, it and our ships saluted them with nine guns each, and they us with their small shot. They walk'd under canopies with several horse-tails tied to them, having constant shooting before them till they came to the castle gate, where having flourish'd their swords antickly, they entred, and with great respect kiss'd all our hands, we taking and shaking them by theirs, and bidding them welcome. Our agents order'd a hoghead of brandy to be set on end without the castle, and the head knock'd out, for all the army to drink the *African* company's healths.

The king of *Sabo* had two wives always accompanied him to the wars, and were with him now, often picking his head publicly, and eating the lice, which is a common custom here; nor is it any shame to be lousy among them. I have given the best account I can of this sort of *Fatisb*, and the occasion of it. They have little pieces of gold exquisitely made in divers figures, which, for ornament, the blacks wear tied to their hair, and about their necks, wrists, and small of the leg, and these they call *Fatisbes*: also every negroe has some creature or other he pays his devotions to, and admits and supposes to be his guardian, to take care of him and keep him from all harm, which he calls his *Fatisb*. That of general *Nimpha* was a cow; and our factors having kill'd one to entertain us before our departure, which, by the way, is the greatest token of respect and welcome that can be shewn a friend in this country (and which the *Dutch* general at the *Mine*-castle shew'd Mr. *Ronan*, captain *Sburley*, captain *Freeman*, and myself, when he invited us to dine there, a cow being kill'd and dress'd all at once) when we came to dinner at *Cape Corce*, we could not persuade *Nimpha* (who, together with the kings of *Sabo* and *Futto*, us'd to have the favour to sit at table with us) to touch a bit, nor so much as come to look on the meat; and his reason was, because it was his *Fatisb*, which he was sorry we had kill'd, and would not eat of. Others have a dog, sheep, leopard, or what else they fancy for their *Fatisb* to keep them from harm. So ignorant and superstitious are these poor creatures, that when I was at *Cape Mounseradoe*, observing a negroe of some quality wear a slip

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of leopard skin about his arm, I enquir'd of him the reason of it? and he inform'd me that it was his *Fatish* to keep him from the thunder, which indeed is very dreadful there, captain *Shurley* having lost his fore-mast thereby, as I before noted. Others wear tigers teeth, goats horns full of a reddish paste, bones of fishes, &c. all which have their peculiar virtues to defend them from some imminent danger or other; and this is all I could learn of their *Fatishes* during my short stay on this coast.

The *Whidawers* much admire white men, and say, That God loves them, because they have such plenty of all sorts of commodities; and are much puzzled to think how we find the way thro' the sea into their country. The king's *Fatishman* here pretends to great power and skill; as for instance, we happening to be there in the rain seasons, when the sea is most turbulent, it chanc'd to be one time so grown and exceeding boisterous, that our canoes were not able to bring us any goods ashore for 18 days, which made the cappelheirs backward in selling us slaves, by reason we had no goods ashore to pay for them; whereupon we made our complaint to the king, that it was a great hinderance to our business that they would not give us credit till our goods could be brought us, of which we had great plenty of all kinds, and that the violent raging of the sea was the reason we had not them ashore; that, if they would trade with us, we would give them our notes for what we bought, and honestly pay them as soon as the sea was calmer. The old king desir'd me to be easy, and he would make the sea quiet next day. Accordingly he sent his *Fatishman* with a jar of palm-oil, a bag of rice and corn, a jar of pitto, a bottle of brandy, and a piece of painted calicoes, and several other things to present the sea to appease it. When the *Fatishman* came to the sea-side (as I was inform'd by my men that were there and saw the ceremony) he made a speech to it, assuring the sea that his king was its friend, and lov'd the white men; that we were honest fellows, and come to trade with him to supply his country with what he wanted, and that he requested the sea not to be angry, nor hinder us to land our goods; and told it, That if it wanted palm oil, his king had sent it some; and so threw the jar with the oil into the sea, as he did with the same compliment the rice, corn, pitto, brandy, calicoes, &c. It happen'd the next day that the sea was somewhat smoother, and we got ashore some goods, which the old king was very proud of,

and appropriated to his *Fatishman*, tho' it really proceeded from the moon's being near the wain, at which time, in all these southern countries, the gales are more faint, and the sea calmer, than at full and change. However, we let him indulge himself with the fancy, being glad we had our goods to trade. This *Fatishman* told me he could make it rain corn or salt if he pleas'd. I promis'd him large gratuities if he would shew me one instance of his skill in that kind; but he was too conscious of his inability and deceit to accept them, or attempt it. The following story I had from Mr. *Pierfon*, factor here for the *African* company, who was sent here from *Cape Corce* to be second to Mr. *Smith* then chief factor. Soon after his arrival Mr. *Smith* fell very ill of the country malignant fever; and having little prospect of recovery, resign'd his charge of the company's affairs to *Pierfon*. This Mr. *Smith* had the character of an obliging ingenious young gentleman, and was much esteem'd by the king, who hearing of his desperate illness, sent his *Fatishman* to hinder him from dying; who coming to the factory, went to Mr. *Smith*'s bed-side, and told him, That his king had such a kindness for him, that he had sent him to keep him alive, and that he should not die. Mr. *Smith* was in such a languishing condition, that he little regarded him. Then the *Fatishman* went from him to the hog-yard, where they bury the white men; and having carry'd with him some brandy, rum, oil, rice, &c. he cry'd out aloud, *O you dead white men that lie here, you have a mind to have this factor that is sick to you, but he is our king's friend, and he loves him, and will not part with him as yet. Then he went to captain Wibur's grave who built the factory, and cry'd, O you captain of all the dead white men that lie here, this is your doings; you would have this man from us to bear you company, because he is a good man, but our king will not part with him, nor you shall not have him yet.* Then making a hole in the ground over his grave, he pour'd in the brandy, rum, oil, rice, &c. telling him, *If he wanted those things, there they were for him, but the factor he must not expect, nor should not have, with more such nonsense;* then went to *Smith*, and assur'd him he should not die; but growing troublesome to the sick man, *Pierfon* turn'd him out of the factory, and in two days after poor *Smith* made his exit.

After we are come to an agreement for the prices of our slaves, ere the bell goes round to order all people to bring their slaves to the trunk to be sold, we

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Customs
and duties.

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are oblig'd to pay our customs to the king and cappaheirs for leave to trade, protection and justice; which for every ship are as follow, viz.

Customs
and duties.

To the king fix slaves value in cowries, or what other goods we can persuade him to take, but cowries are most esteem'd and desir'd; all which are measur'd in his presence, and he would wrangle with us stoutly about heaping up the measure.

To the cappaheirs in all two slaves value, as above.

The usual charges here which we pay at our departure when we have finish'd our trade, in any goods that remain, are

One slave value to the captain of the trunk for his care of our slaves while there.

One slave value to the captain of the land for his care of our goods.

One ditto to the captain of the slaves who conducts them safe to the sea-side.

One ditto to captain Tom the interpreter, for his trouble.

One ditto for filling water.

Half a slave, or as much cowries as the cavity of the bell can contain, to the bell-man.

Besides all which our factory charges, victualling the negroes after bought till they get aboard, and hire of porters to bring up the goods from the sea-side, which is seven miles at least, and the stoutest fellow would not bring above two bars of iron at a time, and make but one trip in a day, took up great quantities of our cowries, we paying these last charges in nothing else but these shells.

Good.

The best goods to purchase slaves here are cowries, the smaller the more esteem'd; for they pay them all by tale, the smallest being as valuable as the biggest, but take them from us by measure or weight, of which about 100 pounds for a good man-slave.

The next in demand are bras neptunes or basons, very large, thin, and flat; for after they have bought them they cut them in pieces to make anillas or bracelets, and collars for their arms legs and necks.

The other preferable goods are blue paper sletias, cambricks or lawns, caddy chints, broad ditto, coral, large, smooth, and of a deep red, rangers large and red, iron bars, powder, and brandy.

With the above goods a ship cannot want slaves here, and may purchase them for about three pounds fifteen shillings a head, but near half the cargo value must be cowries or booges, and bras basons,

to se toff the other goods that we buy cheap.

per, as coral, rangers, iron, &c. else they will not take them; for if a cappaheir sells five slaves, he will have two of them paid for in cowries, and one in bras, which are dear slaves; for a slave in cowries costs us above four pounds in England; whereas a slave in coral, rangers, or iron, does not cost fifty shillings; but without the cowries and bras they will take none of the last goods, and but small quantities at best, especially if they can discover that you have good store of cowries and bras aboard, then no other goods will serve their turn, till they have got as much as you have; and after, for the rest of the goods they will be indifferent, and make you come to their own terms, or else lie a long time for your slaves, so that those you have on board are dying while you are buying others ashore; therefore every man that comes here, ought to be very cautious in making his report to the king at first, of what sorts and quantities of goods he has, and be sure to say his cargo consists mostly in iron, coral, rangers, chints, &c. so that he may dispose of those goods as soon as he can, and at last his cowries and bras will bring him slaves as fast as he can buy them: but this is to be understood of a single ship: or more, if the captains agree, which seldom happens; for where there are divers ships, and of separate interests, about buying the same commodity they commonly undermine, betray, and out-bid one the other; and the Guiney commanders words and promises are the least to be depended upon of any I know use the sea; for they would deceive their fathers in their trade if they could.

Sayes, perpetuanoes, knives, old sheets, pewter basons, muskets, &c. which are the best goods on the gold coast for gold, are in no esteem here; for they would have four perpetuanoes for a slave, which, at prime cost in England, came to 4 l. 15 s. so of the rest, especially salempores or fine calicoes, of which they would have four for a slave, which were charged to us by the African company at six pounds first cost; so that it was great loss to send such goods; for we could buy for ten ounces of good coral, 300 in number of good red rangers, or fourteen bars of iron, which did not come to above forty-five shillings, as good a slave as for four pieces of callicoes that cost six pounds Sterling.

The only money they have here are these cowries or shells we carry them, being brought from the East-Indies, and were charg'd to us at four pounds per cent. of which

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which we gave 100 lb. for a slave; as soon as the negroes have them, they bore holes in the backs of them, and string them on rushes, 40 shells on each, which they call a foggy; and five of such foggy's being tied together, is call'd a galina, being 200 shells, which is their way of accounting their shell-money. When they go to market to buy any thing they bargain for so many cowries, foggy's, or so many galinas, and without these shells they can purchase nothing.

King of
Whidaw
describ'd.

The king of *Whidaw* is about 60 years of age, as near as I could guess; for none of the negroes know their own age, nor do, or can they keep any account of time: He is of a middle stature, and spare, his hair and beard grey, his aspect but very ordinary and mean, and I believe so is his heart; he seems of a good free temper, and full of mirth and kindness, especially when he intends to beg a boon: He never went out of his palace while we were there, but in his palace-yard would walk bare-foot thro' the mud and water, with as little concern as any of his poor subjects; of which I have been told he can raise 40,000 in 24 hours.

His chief cappaheirs were Capt. *Springgatba*, I judge about 80 years old, and a politic blade; he expects to be king next, and governs the king now as he pleases. We found more difficulty, opposition, and quirkings from him in settling our trade, than from the king and all the other cappaheirs.

The next is Capt. *Charter*, the king's great confidant, who formerly was a boy to Mr. *Charter*, one of the *African* company's factors that was here, whose name he took, and is now very proud of. He is a very handsome sensible black, about 30 years old, and a generous trader. He sold us more slaves than all the other cappaheirs put together; all the blacks have their eyes on him, *Springgatba* being very old. Next *Charter* is Capt. *Tom*, the interpreter, Capt. *Biby*, Capt. *Agwa*, king *Tom*, who is brother to the king of great *Arda*, (and for some crimes banish'd his country, takes sanctuary here) and divers others, that attended the king when we were with him. About half a mile from our factory is a croom of negroes, which call themselves *Mine-men*, and assist the *Dutch* ships that come here in their business, but the *Dutch West-India* company seldom order their ships for slaves, but chiefly mind their trade on the gold coast, where they have more and better castles than we, and more advantageously seated, the *Mine* and *Comendo* being in the very direct path of the gold trade.

Except the afore-mention'd negroes, the

Dutch have no factory at *Whidaw*, nor any house: Some *Dutch* interlopers, when they have goods lying on their hands, that will not vend for gold, have orders to fall down here and dispose of them for negro slaves, which they carry for *Surinam* and *Gurijoa*, in the *West-Indies*.

At the island of *St. Thomas* I met with one that had 200 negroes aboard for *Surinam*, but had the misfortune, as well as we, to have a great sickness and mortality among them, which, together with their stink and nastiness, so fretted *Claufe* the *Dutch* skipper, that he swore sacrament, that notwithstanding his owners were brave and generous merchants, yet if he liv'd to come to *Holland* again, he would deliver them their ship; and if they would give him 100 l. pay per month to go and carry negroes again, he would not take it, but would sooner go elsewhere a common sailor for 20 guilders a month.

The road where our ships ride is very good and clean ground, and gradual soundings; the best anchoring is in eight fathom water, against a great tuft of trees that make like a barn, about a mile and a half off the shore, on which there runs such a prodigious swell and surf, that we venture drowning every time we go ashore and come off; the canoes frequently over-setting, but the canoe-men are such excellent divers and swimmers, that they preserve the lives of those they have any kindness for, but such as they have any displeasure to they will let shift for themselves, therefore 'tis very prudent for all commanders to be kind and obliging to them, their lives lying in their hands, which they can make them lose at pleasure, and impute all to accident, and they could not help it; and there are no amends to be had: The canoes we buy on the gold coast, and strengthen them with knees and weatherboards fore and aft, to keep the sea out, they plunging very deep when they go against a sea: They are made of the trunk of the cotton tree hollow'd, from a two hand to a 12 hand canoe, the largest being not above four foot broad, but 28 or 30 foot long; those that are most fit for the use at *Whidaw*, are five hand or seven hand canoes; of which each ship that buys many slaves ought to carry two, for they are very incident to be staved by the great sea when they overfet, and here is none for supply, and without them there is no landing or coming off for goods or men: The canoe-men we bring from *Cape Corce* being seven in number, of which one is boatwain, and is commonly one of the most skillful canoe-men in *Guinea*; he commands the rest, and always steers the canoe,

canoe, when to to water they feel stated, at *Cape* we have also cutt carry the fire-wood fell it, or fix or few bars of over-fett which w the least to give should, tricks; v stantly to the facto sheads in the sand in the mo in, which other way in halling would oft cask, whe longboat water abo butts in t ashore ag had two g deal yaul bringing &c. from in her: V shackle the in port, an for 'tis the escape, an we always ways, and ready load at hand up with some quarter-dec thence, and the door of well barr'd 10 in the r which is the being all up time, what in distribut settling the some with guns that y partridge, down to t Their chief Indian corn in iron mills
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canoe, and gives the orders to the rest, when to row or when to stop their paddles, to watch a smooth or rough great sea, they see coming; their pay is certain and stated, half of which we pay them in gold at *Cape Corce*, and the rest in goods when we have done with them at *Woidaw*; 'tis also customary to give them a canoe to carry them back, and cut up the other for fire-wood, unless an opportunity offers to sell it, which is very rare. They lost us six or seven barrels of cowries, above 100 bars of iron, and other goods, by the over-setting of the canoes in landing them, which we could never recover, or have the least satisfaction for, but were forced to give them good words, lest they should, in revenge, play us more such tricks; we kept two men ashore here constantly to fill water, which lay and eat at the factory, which fill'd our small hog-heads in the night, and roll'd them over the sand to the sea-side, ready to raft off in the morning, before the sea breeze came in, which is the only time, we having no other way to get it off but by rafting, and in halling off to the longboat the great sea would often break our raft, and flave our cask, whereby we lost a great many. The longboat was chiefly employ'd in bringing water aboard, which we started into our butts in the hold, and sent the small cask ashore again next morning, of which we had two gangs on purpose; we had a little deal yaul which did us great service in bringing off cows, hogs, slaves, letters, &c. from the canoes, with only two boys in her: When our slaves are aboard we shackle the men two and two, while we lie in port, and in sight of their own country, for 'tis then they attempt to make their escape, and mutiny; to prevent which we always keep centinels upon the hatchways, and have a chest of small arms, ready loaden and prim'd, constantly lying at hand upon the quarter-deck, together with some granada shells; and two of our quarter-deck guns, pointing on the deck thence, and two more out of the sterage, the door of which is always kept shut, and well barr'd; they are fed twice aday, at 10 in the morning and 4 in the evening, which is the time they are aptest to mutiny, being all upon deck; therefore all that time, what of our men are not employ'd in distributing their victuals to them, and settling them, stand to their arms; and some with lighted matches at the great guns that yaun upon them, loaden with partridge, till they have done and gone down to their kennels between decks: Their chief diet is call'd dabbadabb, being *Indian* corn ground as small as oat-meal, in iron mills, which we carry for that pur-

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pose; and after mix'd with water, and boil'd well in a large copper furnace, till 'tis as thick as a pudding; about a peckful of which in vessels, call'd *crews*, is allow'd to 10 men, with a little salt, mala-getta, and palm oil, to relish; they are divided into messes of ten each, for the easier and better order in serving them: Three days a week they have horse-beans boil'd for their dinner and supper, great quantities of which the *African* company do send aboard us for that purpose; these beans the negroes extremely love and desire, beating their breast, eating them, and crying *Pram! Pram!* which is, *Very good!* they are indeed the best diet for them, having a binding quality, and consequently good to prevent the flux, which is the inveterate distemper that most affects them, and ruins our voyages by their mortality: The men are all fed upon the main deck and fore-castle, that we may have them all under command of our arms from the quarter-deck, in case of any disturbance; the women eat upon the quarter-deck with us, and the boys and girls upon the poop; after they are once divided into messes, and appointed their places, they will readily run there in good order of themselves afterwards; when they have eaten their victuals clean up, (which we force them to for to thrive the better) they are order'd down between decks, and every one as he passes has a pint of water to drink after his meat, which is serv'd them by the cooper out of a large tub, fill'd before-hand ready for them. When they have occasion to ease nature, they are permitted by the centinels to come up, and go to conveniency which are provided for that purpose, on each side the ship, each of which will contain a dozen of them at once, and have broad ladders to ascend them with the greater ease: When we come to sea we let them all out of irons, they never attempting then to rebel, considering that should they kill or master us, they could not tell how to manage the ship, or must trust us, who would carry them where we pleas'd; therefore the only danger is while we are in sight of their own country, which they are loth to part with; but once out of sight out of mind: I never heard that they mutiny'd in any ships of consequence, that had a good number of men, and the least care; but in small tools where they had but few men, and those negligent or drunk, then they surpriz'd and butcher'd them, cut the cables, and let the vessel drive ashore, and every one shift for himself. However, we have some 30 or 40 gold coast negroes, which we buy, and are procur'd us there by our factors, to make

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guardians

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guardians and overseers of the *Whidaw* negroes, and sleep among them to keep them from quarrelling; and in order, as well as to give us notice, if they can discover any caballing or plotting among them, which trust they will discharge with great diligence: they also take care to make the negroes scrape the decks where they lodge every morning very clean, to eschew any distempers that may engender from filth and nastiness; when we constitute a guardian, we give him a cat of nine tails as a badge of his office, which he is not a little proud of, and will exercise with great authority. We often at sea in the evenings would let the slaves come up into the lun to air themselves, and make them jump and dance for an hour or two to our bag-pipes, harp, and fiddle, by which exercise to preserve them in health; but notwithstanding all our endeavour, 'twas my hard fortune to have great sickness and mortality among them.

July 27.

Having bought my compliment of 700 slaves, viz. 480 men and 220 women, and finish'd all my business at *Whidaw*, I took my leave of the old king and his cappaheirs, and parted, with many affectionate expressions on both sides, being forced to promise him that I would return again the next year, with several things he desired me to bring from *England*; and having sign'd bills of lading to Mr. *Peterson*, for the negroes aboard, I set sail the 27th of July in the morning, accompany'd with the *East-India Merchant*, who had bought 630 slaves, for the island of *St. Thomas*, with the wind at W. S. W. At noon we had good observation in lat. $6^{\circ} 18' N$. the trees of *Whidaw* that seem like a barn, then bearing N. by W. about six leagues off, being just discernable; from which take my departure; we got in our longboat and bent a new fore-top-sail.

Friday
the 28th.

Saturday the 28th. We have had the winds constantly between the S. and W. we making use of all opportunities to get as much as we could to the southward, tho' were often forc'd to bear down and lie by for the *East-India Merchant*, which sail'd ill, and was very leewardly.

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Thursday the 2d of *August*. We spy'd the island of *Princes*, bearing S. eight leagues off, and at noon were in latitude $1^{\circ} 50' N$. the fourth end of *Princes* bearing then S. S. W. six leagues off and the N. W. end S. W. by S. being a very high mountainous island; we made easting to this day noon from *Whidaw*, 297 miles, or 99 leagues.

Friday
the 3d.

Friday the 3d. We pass by the island of *Princes* with the wind at S. S. W. and S. W. and at 6 o'clock on *Saturday* morning fell in with the land, it bearing E. S. E.

three leagues off, having then 12 fathom water, we tack'd off and lay W. and W. by S. the other way till noon, when we had good observation of the latitude, in lat. $00^{\circ} 57' N$. The land we fell in with was a low even tract full of trees, with a small island at the fourth end of it; I took it to be cape *St. John's* in the *Bight*.

Sunday the 5th. We ply'd along shore to windward, standing in to 14 fathom water, then off again; but our ship being very light would often refuse to stay or keep to; therefore this day we fill'd all the empty butts we had in the hold with salt water, and brought her somewhat more by the head. To day I had a feton made in my neck, for the ease of my head, having often us'd blisters and other remedies to no purpose. We lost sight of the *East-India Merchant* last night, the having tack'd in the night, by reason of two grampus's, the men that look'd out saw a head of the ship, which they took to be two rocks, as we understood since. Of these grampus's there are great numbers in this sea, being as big as small whales, and are much enamour'd with the ships, which they will follow and wantonly play about, supposing it, I presume, some great giga-tick brother of their watry element. We use to have good diversion in seeing a fish, call'd a thrasher, combat these grampus's; for where-ever they meet they quarrel; as near as I can guess 'tis about four yards long, but very slender: When it engages it raises itself an end, quite out of the water, and falls upon the grampus with such violence, that we could hear the noise, and see the breach in the sea the blow made, above a mile; we observed the latitude this day, in $00^{\circ} 25' N$.

Monday the 6th. Plying to windward along shore in the morning, we spy'd a ship at an anchor under the land, and in less than an hour she got under sail, and stood off to us; we made a clear ship for her, but it proving hazey weather we lost sight of her. This morning we cross'd the line, being by our observation at noon in 10 minutes S. latitude; at which time our negroes being all upon deck at their dinners, a young tiger I had aboard, which was given me by Mr. *Ronan*, at *Cape Corce* castle, and which I kept in a wooden cage upon the quarter-deck, broke out of it, seiz'd upon a negroe woman's leg, and in an instant, before any of us could come to her rescue, tore the calf quite off, which as soon as one of our quarter-masters perceiv'd, he ran to him, and giving him a little blow with the flat of a cutliss, the tiger couch'd down like a spaniel dog, and the man took him up in his arms, dragg'd him

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him along, and without any resistance, or harm, pent him up in his coop again.

'Twas strange to me to observe this ravenous wild creature, that he would be as familiar with our white men as a spaniel, letting them play with him, stroak him, take him by the tongue or paw, and would wantonly lick their hands, pat them with his foot like a cat, without offering the least injury; but when he saw a black, tho' at a distance, he would grow raving mad, bounce and leap in his cage as if he would break it to pieces, and his eyes would look like perfect fire, so that I was forced to get a larger and stronger coop made for him: and always hang an old sail before it to blind him, while the slaves were at victuals, else there was no appealing of him; but at last he shew'd himself a true tiger to us, and that nature is not to be chang'd, as I shall observe hereafter.

Tuesday the 7th. This Day we ply'd along shore to the south, taking the opportunity of the land breeze to stand off with, and the sea breeze to stand in; which we boldly did into 12 fathom in the day-time, and 15 in the night, as may be done all

along this coast without any danger. We PHILLIPS, were at noon this day in latitude $00^{\circ} 24'$ Au. ult. 1694. south.

Wednesday the 8th. Yesterday at twelve we tack'd to the south, and lay up S. by E. with a fine fresh gale at S. W. by W. till four in the evening, when heaving the lead we had but 10 fathom water, tho' we were above four leagues off shore, the pitch of cape *Lopus* being then just discernable, bearing S. W. by W. six leagues off: We were then abreast of a great white sand upon the shore, which reach'd far up on the land, which I judge to be about the river of *Gabon*, and which the *Dutch* waggoner takes notice of, and calls the *Grote White Pleken*, of which there runs a sand a great way into the sea, which made us have such shoal water at that distance; but there is no danger, being gradual soundings all along into the shore. We made several trips to windward till noon this day: we were by our observation in latitude $00^{\circ} 35'$ S.; cape de *Lopo Gonzales*, bearing then due south five leagues off, being a low land, and seeming as underneath.

Thursday the 9th. From noon yesterday we stood off shore, lying up W. by S. and W. S. W. till four; then in again, lying S. S. by S. till six; when reflecting on the time it might cost me to endeavour to get into cape *Lopus*, (where I design'd to wood and water) by reason of the uncertainty of the winds, and the current setting us to leeward; which together with my negroes dying very fast, and the want of some provisions I was in, made me resolve to stand over for the island of *St. Thomas*, about 40 leagues distant, not doubting fetching of it, being so far to the south of the line: Accordingly at six tack'd to the W. cape *Lopus* then bearing S. S. E. distant seven leagues. We lay up well, W. by S. and W. S. W. at night, till six this morning; when the wind scant to S. W. by S. and S. W. so that we could lie but W. by N. and W. N. W. till noon this day, when had good observation in the latitude $00^{\circ} 19'$ S.

Friday the 10th. These 24 hours we have had the winds at S. by W. and S. S. W. we lying up for most part W. by S. until 12 this day; when I much admired we could not see the island, having by our reckonings run the length of it; but the weather was very dark and hazey, so that we had no observation.

Saturday the 11th. From noon yesterday we lay up W. by S. and W. S. W. till two in the evening, when our men from the top-mast head, saw the island to the N. W. of us: At three I saw it off the deck, the south point bearing W. by N. the north point N. W. by W. and the *Cabras* N. W. distant about six leagues. At four had but little wind till eight, then small breeze at S. by W. we lying up W. by S. till 12, when being near the island we tack'd off, lying S. E. till four; then in again, and lay by till seven, when being clear daylight we bore up along the island for the town, having gradual soundings from 14 to seven fathom water; but a little to windward of the town, on a sudden we had but five fathom; upon which I edg'd off, and as I went off still shoal'd my water to four fathom and half, which so frighted me that I let go my anchor in four fathom and a quarter, right abreast the castle; but here is no danger, it being no less water in two mile round, but deeper into the shore, as I found afterward by sounding.

Sunday the 12th. Yesterday at noon, after having anchor'd, I went ashore to visit the general, but he being dead, I was conducted to the governor, who receiv'd me civilly; and after having ask'd me some

PHILLIPS,
August,
1694.

some questions of form, understanding that I wanted only wood and water, and some provisions, gave me free liberty to supply myself: He express'd an admiration at my lying so far off at an anchor, hinting as tho' he believed I was unwilling to come under the command of the castle guns, as other ships did, assuring me there was the usual and best road; wherefore to remove his jealousy, this morning I got under sail, and stood in till I came within musket-shot of the castle, and there let go my anchor in five fathom, moor'd my ship, saluted the castle with five guns, and put all the negroe men into irons, lest they should swim away, being so near the shore: the castle bore off S. by E. About four days after my arrival, I was on here the *East-India Merchant*, having pass'd by the island to the southward, and being there, therefore when they found the vessel, were forced to stand back again in quest of an anchor, and at last found it.

Island of
St. Thomas.

The island of *St. Thomas*, inhabited by the *Portuguese*, lies under the equator, the middle of it being in $00^{\circ} 10' N.$ about 45 leagues W. N. W. from cape *Lopus*, and 40 due W. from the river of *Gabon*: It is full of high mountains, which are cover'd over with thick groves of tall trees; and during the time I was ashore I don't remember that I ever saw the tops of them free from great heavy clouds, which occasions a continual mist or drizzling rain upon them; and from their constant droppings are derived fine small rivulets of water, which irrigate and moisten the vallies underneath.

The town lies on the north-east side of the island, in the bottom of a fine bay; may contain about 200 houses, large and well built, but most of boards and rafters only, with galleries and great open windows round about them, for conveniency of air, &c. There be some houses built of good square stone, but very few. Thro' the town there runs a small fresh brook into the sea, over which is built a little bridge of one arch, which they say lies directly under the equinoctial; and that in passing from one end of the bridge to the other, you cross the line: In this little river we fill'd all our water, which to my taste and apprehension seem'd very good, tho' the distempers and mortality that afterwards happen'd among my men and slaves, made me suspect it did partake of some of the malignity of the island thro' which it runs.

The most convenient time to fill it is in the night, by reason the women of the town are washing cloaths, and otherwise dirtying and defiling the water all the day-time, along the river above the place where we fill: therefore we left our cooper and

two seamen every night with our cask ashore to fill them, and roll them to the sea-side, ready for the longboat to hoist in in the morning and carry aboard; the cooper and other men, when they had done their business, for the rest of the night were lodg'd in the house of Signior *Lorenzo de Sooso*, a native of *Tercera*, one of the western islands, and now marry'd here, and captain of a small *Portuguese* vessel belonging to this island, with which he uses to go and trade upon the coast of *Guinea*, for gold and slaves, and sometimes to *Brazil* for sugars, &c. He was very obliging and assistant to us in our business, and testify'd a great deal of affection to us and desire to serve us, for which we gratefully requited him: One of our men arm'd was constantly oblig'd to watch the cask in the night, else the *Portuguese*, who are the greatest thieves in the world, would steal all their iron hoops off. Fire-wood is here plenty, and very good round wood, of which for 11 dollars I bought my longboat, that would easily carry 12 tons, as full and deep as I durst load her: I was supply'd with it by *Emanuel Fernando*, who was a negroe *Portuguese*, but one of the greatest men for quality and riches in the island, being chief secretary to the king of *Portugal* here: His negroes cut it, and his canoes brought it to our longboat, so that we had no trouble in the least, but to load her as deep as she could swim aboard.

This island affords the best pork that ever I tasted, it being impossible for any flesh to be more palatable, or eat sweeter; and here is such plenty of it, that for three dollars we could buy a fine large young hog, fit for salting, which at a crown per dollar is but 15 s. Here are all other provisions in great plenty; their kine are but small, which we could buy for five dollars per head: They have fine large poultry, 10 of which we could buy for a dollar; and the market is daily stock'd with good fresh fish. We supply'd ourselves with some *Indian* corn, figolas, or kidneybeans, plantins, yams, potatoes, cocoanuts, limes, oranges, &c. for the use and refreshment of our negroes, at the following rates, viz.

Indian corn at two alcars per dollar.

Figolas, or kidneybeans, at dollars three per cheit, which would contain near four bushels.

Plantins at dollars two and a half per thousand, by tale.

Yams, which are great large roots, and eat very sweet, much like a potato in taste, at dollars 25 per thousand, by tale.

Cocoa-nuts at dollars 10 per thousand nuts.

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PHILADE.
Aug. 1,
1694.

Limes, oranges, limons, bananas, &c. for little or nothing; so that this island is well supply'd with all things for the use of man in great abundance: but the unhealthiness of it, lying under the torrid zone, palliates the delights of the inhabitants, and imbitters all their plenty; for the climate is so sickly, especially in *December, January, and February*, that most of the white people severely feel the effects of it, being seldom free from agues, fevers, and fluxes ten days together; the last of which is the most reigning and dangerous distemper. To prevent which, when I was enquiring of the governor and some other gentlemen of the island, the properest method, they very kindly advis'd me, as a secret, every night, before I went to sleep, to wash clean, and dabble my fundament with luke-warm water for half a quarter of an hour, and assur'd me, it was their own constant custom every night. I gave them thanks, and put it in practice; but tho' it preserv'd me possibly from the flux, yet it could not guard me from a fever, which soon seiz'd me, and of which I had a most violent fit; but by the blessing of God, and care of my honest doctor *Mr. Gordon*, who continually ply'd me with vomits, bleedings, blisters, glisters, and what else he thought proper, I at length recover'd.

The town may contain about 200 white inhabitants, who all look like shadows, and seldom any of them arrive at the age of fifty years, tho' the negroes which are here in great numbers, agree well enough with the climate, which is so very malignant, that few or none of the *Portuguese* would come to live here but such as are forc'd to flee, or are banish'd their country for some villanies. They told me that I happen'd to come here in the healthiest time of the year, tho' my poor men and negroes, by their sickness and mortality, made it appear unhealthy enough; and if that was their best, the Lord deliver every body from their worst seasons.

The sugar that is made here is very coarse and dirty, and seldom well cured; but they have often supplies of very good from *Brasil*; tho' at this time the island was so bare, that I could not furnish myself with an hundred weight that was fit for man's use, at any price.

They make store of rum here, but 'tis sad stinking raw stuff. There are a great many plantations and houses well built, which, as we sail'd along the island, look'd very delightful. This island, as well as *St. Jago*, breeds great quantities of monkeys and baboons, which, I have been told, have a certain place where

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they meet daily to truck with each other, one bringing a plaintain, another a yam, another an orange, banana, potatoe, or some other merchandize, and so each exchanges what he has with some other baboon for what he wants or likes better, and after repair home to their quarters. I have nothing to say to the truth of this, having never been upon their exchange, nor seen their traffick; but I have seen such actions from these creatures, aping mankind, that were very surprizing. Parakeets or green birds are here in such numbers, that for half a dollar we could buy a cane cage with forty of them in it. I purchas'd near 500 of them, but could not bring above a dozen alive to *Barbadoes*, the least cold killing them.

The castle lies about a quarter of a mile from the town upon a neck of land at the entrance of the bay. It may have about twenty old guns, some mounted, and some dismounted, the walls being very ruinous and weakly mann'd, so that it serves more for a scarecrow than anything else; for I would have undertaken to have brought off, burnt or sunk every vessel they had in the port, with my own ship and boats only, in spite of their resistance the castle or town could make. And I believe the reason why the town is not more molested or taken from them, is the poverty of it, there being nothing to be got but provisions, together with the unhealthiness of it. Here are great quantities of palm-oil made, of which we could buy a barrel containing twenty odd gallons for six dollars, which in *Barbadoes* would yield three pounds. The road where the ships lie is good and clean ground: about a league to the N. E. of which lie two large rocks or little islands, about a mile off shore, call'd the *Cabras*; a little to leeward of which is good riding, close to the shore, near a fine river to fill water, and there you may cut your wood your self for little or nothing, and the country people will bring you down all necessaries that you want, besides, that you save the customs that you are oblig'd to pay if you lie at the town, which for every ship, little or great, is one negroe slave to the general, or who is deputed by him, for leave to wood, water, &c. eight dollars to the captain of the castle, and one dollar to the argusite, who comes aboard you, none of the inhabitants daring to come, or to trade with you in the least, without permission from the governor. The island is about twelve leagues long, N. and S. and about ten leagues broad.

Having completed all my business Aug. 25. I there in fourteen days that I lay here, O o o
yester-

yesterday in the afternoon I came off with a resolution to go to sea. Accordingly about six in the evening we got up our anchors, and set sail for Barbadoes, being forc'd to leave the *East-India merchants* behind, who could not get ready to sail in nine or ten days; which time I could not afford to stay, in respect of the mortality of my negroes, of which two or three died every day, also the small quantity of provisions I had to serve for my passage to Barbadoes. We stood off E. and E. by N. with a small breeze at S. W. till 8, when we had a fine fresh gale at S. steering off N. E. N. N. E. and N. till 10 o'clock, when we were abreast the *Cabras*, then hal'd up N. N. W. and N. W. till 12, at which time it fell stark calm, and continued so till noon this day. We were forc'd to go away to leeward of the island, because the

winds here are between the S. and W. S. W. constantly, and the current sets strong to the N. so that there was no plying against wind and tide.

Sunday the 26th. Yesterday at two in the evening sprung up a fine breeze at S. S. W. but soon veer'd to W. S. W. we keeping up W. N. W. and N. W. the wind often shifting a point or two. At noon this day the island of *St. Thomas* being in latitude $00^{\circ} 10' N.$ bore off us S. E. $\frac{1}{2} E.$ distant 14 leagues, from which take my departure for Barbadoes, we being then 27 miles to the N. and 33 miles to the west of it, as appears by the following table, which I have rather chose to annex, shewing the course of our sailing every day, than write every 24 hours work down at large, which had been tedious, since nothing extraordinary occur'd to us in our voyage but what I shall briefly recount afterwards.

A TABLE of our Voyage from the Island of *St. Thomas* to Barbadoes, shewing what Course, Distance, Difference of Latitude, and Departure we made every Day during our Passage, with account of the Observations and Winds.

1694. Mont. Days.	Course.	Dist.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Latitude.	Winds.	
August 26	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	43	27'			33	R. $00^{\circ} 37' N.$	S. W.	
27	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	60		4		59	R. $00 33$	S. by W.	
28	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.	59		8		58	R. $00 25$	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	
29	W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.	74		18		71	R. $00 07$	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	
30	W.	71				71		S. by W.	
31		76				76			
Sept. 1	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	78		6		77	R. $00 01$	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	
2	W. S.	48		7		47	R. $00 06 S.$		Cross'd the line to the southward.
3	W. by S.	54		10		53	R. $00 16 S.$	S.	
4	W.	62				62		S. by W.	
5		58				58			
6		41				41		Various.	
7		61				61		S. by W.	
8	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	74		46		58	R. $01 02$	S. E. by S.	
9	W. S. W.	118		45		108	R. $01 47$	S. E.	
10		114		43		105	R. $02 30$		
11	W.	122	10			122	Ob. $02 20$	S. S. E.	
12		127	10			127	Ob. $02 10$		
13		124				124			
14	W. by S.	120	9	19		118	R. $02 29$	S. E.	
15	W.	113				113		E. S. E.	
16		99				99		S. E.	
17	N. W.	84	59			59	R. $01 30$		
18	N. N. W.	106	98			40	R. $00 08 N.$		Cross'd the line again to the N.
19	N. W. by N.	150	108			72	R. $01 56$		
	Correct by ob.	74				20	Ob. $3 10$		
20	N. W. by W.	100	55			83	R. $04 05 N.$	S. E. by E.	
21	N. W.	63	45			45	Ob. $5 00 N.$	S. S. E.	
22	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	95	73			60	R. $06 13$	S. by E.	
23	N. N. W.	90	83			34	R. $07 36$	S.	
24	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	118	90			75	Ob. $9 20$	S.	
25	N. by E.	33	32	6			R. $09 52$	Various.	
26	N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	16	14	7			Ob. $10 09$	N. W. by W.	
27	N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	30	21			22	R. $10 30$	Various.	
28	N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	140	134			40	Ob. $12 45$	S. W.	Stormy.
29	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	28	27	2			Ob. $13 12$	Various.	
30	N. by W.	9	8			2	Ob. $13 20$	Various.	
			Carry'd over 15 2293						

1694.
Mont. Days.

October

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1694.	Mont Days.	Courfe.	Dift.	N. S. E. W.	Latitude.	Winds.
October	1	Calm.			R. 13° 20' N.	
	2	Calm.				
	3	Calm.				
	4	S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	38	36	Ob. 12 44	W.
	5	W.	15			S. by W.
	6	W. by N.	36	6	R. 12 50	S. S. W.
	7	N. W. by W.	81	45	R. 13 35	S. W.
	8	N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.	64	30	Ob. 14. 03	S. W. by W.
	9	N. W.	29	20	Ob. 14 24	Various.
	10	W. N. W.	12	4	R. 14 28	
	11	W.	50			N. E.
	12		42		Ob. 14 16	E. N. E.
	13		78		Ob. 14 20	S. E.
	14		72			E.
	15		70			E. N. E.
	16		59		Ob. 14 5	E.
	17		56			E. N. E.
	18		48		Ob. 13 50	
	19		12			
	20		30			S. E.
	21	W. by S.	78	15	Ob. 13 34	E. by N.
	22		104	20	Ob. 13 12	N. E.
	23	W.	78		Ob. 13 14	N. N. E.
	24		66		Ob. 13 17	E. N. E.
	25	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	93	9	Ob. 13 7	
	26	W.	124			N. E.
	27		60		Ob. 13	Various.
	28	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	76	7	Ob. 13 8	
	29	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.	82	4	Ob. 13 12	N. E.
	30	W.	80		Ob. 13 15	N. N. E.
	31	W. by S.	70	13	Ob. 13 5	E. by N.
November.	1	W.	68		Ob. 13 2	
	2		52		Ob. 13 15	E.
	3	W. S. W.	28	10	Ob. 13 4	
	4	W. by N.	21	4	13 8	

Brought over from the other side 1797
15 2293

Easting deducted is 4090

Total westing made to Barbadoes is 4075 miles, 67° 54', or leagues 1358.

This TABLE is so plain, that it needs no illustrating; only, that in the column of latitude, where R. is against the latitude, 'tis meant latitude by dead reckoning; and where Ob. is against the latitude, 'tis meant latitude by observation.

I shall now proceed to recount what extraordinarily occur'd to us in our voyage, exclusive of the courfe of failing, &c. supply'd by the above table; beginning where we left off, viz.

From Sunday the 26th of August we us'd all our diligence to get to the southward of the equator, for the steady S. E. winds that constantly blow that side, but were so held by the nose with S. S. W. and S. W. winds, that we could not cross the line till Sunday the 2d of September, having then made W. departure from the island of St. Thomas 492 miles, or leagues 164.

We continued creeping to the southward for fresher gales till Monday the

10th, when I found we were in latitude 2° 30' south, having a brave stiff gale at S. E. and S. S. E. smooth water, and clear weather, but felt it very cold, considering where we were. I observ'd, that the more we went to the southward, the stronger we had the winds, and the more they veer'd to the eastward; but esteeming our selves southerly enough, and having as much wind, and as fair as we did desire, we steer'd away W. keeping about the same latitude, with the winds always be-

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PHILIPPA
October,
1891.

between the S. by E. and E. by S. till Sunday the 16th, when judging that we had run a sufficient distance west to the southward of the line, we alter'd our course to N. W. and N. N. W. to cross it again to the northward; which we did upon the 18th, finding our selves at noon that day by our observation in $00^{\circ} 8'$ north latitude, having then made meridian distance in all from the island of St. Thomas to the westward $30^{\circ} 40'$, or leagues 613, of which we ran 449 leagues, or twenty-two degrees and an half, on the south side of the line.

We now made it our care to get to the N. for the other trade-wind, keeping our course N. N. W. and N. W. having our old wind still attending us at S. S. E. and S. E. but blowing fainter every day till Monday the 24th, when we being in latitude $9^{\circ} 20'$ N. it took its final leave of us, having then made wetting in all from St. Thomas $37^{\circ} 9'$, or leagues 743. The winds came about to W. N. W. and W. with many showers of rain, and dirty lighly weather; from which time we had faint whiffing various winds, and tedious troublefome calms, till the 4th of October, being in $12^{\circ} 44'$ north latitude, it settled at W. and S. W. with dirty stormy weather; therefore being apprehensive of a long passage, I put our men to short allowance of provisions, and to two quarts of water a man per day, boiling our provisions in salt water.

We continued perplexed with calms (in which the heats were most intense and unsupportable) small gales, between the W. and S. W. till the eleventh, we were in $14^{\circ} 28'$, being then to the W. of St. Thomas $42^{\circ} 21'$, or leagues 847, much admiring that we did not fall in with the N. E. trade wind, being we were so far north; but that evening sprung up a small gale at N. E. which continued shuffling between the N. E. and S. E. blowing gently till the 20th, when it began to freshen, continuing between the aforesaid points, we steering W. by S. and W. for Barbadoes, and keeping as near as we could in $13^{\circ} 12'$ N. the allowed latitude of that island, till the 4th of November at noon we descried it, bearing off us W. by N. distant 7 leagues. I had then very good observation in $13^{\circ} 4'$ N. so that I make the island to lie in $13^{\circ} 8'$, and $68^{\circ} 49'$ meridian distance west of St. Thomas: and whatever some pretend, that 'tis but 60 or 62 degrees west longitude from Cape Lopez, I must beg their excuse, if I believe they are mistaken, notwithstanding their positiveness and magisterialness in asserting it; for I am sure we kept our reckoning with

all the care and art that navigation could furnish us with. We stood in till 4, when being within 3 leagues of the island, we laid the ship's head off, and lay by till morning, when we fill'd our sails, and bore away along the island for Carlisle bay. About 5 in the evening we got about Needham's point, and soon let go our anchor in 20 fathom water, having not time to birth our selves that night; but next morning we warp'd into 8 fathom, and moor'd our ship secure; for which mercy God be prais'd.

We spent in our passage from St. Thomas to Barbadoes two months eleven days, from the 25th of August to the 4th of November following: in which time there happen'd such sickness and mortality among my poor men and negroes, that of the first we buried 14, and of the last 320, which was a great detriment to our voyage, the royal African company losing ten pounds by every slave that died, and the owners of the ship ten pounds ten shillings, being the freight agreed on to be paid them by the charter-party for every negroe deliver'd alive ashore to the African company's agents at Barbadoes; whereby the loss in all amounted to near 6560 pounds sterling. The distemper which my men as well as the blacks mostly died of, was the white flux, which was so violent and inveterate, that no medicine would in the least check it: so that when any of our men were seiz'd with it, we esteem'd him a dead man, as he generally proved. I cannot imagine what should cause it in them so suddenly, they being free from it till about a week after we left the island of St. Thomas. And next to the malignity of the climate, I can attribute it to nothing else but the unpurg'd black fugar, and raw unwholesome rum they bought there, of which they drank in punch to great excess, and which it was not in my power to hinder, having chafis'd several of them, and flung over-board what rum and fugar I could find; and was forc'd to clap one Lord, our trumpeter, in irons, for his being the promoter of their unseasonable carousing bouts, and going in one of his drunken fits with his knife to kill the boatwain in his bed, and committing other enormities: but tho' he remained upon the poop day and night in irons for two months, without any other shelter than the canopy of heaven, he was never troubled with any sickness, but made good the proverb, *That naught's never in danger, or that he who is born to be bang'd, &c.* I have given some account of him elsewhere, therefore shall say no more here.

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The negroes are so incident to the small-pox, that few ships that carry them escape without it, and sometimes it makes vast havock and destruction among them: but tho' we had 100 at a time sick of it, and that it went thro' the ship, yet we lost not above a dozen by it. All the assistance we gave the diseased was only as much water as they desir'd to drink, and some palm-oil to anoint their sores, and they would generally recover without any other helps but what kind nature gave them.

One thing is very surprizing in this distemper among the blacks, that tho' it immediately infects those of their own colour, yet it will never seize a white man; for I had several white men and boys aboard that had never had that distemper, and were constantly among the blacks that were sick of it, yet none of them in the least catch'd it, tho' it be the very same malady in its effects, as well as symptoms, among the blacks, as among us in *England*, beginning with the pain in the head, back, shivering, vomiting, fever, &c. But what the small-pox spar'd, the flux swept off, to our great regret, after all our pains and care to give them their messes in due order and season, keeping their lodgings as clean and sweet as possible, and enduring so much misery and stench so long among a parcel of creatures nastier than swine; and after all our expectations to be defeated by their mortality. No gold-finders can endure so much noisome slavery as they do who carry negroes; for those have some respite and satisfaction, but we endure twice the misery; and yet by their mortality our voyages are ruin'd, and we pine and fret our selves to death, to think that we should undergo so much misery, and take so much pains to so little purpose.

I deliver'd alive at *Barbadoes* to the company's factors 372, which being sold, came out at about nineteen pounds per head one with another.

About three weeks ere I arriv'd at *Barbadoes* there happen'd a very severe hurricane, which had put most of the ships in the road ashore, of which I saw about 8 or 9 beat to pieces among the rocks. The *Bristol* man of war captain *Gurney* split his cables, and got out to sea ere the violence of it came, and return'd after it was over. The *Play-Prize*, captain *Bowls*, with two or three more ships, rid it out; and the *Tiger* captain *Sherman*, who had parted hence with col. *Kendal*, the late governor, for *England*, met with such violent storms, that he lost

his mast, and was forced to put back for this island to refit.

I shall pretend to give no account of this island, which is so well known, being one of our own plantations, but only observe, that tho' it be a pretty pleasant spot, and inhabited by a great many worthy hospitable gentlemen, yet it was it's late now to be violently infected with the plague, so that in the late war it proved a perfect grave to most that came there, all new-comers being generally seiz'd with the pestilence; of which very few recover'd. Capt. *Thomas Sherman*, in his majesty's ship *Tiger*, in two years that he lay there, bury'd out of her 600 men, as he told me, tho' his complement was but 220, but still pressing new out of the merchant ships that came in, to recruit his number in the room of those that died daily. I lost about 18 of my men by it, and, in truth, did not expect to escape myself, and therefore was so indifferent, that there was not a friend or acquaintance of mine seiz'd with the distemper, but I freely and frequently went to visit him, which possibly was the reason that I escap'd it, by having accustom'd myself to the town, and most infectious air, from the beginning, which I did by advice of the ever honoured and worthy Col. *Kendal*; to whose kindness and affection I was beholden for a great many benefits and good offices here (being myself a stranger to the island,) while those that kept in the country, in better air, for fear of it, were commonly infected when they came on any business to town. Here died about 20 masters of ships during my stay here; of which number were poor Capt. *Gurney* and *Bowls*, that commanded his majesty's ships *Bristol* and *Play-prize*. I was lodg'd in *Bridgetown*, at the house of Mr. *William Shaller*, from whom I receiv'd a great deal of civility and assistance in my business, upon the account and recommendation of my honest old friend, Mr. *Roger Shaller* of *London*, his brother; and indeed I receiv'd a great deal of respect and kind treatment from all the honest gentlemen in the island, who are very generous, and for whom I shall ever entertain an honourable esteem.

Having got aboard near 700 hogheads of sugars, at nine and ten shillings per hundred freight for *Muscovadoes*, and 11 for *Clay'd*; some cotton at 2 d. per lb. and ginger at 8 s. per cent. we got all clear to sail against the 2d of April, the *Tiger* man of war being then ready to carry Col. *Kendal* to *England*, and to take under her convoy such ships as were ready to sail at that time, of which there were small and great about 30, 7 of which were merchant-men of 28

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PHILLIPS.
Novemb.
1699.
Barbadoes.

Plague.

A hurricane.

VOL. VI.

The

PHILLIPS.
May,
1694.

guns and upwards each, and were order'd by Capt. *Sberman* to make the line of battle, in case we met an enemy, he being pleas'd to appoint me, in the *Hannibal*, to lead on the starboard tack, and Capt. *Buttrom*, in the *Faulkenberg*, on the larboard tack, in case of engaging, while himself kept the centre; and the other ships of the line were dispos'd for seconds. Col. *Kendal* having disengaged himself from the multitude of gentlemen that came to attend him, and wish him a good voyage, the 2d of April in the evening got aboard the *Tiger*, with a discharge of all the cannon round the town; and the 3d in the evening we set sail for England, with the *Chester* man of war in our company, which Col. *Colbrington*, the general of the leeward islands, had sent from *Antigua* to *Barbadoes*, to strengthen our convoy, till we were past *Diseada*, upon advice he had receiv'd, that there was a squadron of French men of war from *Martinico*, waiting for us thereabouts.

Wednesday the 3d. Yesterday about 4 in the evening we got under sail, and stood out of *Carlisle* bay, and then laid our foretop-sail to the mast, and drove to leeward to wait for the rest of the fleet: At seven were abreast the hole. We had great popping sea, but little wind at night, till this day at noon.

Thursday the 4th. From noon yesterday we had but little wind till six in the evening, at which time had a small gale at E. the island of *Barbadoes* then bearing S. S. E. distant seven leagues.

From *Thursday* the 4th, until *Sunday* the 7th, the *Chester* kept us company, when esteeming ourselves clear of all danger, she stood away for *Antigua*. We have had the winds at E. and E. by N. lying up N. N. E. and N. by E. until *Friday* the 12th of April, the wind veer'd to S. E. by E. and S. E. fine gales; and *Monday* the 15th to S. S. W. and S. W. we steering N. N. E. and N. E. by N. with good weather, till *Thursday* the 18th. At noon we were in latitude 29° 24' N. having then made from *Barbadoes* 80 miles easting, the sea being cover'd over with a yellowish sort of weed, like rushes, drove from the gulph of *Florida* with the violent current there.

Friday the 19th. In the morning 'twas my unhappinefs to be seized with violent convulsions in my head, together with a vertigo, so that I could not stand, and all things I look'd on turn'd round; the vertigo was much allay'd soon, but the convulsions continued so severe upon me, that I was forced for most part to keep my bed, till we made the island of *Scilly*, which was upon the 22d of May, in which time

the hearing of my left ear was much impair'd, I having lost the hearing of my right ear upon the coast of *Guiney*, by a former fit: And now having none to look after me, (my doctor having died of the plague in *Barbadoes*) my deafness increas'd daily. There was nothing remarkable in our passage, but the death of madam *Norib*, Col. *Russel*'s daughter-in-law; and the misfortune befell one of my cabin boys, who playing with the tiger in his cage, with his hand, a long time without any offence; at length he scratch'd his hand against the point of a nail, so that it bled a little; as soon as the tiger saw the blood, he seiz'd upon his hand, and in an instant tore it to pieces, almost as far as the wrist ere we could disengage him, the ends of the nerves and torn sinews hanging about like strings, most dismal to behold. I fired a gun for the man of war to lie by, and sent for his surgeon, who dress'd it, till with a north-east wind we put into *Falmouth*, on the 24th of May, where I left him ashore with the best surgeon in the town for cure, and parted thence the 28th, with the wind at N. W. but coming out of the harbour, my mate run the ship aground, as an earnest omen of what follow'd after. With the assistance of my friend Capt. *Sberman*'s boat, she was soon got afloat again, without any damage, and join'd the rest of the fleet. The 29th in the morning we were off of *Plymouth* sound, and in the evening that day off the *Start*, we join'd the homeward bound *Bilboa* fleet, under convoy of Capt. *Hughes*, in the *Rochester*, and Capt. *Guy* in the *Croven* men of war, with whom we continu'd till we came to the east of *Beachyhead*, when the wind taking us short at E. N. E. we thought to tide it into the *Dorset*; accordingly the first of June, plying to windward with the tide of flood, and my mate, who was drunk, standing with the ship off shore, and Capt. *Gillum*, a *New England* man, of 28 guns, standing in, the two ships drawing nigh, and both thro' obstinacy and folly, refusing to bear up, or tack in time, they run aboard each other, our stemlings in her midships, and beat her side in so, that he was forc'd to bring his ship upon the heel with his guns, to keep her from sinking, but he carry'd away our ship's head and boltspit, foremast and foretopmast, sunk our three boats that were a stern, and had not the *Hannibal* been a strong well-built old ship, 'twas enough to have sunk her too: I was in my bed extremely sick, and knew nothing of the accident, till my steward came running into my round-house, with his hands lifted up, tears in his eyes, and terror and confusion in his face: I could not hear what he said,

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PHILLIPS.
August,
1694.

nor imagine what was the matter, but full of consternation, twenty mischiefs presented themselves to my thoughts at once, as fire, running aground, the enemy, foundring, &c. but getting out of bed as fast as I could, and crawling to the cuddy door, I saw the sad disaster, and the poor ship like a wreck floating in the sea, with her mast and rigging dangling about her ears. I caus'd them immediately to make a well with our ensiga, and fire guns for help; and the *Rockeflor* and *Crown* men of war very kindly bore down to us, and my old acquaintance Capt. *Guy* (who had formerly been lieutenant of the *Hannibal*, when she was employ'd as a 4th rate in his majesty's service) took the end of our stream-cable into his gun-room-port, and tow'd us after him for *Spithead*, where all the ships were now crouding for, the wind being contrary, and looking like dirty weather: He likewise sent his lieutenant, boatswain, and 30 able seamen to help right up my ship, and fix some jury masts; we were forced to cut away and loose our boats, and most of our broken masts and rigging, my old drunken beast of a mate *Robson*, that was the occasion of it, lying dead drunk asleep upon the forecattle, while ours and the men of wars men got down the maintop-mast, and fitted him for a jury foremast, and the maintop-gallant-mast for a foretop-mast, making a boltspit of an old boom we had; we set our mainsail, and with that and our small sails afore, together with the *Crown's* tugging of us, we got safe to *Spithead*, where all the rest of the ships were come before.

This last unexpected accident, so near home, did so grieve and afflict me, that my convulsions grew more violent than ever, whereby before we reach'd *Spithead*, my hearing was quite gone: When our ship was anchor'd, I sent an account to Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*, and other owners, of our disaster, and of the ship's and my own condition, requesting they would please

to send down a commander, mate, and boatswain, to take care of their ship, and refit her for her passage to *London*, I being render'd incapable to do it, thro' my deafness and indisposition, and had discharg'd my mate as soon as we came to *Spithead*. Accordingly Capt. *John Hereford* was dispatch'd with proper officers down to *Portsmouth*; to whom by my owners direction I resign'd the command of their ship; and after having deliver'd two chests of gold I had aboard, to the royal *African* company's servants, who came with a guard for it, I went along with them in the coach up for *London*, in order to recover my health and hearing, having taken some physick and let blood in the arm and forehead, for my giddiness at *Portsmouth*.

When I came to *London*, thro' the kindness and good-will of my friends and acquaintance, who were sorry to see me return in that condition, I was advis'd to a great many applauded physicians, who all pretended they would cure my deafness: I went under the care of several of them, who were the most celebrated in that famous city, by whose orders I was tormented by the apothecaries, with doses of nasty physick every day, for four or five months time, and butcher'd by the surgeons with blisters, issues, setons, &c. and spent about 100 guineas among them, without receiving a farthing benefit; wherefore I did conceive it more prudence to bear my deafness as contentedly as I could, than any longer to undergo so much misery and charge, to no purpose; accordingly I shook hands with the doctors, and being render'd unfit for my employment, by my deafness, I settled my affairs in *London*, took my leave of it, and came down to *Wales*, among my relations in *Brecknock*, my native town, there to spend the rest of my life as easily as I can, under my hard misfortune.



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A

VOYAGE

INTO THE

North-West Passage.

Undertaken *Anno* 1612.

Written by *JOHN GATONBE.*



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To the Right Worshipfull

Sir CHRISTOPHER HILYEARDS, Knt.

John Gatonbe wisshethe in this life the continuance of health and prosperitie, with great increase of worship, and everlasting felicitie in Christ our Saviour.

Purposing with my selfe to present this journall, or travis-book, to you, which is vsually kept of seafayringe men and mariners, in ther navigation of long voyages and unknowne countrys; and having been lett thes two yeares, being travelling vpon the sea to mayntayne my poore estat of wife and children; and this winter being at home, and remembering the manyfold cvrtesies shewed by you to my anciente father, *Nicholas Gatonbe*, I thought good this simple labour, such as it is, to offer vnto you, right worshipfull, desiring you to accept it, as a gift that procedeth from such a one, who hartily wissheth you well, and would, if ability served, present you with a better, seeing and knowing your worship and your ancesters have been alwayes well-wishers to this towne, and the inhabitants of the same; wherefor I intreat your worship to pervaie it over.

And, *First*, you shall see the setting out of our voyage, what adventures we had with our generall.

Secondly, The tyme of our saylling.

Thirdly, Our travis upon the sea, with the windes and weyner we had.

Fourthly, The height of the poll observed.

Fifthly, The ice we saylled by, with the coldnes of the aire.

Sixthly, The barrenness of the country, with huge mountayns lying full of snow.

Seventhly,

Seventhly, The nature and conditions of the inhabitants, and salvages of the same.

Eighthly, The thinges we bought of them for old iron, with that which happened vnto vs in the countrye.

Lastly, Of our returne homward, and our safe arivall.

Thvs craving both pardon for my boldnes, and also requesting your favorable accepting of my simple travell, I cease from further troubling your worship with my rudnes, praying Gode to inriche you with the plentyfull increase of the gifts of his spirite.

From the poore house of *John*
Gatonbe, this 25th day of
Februarie, 1615.

We have preserved the spelling of this dedication, as a specimen of the orthography of the time; but we thought it proper for the sake of the generality of our readers, to accommodate the spelling of the piece itself to the modern way, especially, as there was no method observed by the writer.



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A VOYAGE into the North-West Passage, Undertaken in the Year 1612.

By the Merchants Adventurers of London, Sir George Lancaster
Sir Thomas Smith, Mr. Ball, Mr. Cocken, and Mr. James
Hall being Venturer with them, and General of both the Ships.

THE 10th of April, being Good-Friday, we haled both our ships into Hull road, the one being of the burden of 140 tons, called the *Patience*, we being 40 men and boys in her; the other of 60 tons, called the *Heart's-Ease*, containing 20 men and boys. This day we cros'd both our yards, and entred into pay, making fit to take the first wind to sail withal.

Monday, April 20, we set sail in Hull road, the wind at E. S. E. and bore down to Cleene's; and anchor'd; and towards night the wind came to the N. E. and so we return'd into Paul road again this night; being much wind.

21. This day the wind came to S. S. W. and so at night we went over and rode at the *Nefs*, our pinnace being about business at the town.

22. This day, being Wednesday, we weigh'd and set sail, the wind at S. S. W. and came out of Humber at 12 o'clock at noon, going our course N. and by W.

23. This day the wind southerly, we going the same course, being seven leagues off *Whitby* at noon, and at six

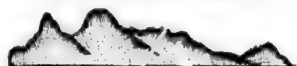
o'clock at night we were 9 leagues off *Hunchy*, it bearing from us S. S. W. we sailing N. N. W.

24. This day the wind at E. S. E. and very fair weather, we being some 12 leagues off *Slabs-head*, it bearing W. S. W. from us. At noon we observ'd the sun, and found the altitude of the pole to be $56^{\circ} 12'$.

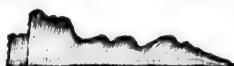
25. This day the wind at S. E. we sailing N. N. W. and at 9 o'clock in the morning we spake with north-sea fishermen, and had fresh fish of them, they belonging to *Turmonth*, being from *Bombonne's* W. S. W. 9 leagues off, the pole being rais'd $58^{\circ} 30'$.

26. This day, being Sunday, the wind southerly, we sail'd betwixt *Orkney* and *Fair-Ile* and *Foullay*, leaving the islands and *Sbetland* off our starboard side at 2 o'clock in the morning; and at 6 o'clock we sail'd W. and by N. to the sea, *Foullay* bearing from us N. E. 5 leagues off; and at noon the wind came southerly, we sailing then W. This day at night the wind came contrary, to the S. W. we sailing to the northward N. W.

Fair-Ile sheweth thus 2 leagues off.



Foullay sheweth thus 3 leagues off.



After we parted from these two islands, we had sight of no other land till we came to sight of Greenland.

27. This day we had much wind at N. W. being forc'd to take in our top-sails for our vice-admiral, she being a-stern of us, we sailing W. N. W. and at four o'clock at night we tack'd about to the southward, we sailing S. W. and by S. the wind coming to the W. and by S.

28. This day the wind came to the N. W. with cloudy weather. This day at 6 o'clock in the morning we tack'd

about to the southward, sailing W. S. W. and at noon we did observe the sun, and found the altitude of the pole to be $59^{\circ} 47'$.

29. This day the wind at N. W. we standing to the southward W. S. W. being thick hazy weather.

30. This day calm and misty from 12 o'clock to 6 o'clock in the morning; then the wind came to the S. W. we sailing all the day after W. and by N.

Vol. VI.

Rrr

May

GATONBY.
M. Y.
1612.

May 1. being Friday, the wind at W. S. W. we failing to the northward N. W. and by N., being milky and much wind; and at noon it cleared up, and we did observe the sun, and found the pole rais'd $61^{\circ} 31'$, we tacking about to the southward, wending S. and by W. having fair weather; and at 8 o'clock at night we tack'd about and stood to the northward, wending N. N. W.

2. This day stormy weather, with the wind at S. W. and by W. being milky and rain, we standing to the northward N. W. and by W. and at 10 o'clock it fell little wind and calm; and the wind ran to the N. E. we failing our course W. having a fresh gale of wind at noon.

3. This day we had fair weather, the wind at E. S. E. we failing W. This day we did observe the sun, and found the pole to be rais'd $61^{\circ} 46'$; and at 4 o'clock at night the wind came contrary, being westerly, we standing to the northward N. N. W.; and at 6 o'clock we stood to the southward again.

4. This day the wind at N. W. we failing W. S. W. and at 5 o'clock our vice admiral sprung her fore-mast, whereby she was forc'd to take in her top-sails and fore-sails; and so did we in the admiral, till such time as they had fill'd it and made it strong. This day at noon we did observe the sun, and found the pole rais'd $61^{\circ} 8'$, the wind being come to N. N. E. we failing our course W.

5. This day the wind came to W. and by S. and began to blow, we standing to the northward N. W. and by N.

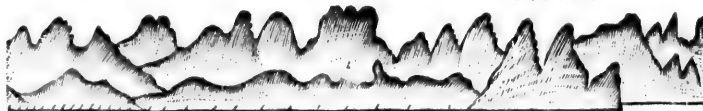
6. This day the wind at W. and at 6 o'clock in the morning the wind came to N. and by W. and so we steer hence W. the altitude of the pole being $61^{\circ} 36'$.

7. This day the wind at N. W. and by N. we failing W. and by S. and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon it came up to the N. E. being cloudy and thick, which turn'd to much rain, we failing our course west.

8. This day much wind and rain at E. N. E. we failing W. and at noon we had fair weather, the wind being come to the N. This day we hop'd to see *Friesland*, yet did not.

The land did rise thus full of snow.

The cape 7 leagues off.
N. N. W.



This land is the southernmost point in Greenland, the height of the pole there being $59^{\circ} 15'$.

9. This day the wind at N. N. E. stormy weather, we failing our course W. and at noon it grew fair, and we observ'd the sun, and found the altitude of the pole to be $59^{\circ} 51'$. This day our master found by his instrument the compass varied 15° to the westward of the north, the occasion we had no sight of *Friesland* failing to the southward some 12 leagues; so that for our west course we kept, we had made but a W. and by S. way: yet I suppose it to be the current which doth set to the southward, and so doth set from the westernmost part of *Friesland* into the N. W. passage.

10. This day the wind northerly, we failing W. and by N. and at noon we observ'd the sun, and found the altitude of the pole to be $60^{\circ} 4'$, being very fair weather.

11. The wind N. and at noon we founded and had no ground of 150 fathom, it being little wind and calm, sometimes southerly, and sometimes at S. W. sometimes easterly: thus it did continue variable all the day, being fair weather and smooth sea, we failing for the most part W. and by S.

12. This day calm; and at 4 o'clock in the morning the wind came to E. N. E. we failing W. and by N. This day the water changed of a blackish colour; also we saw many whales and grampus's.

13. The wind at E. we failing W. and by N. this day being hazy, we met with ice, the wind being come to N. N. E. Much wind and snow at 9 o'clock at night; so that we were forc'd to take in our sails, and stand with our fore-sail to the eastward, wending E. Also some of our men spied land, yet we could not well discern it, it snowing so fast.

14. We stood in with the land again at 2 o'clock in the morning, wending N. N. W. and had sight of land betwixt 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning: and our master made it *Cape Farewell*, so called by *Cape Farewell* captain *David* at the first finding of the country in anno 1585. because he could not come near the land, by 6 or 7 leagues, for ice. It bearing from us N. N. W. and we failing along by the ice W. N. W. all the day.

15. and at about N. E. we tack the ice stretching ice lieth a great.

16. ing at N o'clock lying N we met fro, hoist ing seals rowed to the rest 20 in a c the sun, pole to leagues v leagues h Greenland.

17. T we failing the ice, a so that v northward stand out had deliver being 4.

This land mount him.

20. Th E. we fail which we This day found the 32', being some 30 le the westwa we stood to ice.

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15. The wind at N. N. W. failing W. and at 4 o'clock in the morning we tack'd about again to the ice, again failing N. N. E. and at 10 o'clock in the morning we tack'd about again, being hard aboard the ice, having sight of the land, it stretching more to the northward. The ice lieth all along it, being as it were a great bay betwixt two head lands.

16. This day a cold hazy wind, it being at N. N. W. we failing W. and at 7 o'clock in the morning we tack'd about, lying N. E. and by N. and at 2 o'clock we met with ice again; we lying to and fro, hoisted our shallop out; and espying seals lying upon the ice, our shallop rowed to them, and killed one of them; the rest tumbled into the water, being 20 in a company. This day we observ'd the sun, and found the altitude of the pole to be $59^{\circ} 30'$, we being some 70 leagues within the streights, it being 115 leagues between the coast of *America* and *Greenland* in the entrance of this passage.

17. The wind at S. in the morning, we failing N. W. This day we run among the ice, and were inclos'd with the ice, so that we could get no passage to the northward; and so we were forc'd to stand out again, and were glad that God had deliver'd us from amongst it; it being 4 o'clock in the afternoon before

we were clear of the ice, failing S. W. to the sea. This day, being *Sunday*, we had sight of the land called *Desolation*, it being from us 15 leagues N. and by E.

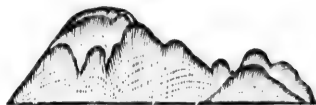
18. This day at one o'clock in the morning we had much wind and snow, the wind being westerly; and at six o'clock in the morning it prov'd fair weather. We tacking about into the shore, did wend N. and by W. which did near the land of *Desolation*: and at noon we tack'd about and flood back again, being ten leagues from the land, it bearing N. N. E. of us; the ice hindering of us this day, we did observe the sun, and found the pole $59^{\circ} 53'$.

19. The wind southerly, we failing for the most part N. W. by N. and N. N. W. Then the land of *Desolation* did bear off us N. E. and by E. This day we did meet with great islands of ice. This day we did observe the sun, and found the altitude of the pole to be $60^{\circ} 33'$; also we had a forceable current which we went along the coast with till we came to bring *Desolation* point E. of us. This current set from *Desolation* into *Amur*: side, and into *Hudson's* streights, being so called by his men, they leaving him behind them in that country, which was his death in the year 1611.

Cape Desolation rises thus 15 leagues off, N. E. by N.



The land of Desolation rises thus 12 leagues off, N. E. by E.



This land so called by captain Davids, it being so desolate and comfortless, with huge mountains of snow lying upon it, such as he had never seen, nor any of his men before him.

20. This day the wind at N. and by E. we failing E. and by N. to the land, which we had no sight of as this day. This day we did observe the sun, and found the altitude of the pole to be $61^{\circ} 32'$, being to the northward of *Desolation* some 30 leagues. This day we flood to the westward; and at 10 o'clock at night we flood to the eastward, again meeting ice.

21. The wind at N. E. and by E. This day we had sight of land at 2 o'clock in

the morning; and our master, mate, *John Hemslay* and I called it the land of *Comfort*. And we call'd up our men, and tack'd about our ships, the ice hindering us from coming near the land, we failing along the land N. and N. and by W. being distant from it 7 leagues. And at noon we being near the ice, our men went with the shallop to it, and killed 2 seals, and brought other two aboard quick, we having good sport betwixt them and our mastiff-dogs.

E. N.

GATONRE.
MAY.
1611.
Land of
Desolation.
1611.



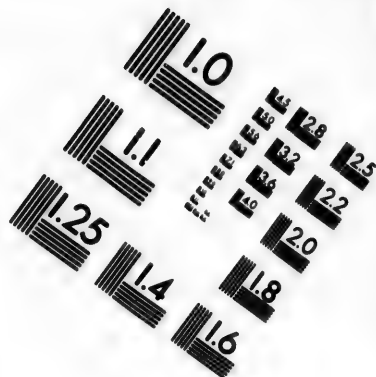
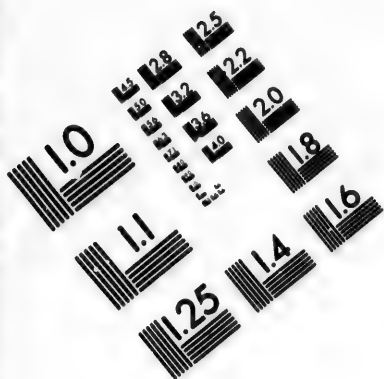
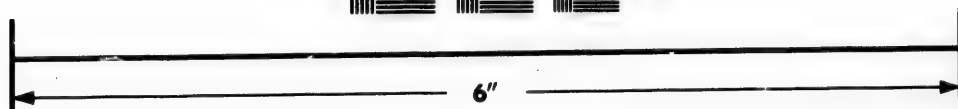
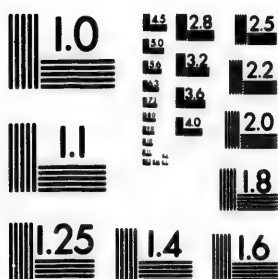


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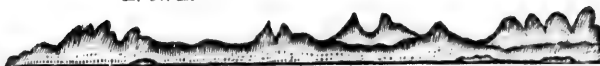
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A Journal of a Voyage to

E. N. E.

E.



Cape Comfort rises thus, the height of the pole being $62^{\circ} 33'$, the smoothest land, and, best to look to of all the country of Greenland; yet we could not come near it for ice.

22. The wind at N. and by E. This day we turn'd amongst the ice, meeting with many islands of ice which were very high like great mountains: some of them we judg'd to be 30 yards from the water, floating upon the seas, being 15 leagues off the land. This day we had sight of the land, yet could not come near it for ice. This day we did observe the sun, and found the pole raised $62^{\circ} 55'$.

23. The wind at N. N. W. This being calm at noon, we founded with our lead, and had no ground of 180 fathom, being some 110 leagues within the passage. This day we found the altitude of the pole to be 63° , sailing N. E. and by E. in with the land.

24. This day the wind at N. and by E. we sailing N. W. and by W. being thick cloudy weather; and at 8 o'clock in the morning we tack'd about to the eastward, it being little wind, and sometimes calm.

25. This day calm, with little wind and variable; sometimes at N. sometimes N. W. we sailing for the most part N. E. and by E. This day we founded by an island of ice with our shallop, and found no ground of 150 fathom, being off the land 21 leagues: and at 10 o'clock at night it was thick and misty weather, so that one ship could not see the other.

26. This day the wind at N. we sailing E. N. E. sailing in with land, being very thick and misty weather; and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon it clear'd up, and we saw the land, being some three leagues from it, it seeming as tho' we were hard by it, being a very high land, having much snow lying upon it. Also two of the savages came rowing to our ships in their boats, we sailing in still with the land; sounding, and having with our lead and line 25 fathom, sometimes 20, 18, 15, 12 fathom, it being rocky ground, coming amongst many dry rocks and islands. This day we look'd for a harbour with our shallops for the ships to ride in safety, and found one, which our general call'd the *harbour of Hope*; for here we came to land with our ships; the which we could not come near, the time we sail'd along the land, from the sight of *Cape Farewell* until we came to this place.

Harbour
of Hope.

27. The 27th day we harboured in the harbour of *Hope* (the islands we call'd *Wilkinson* islands; the mountain we call'd *Mount Hailife*) at 2 o'clock in the morning; praising our God for our safe arrival in this unknown country, having been from home 5 weeks and 2 days.

28. The 28th day our general found a convenient place to land the quarters of our pinnacle for our carpenters to set together, it being an island hard by our ships. This day also our general caused our ship's boat to be mann'd, and our shallop, and went himself to discover the country, and what rivers he could find in the main; the savages rowing to and fro to our ships, holding up their hands to the sun, and clapping them on their breasts, and crying, *Elyot*, which is as much to say in *English*, *Are we friends?* thus saluting us in this manner every time they came to us, and we offering the same courtesy to them, making them the more bold to come to our ships, they bringing with them seal-skins, and pieces of unicorn horn, with other trifles, which they did barter with us for old iron.

29, 30, 31. These days our carpenters made haste with our great pinnacle to get her down, the weather being fair, and the wind for the most part easterly; for our general was minded to make what speed he could for to sail along the coast further to the northward, being as yet not come to the place where he was at afore by 70 leagues.

June 1. Our general return'd aboard June again, having found two rivers in the main, the one he call'd *Lancaster* river; the other, *Ball* river; for *Greenland* is like *Norway*, having many islands and rocks along the main.

2. Our master and Mr. *Barker*, master of the *Vice Admiral*, went in the shallop and rowed amongst the islands, and to one of the rivers where they were afore, having their fowling-pieces with them to shoot fowl with, which that country affordeth small store.

3. This day we employ'd ourselves in searching the country, which affordeth nothing as yet for the profit of our voyage.

4. At night one of the savages stole a musket from our men which kept the island,

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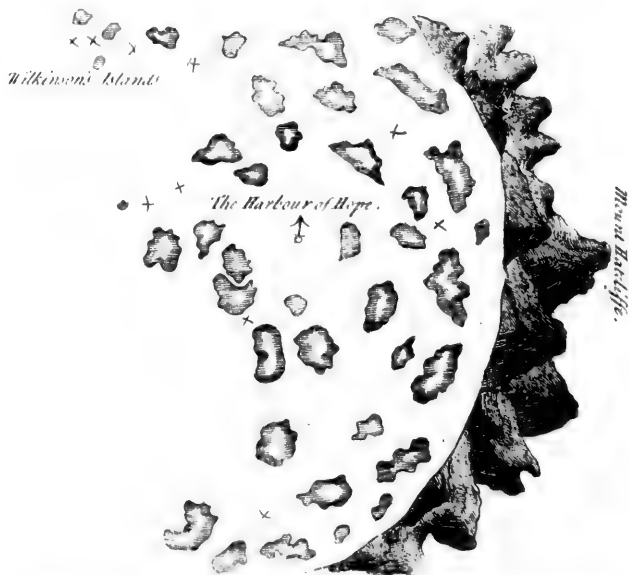
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island, where our great pinnacle was set up, they keeping a bad watch, and leaving their musket where they kept centry, being at the fire in the coy, the weather being cold, it was taken away by one of

the wild men, they could not tell when. GATONER.
The cause of our watching was, for that the salvages will steal all things they can come by, but chiefly iron. May, 1612.

The fashion of the salvages rowing in their boats, the boat being made of seal skins, and clos'd all but the place where he rows in her, and that is clos'd about him when he sits in her, from his waste downward. His oar hath two webs, and he useth both hands to row with.

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Atlantic.*



5. This day we launch'd our great pinnacle, which our general call'd the *Better Hope*. This day also *James Pullay* catching hold of one of the salvages, another

did cast a dart at him, and struck him into the body with it, on the left side, which gave him his death's wound. Also the salvage he took we haul'd into the ship,

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and

CAYENNE.
May,
1612.

and by him we had our musket again; for two of the salvages being aged men, and rulers of the rest, came with great reverence to know the occasion we had taken one of their men; we with signs and other tokens did shew them the occasion, being the best language we all had amongst us, delivering their man, his boat, oar, and darts: Our general gave unto him a coat, a knife, and a seeing-glass also, to requite the injury we had done, yet he with a frowning look desiring to be gone from us, we let him go out of the ship, and helping him into the chains, he leapt over-board, and the other two did help him ashore; and when he was ashore the salvages cut off the coat our master gave him, from his back, so little did they regard it: It was made of yellow cotton, with red gards of other cotton about it.

6. *James Pulley* departed this life to the mercy of God, at three o'clock in the morning, and we bury'd him at noon upon one of the islands we rode by. This day also we carry'd the quarters of *Mr. Barker's* sma'l shallop to be set together by the carpenters ashore, that we might have our shallops ready to go with us along to the northwards.

7, 8, 9. Rainy weather, otherwise our shallop had been done, and we gone from hence to the northwards.

10. The shallop was done and launch'd this day. *Mr. Hall* being general of both the ships, did hold a parley with all the company of both ships, strictly commanding that none of us should barter for any thing, but *Mr. Wilkinjon*, who was merchant for the venturers, and them that were appointed by the merchant, in pain of forfeiting their wages; which articles were wisely answer'd by the officers of the ships.

11. We cross'd our yards, and got an anchor home, but the wind came contrary, spending our time in rowing from island to island, and the salvages came to and fro to our ships, bringing us fresh fish, which we bought for iron nails.

12. One of the salvages brought two young seals, which he had kill'd at sea, and our master bought them, and we haul'd them into the ship, we wondering he could kill them at sea, it blowing so much wind at S. W.

14. This day, being *Sunday*, we came out with the wind N. N. E. and the salvages rowed to us, being 6 leagues off the land into the sea; and for that our captain gave one of them a knife. This day we observed the sun, and found the pole's altitude to be 64 degrees, being the height of the place we came out of, being the harbour *Hope*; *Wilkinjon's* islands and mount

Hatcliff we rowed under, they bearing off us E.

15. The wind at E. S. E. we sailing along the land to the northward, N. by E. being fair weather.

16. The wind at N. by W. we sailing into the shore N. E. by E. This day *Mr. Hall* and *Mr. Barker* took their shallops, being well mann'd, and rowed into the land to discover the country, and to see what traffick they could have with salvages. This day lying off and on with our ships, they being ashore with the shallops, the wind came out of the sea, and we stood off, sailing N. N. W. The wind being come to west, and the vice-admiral following of us, struck on a blind rock, and took no harm, praised be God! our shallops not coming to us till we were 5 or 6 leagues off the land.

17. The wind at S. E. we sailing along the land to the northward N. by E. This day, being *Wednesday*, we row'd with both our shallops into the land, and founded the harbour we anchor'd in, being the second harbour we came in.

18. At 8 o'clock at night we had a fore storm off the land at S. E. with such mighty whirl-winds, which came from the mountains, that all our cables we had, being new ones, we bent to our great anchor, and let it fall, to keep us from the rocks.

19. In the morning we broke one of our cables, and we rode by our great anchor, having much wind and rain.

20. The weather fair'd, and our general caused our great pinnace to be made ready, and to row along the coast, he going with us himself, we being in her 22 men and boys. This day we rowed some 4 leagues, and came to a great island and anchor'd there 3 hours; and from thence we went into a river lying up E. by N. up the river.

21. We rowed up the river still, and we found nothing in it for any profit, rowing some 3 leagues into it, the ice stopping that we could get no further.

22. We being lett by ice return'd and rowed out again, and the salvages follow'd and row'd after us, and so along with us, intending to do us some harm; for when we came near any island they did throw stones at us with their slings.

23. The wind at N. N. W. and we row'd amongst the islands to the northward, and so came to a great river, which troubled us to row over, there went such a forceable tide of flood, it being within a league of *Queen Anne Cape*, and came to an island and rested us there till the flood was done, and then we rowed about the cape and came to an island, whereon was a warlock, and rowed into it and found it a good harbour for ships. This day we rowed into a river,

Gabriel
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river, as we supposed, but found it to be a bay, we being 3 leagues to the northward of the cape. This day our men went ashore and kill'd 6 partridges, and spy'd in a valley 7 wild deer, yet as soon as they did see us, they did run away as fast as their feet could carry them.

24. We row'd out again, and so along the land. This day we came to a mountain, where we rowed to it amongst the islands, taking it for a river our master had been at afore, yet it was not: The mount we call'd *Gabriel mount*.

25. We row'd from thence to an island which lieth two leagues off the land, with many broken rocks about it, that stretch from the main, and so to the sea-board; and there we rested all that day, the wind blowing very much at N. it being against

us. This island our master call'd by the name of *Throughgood island*. Here we got great store of mussels, being of a great bigness. Here one of our men kill'd a fox with a fowling-piece, being many in this island that run from the main, and feed upon fish they get off the island.

26. It being very fair weather we row'd from thence, amongst many broken rocks, and so along the land; and at noon we came to the river our master had been at afore, he naming it the *King's-ford*; there is a mount he named *Cunningham mount*; we had traffick with the salvages; and at night we anchor'd in a haven, on the south-side of the river, call'd *Denmark haven*, there being in the entrance 40 fathom deep, and had traffick with the salvages for seals skins, and some salmon trout.

GATONBR.
Junc.
1612.
Through-
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Gabriel
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27. We rowed over to the north-side of the river, and sought for a roadstead for our ships, and found one, having 12 fathom deep, meaning to bring our ships thither, with God's help.

28. We rowed to our ships again, having but two days victuals; none could we get, being from our ships, the salvages eating raw meat do kill with their darts, both fowl, fish, and flesh, so that there was little to get but that they brought us.

29. We came to our ships again, being from them nine days, having had much tedious weather, with thicks and snow, as we rowed along the coast, it being some 25 leagues betwixt the ships and the *King's-ford*. The vice-admiral welcomed us to our ships with a volley of small shot, being all in health, God be thanked.

30. We made ready to sail to the river we had been at with our pinnace; fetching home an anchor, and getting our yards across.

1. This day, being the 1st of July, the wind northerly, yet at night it came southerly, and we set sail, hoping to have got to the sea, but the wind came westerly, with rain, and so we came in again.

2. The wind northerly, and rain, we riding in this harbour still.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The wind northerly, we rode still, being wind-bound, and much rainy weather; we buying of the salvages such things as they brought us, being fresh fish, namely, salmon-trout, mullfish, codfish, and butfish, a little quantity serving for our victuals.

9. Being calm we towed with our boats and shallops the vice-admiral to sea, our great pinnace going with them, our general and 12 of our men being also with them, they towing her astern of them, he leaving his two mates and the quarter-masters in the admiral, and they to come after him in her to the *King's-ford*.

GATONNE.
July.
1612.

10, 11, 12. We were wind-bound, the which time we salted 2 barrels of salmon trout, the salvages brought us, we giving them old iron for the same.

13. At night we turned to the sea, seeking in the morning the other ship, our Vice Admiral, which had been put to the leeward of the place with contrary winds. That night we had much rain.

14. Much wind southerly, so that we were forc'd to lie to and fro, short of our place, being hazey weather, and rain.

This day one of our small shallops broke loose from our stern, and we had much ado to get her again. Also at afternoon it became fair weather, so that it clear'd up, and we got sight of land, and of the *King's-ford*, and went in that night and anchor'd in the roadstead, where we founded afore with our pinnace, there being 12 fathom, and oozy ground; and we call'd the roadstead, *Grampus-road*, for many times grampus's came into it.



15. The *Heart's-ease*, our vice-admiral, came to us into the river, and coming in to us our small shallop being mann'd, our chief master-mate, *William Gordon* call'd, rowed to her and met them, and speeches growing betwixt our general and him, he caus'd Mr. *Barker* to anchor in a little sound, on the south-side of the river, being from us some 3 leagues. Our general being angry would not come aboard of us, but was in the vice-admiral. At night our pinnace came from the *Heart's-ease*, with commission for 4 men more, and for bread and beer, and so returned aboard the vice-admiral; our general minding presently to row with the pinnace to the silver mine, the which he promis'd to bring us to, which put us in hopes that we should be rich men by it, yet it proved otherwise.

16. The wind northerly. This day we had traffick with the salvages for trifling things, as darts and seals skins, and for some unicorns horns.

17, 18. The wind still northerly, yet the vice-admiral turn'd out to the sea, going to a river which he call'd *Romblaesford*, distant from us 18 leagues to the northwards.

19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. We rowed to and fro in this great river, seeking if we could find any whales, to have kill'd one or two, that we might have got something

for the profit of the voyage, for Mr. *Hall*, our general, told us that the times he had been there afore, he had seen great abundance in this river of whales; and now we could see none. Also we walk'd up the mountains to see if we could kill any wild beasts, as bears, or deers, or wolves, but we saw none. The cause is, the people of the country kill them for meat, as I wrote afore, so that it is rare to see any wild beast in *Greenland*, more strange to catch them of us, yet we see many times their footing.

25. We wondered that the salvages came not to us, but now one, and then one, thinking they had follow'd our vice-admiral, which was too true; for this day at night came our vice-admiral, with our great pinnace at her stern, her flag hanging down, and her ancient hanging down over her poop, which was a sign of death: we being most of us asleep but the watch, were soon awake, for our pinnace came aboard of us and told us of the death of our master and general, *James Hall*; and the general kill'd. how with a dart he was slain of one of the salvages, and died the 23d of July; for being in the ship's boat, and his man *William Huntriff*, and two more, one of the salvages offer'd to sell him a dart, he taking up a piece of iron, in the mean time he threw his dart at him, and struck him through his cloaths into his body 4 inches upon

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upon his right side, which gave his death's wound. Mr. Barker and 20 men more were in the great pinnace, on the other side of the ship; the which, if the salvages would, they might have kill'd most of them in the pinnace, there being about them more than 150 boats of them, our men having no muskets ready, nor any other provision to prevent them from hurting them; for our men did think they had come in a friendly manner to bargain with them; yet it proved otherwise, to the danger of them all, and the loss of our general. This news coming, contrary to our expectation, made us not a little sorrowful.

26. Mr. Barker, master of the vice-admiral, being by our general, Mr. Hall, lying upon his death-bed, authorized to be master and general of the ships, and to dispose of all things according to his liking, for the good of the voyage and safety of the men, yet by these controversies growing amongst the men, in that Mr. Wilkin-son, cloer for the venturers, and William Gordon, and John Hemslay, master mates, being vex'd, and stomaching that he should be master of the admiral, and general of both the ships, would not consent nor agree to it, they thinking to place one of themselves, but they falling to hard words, Mr. Barker leaving them, came afore the mast, and calling the rest of the company together, discourd from point to point the will and command of our general, late deceas'd, shewing us with all the writings and full consents which he gave, with the consent of all the company in the vice-admiral, and some of the chief officers who were there, in the admiral, as the goldsmith, the fergeon, two quarter-masters, the cockswain, and master of the pinnace, and 10 men more of the admiral's company, who set their hands to it, being his last will and command, they belonging all to the admiral; yet many of our company respecting neither writing, counsel, nor the consent of our late general deceas'd, cry'd out John Hemslay shall be our master; which voice being heard in the ship amongst all, we quarter-masters, with the gunner, boatwain, fergeon, trumpeter, and cooper, and other officers of the admiral and vice-admiral, ended the uproar of the rest of the company, with this conclusion, that Mr. Barker was better, wiser, more ancient, and more worthy of the place than they, having taken charge 20 years before, knowing by experience many inconveniences which might befall us; besides having been ruler and overseer of many good men in great ships in this town of Hull, besides other places of this realm; and having been one of the chief masters and wardens of the *Trinity-house*;

one that was wife, and one that would speak for us amongst our merchants, and other great men, if need did require. Thus we coming amongst the company, persuading them that none had more right than he, they presently consented, giving their hearty good will.

27, 28, 29, 30. Having put in William Huntriffe, master of the vice-admiral in his own place, he went himself master in the admiral, and head commander of both the ships, causing them to be made ready for returning homeward with as much haste as we could make them, taking in ballast into both the ships, for to make them bear sail, finding in the ships two months victuals, which well consider'd, was little enough to supply our want homeward, so that by the last of this month of July we were fit to set sail with both our ships homeward.

31. John Gatonbe, one of the quarter-masters of the admiral, by intreaty of Mr. Barker, and the rest of the company of the vice-admiral, went for master-mate of her; also two of our men more went aboard of the *Heart's-ease* without cloaths, in the room of Mr. Barker and two men more that went home in the admiral.

2. This day, the tit of August, our general Mr. Barker, Mr. Wilkin-son, John Hemslay, and Mr. Warinder, being one of the merchants deputies for them, came aboard, thinking to have taken 17 pound of unicorn horn, which was in the vice-admiral, and to have carry'd it aboard the admiral; which the company of us answered, that it should not go out of the ship, for we were, to carry it home in our ship, as able as they; which, when no persuasion would serve, they did sew it up in canvas, and deliver'd it to our master, William Huntriffe, before us all, to be deliver'd by him to our merchants, when God sent us to London, with their letters, if we should be parted.

2. Our master and I was sent for aboard the admiral to dinner; where, after dinner, Mr. Barker gave us articles which should be kept betwixt us, till God sent us to London, in our way homeward: Also if we were parted by any storm, then we should not come into any harbour till we arrived at London, except on some great occasion.

3. Riding with our yards still across, being ready to take the first wind, for the salvage people would not come near us, being afraid we should kill some of them for the death of our master Hall; for we rowed up this river, the *King's-ford*, and found it but 20 miles up, no salvages coming near us.

4. We came out of the *King's-ford*, the wind being at E. S. E. and so came to the sea, we turning homeward, committing

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ourselves, our ships, and voyage to God all-sufficient, who having been our guider therto, so he would continue his loving mercy to us still. This day we had much rain and calm weather, with a great sea, that came from the southern-board.

5. The wind at E. N. E. we being 8 leagues off the land and mount *Cunningham*, the place we came out of bearing east of us; it falling calm, and little wind, and came southerly; yet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon we had much wind and rain.

6. The wind at S. S. E. thick and rainy weather, we sailing S. W. from the land; and at noon we stood into the shore, being fair weather.

7. The wind at east, we sailing S. by W. and at 4 o'clock it came to north in the afternoon. This day we observed the sun, and found the pole's altitude 66 degrees, being quart of *Queen Anne* cape, it bearing off us E. by N.

8. The wind at S. S. E. we standing in with the land, being much rain, and at 8 o'clock in the morning we tack'd about and stood to the sea again. This day we met with two islands of ice.

9. The wind most part southerly, being quart the labour we rode in the second time we harboured, which we call'd *Cockenford*, it being E. S. E. off us 5 leagues tacking about to the sea at 8 o'clock in the morning.

10. The wind at south-west, we sailing S. S. E. into the land, being much rainy thick weather; and at 10 o'clock in the morning we tack'd about to sea again.

11. The wind southerly, with thick misty weather, we standing off to the sea, and sometimes to shore again.

12. The wind southerly, and rainy weather. This day we sail'd in to the land, lying at E. S. E. At 8 o'clock in the morning we stood to the sea again, and at noon it became fair weather, and the wind came to the north-east, we sailing S. S. W. along the land.

13. The wind northerly, we sailing S. S. W. and 8 o'clock in the morning we sail'd south; and at noon we went quart of *Wilkinson's* islands, so called by us, the first place we came to harbour in, when we came into the country, amongst these islands. Here was our great pinnace set together. Here was *James Pullay* slain with a dart of the salvages. The height of the pole is 64 degrees here. This day at 4 o'clock the salvages rowed to us into the sea, and kept us company 2 or 3 hours, our ship sailing 6 mile an hour; and then took their farewell. This day also, afore night, we sail'd by many islands of ice.

14. The wind continuing still northerly, we sailing along the land south. This

day we sail'd by much ice. This day we observed the sun, the pole's altitude being 62 degrees 11 minutes.

15. The wind still northerly, we sailing south. This day we observed the sun, and found the height of the pole 60 degrees, 19 minutes, being the height of the cape of *Desolation*, it bearing off us east, being 20 leagues off, sailing by much ice; and failing at noon S. E. brought us in to more ice, so that at night we were forc'd to hale to sea S. W. before we got clear of them.

16. The wind came to the north-west, with misty weather, we sailing S. E. This day it clear'd up at noon, and we did observe the sun, and found the altitude to be 59 degrees, 20 minutes.

17. The wind came to the south-east, we sailing S. S. W. This day our admiral took our shallop from us, which we had towed 150 leagues at our stern. This day we were clear of the ice, seeing none.

18. The wind at east, we sailing S. S. E. and at noon it fell misty weather, and little wind. This day at night it was so thick that we lost the sight one of the other, so that they could not hear us, nor we them, although we shot muskets, did drum, and hallow to them, and they to us, being all might one from the other parted.

19. The wind at E. N. E. and misty weather, we sailing south-east. This day we saw our admiral again, at 10 o'clock in the morning, we being 3 leagues to the windward of her, so that we did bear up, talking with her, having sometimes fight of her, sometimes none, so that it was 4 o'clock at night before we spoke with her.

20. The wind at N. E. by E. and fair weather. This day our admiral took the shallop afunder that they had from us, and stow'd her in their ships hold. This day the wind came to N. N. E. toward night, being thick 2 or 3 hours, that one ship could not see the other.

21. The wind at north-east we sailing E. S. E. This day being fair, we did observe the sun, and found the altitude of the pole to be 56 degrees, 36 minutes, being to the southward of cape *Farewell*, some 75 leagues, it bearing from us N.

22. The wind at N. N. E. we sailing east. This day the pole was raised 56 degrees 42 minutes, being a fair day, and the wind came to the north, we sailing E. N. E.

23. The wind at W. we sailing E. N. E. This day we observed the sun, and found the height of the pole to be 57 degrees, being in a very temperate air, and hot weather, the like we had not felt the time we were in *Greenland*.

24. The

24. The wind westerly, also we failing E. N. E. being little wind, and at evening calm and rainy weather.

25. The wind variable, sometimes at N. and sometimes at W. being fair weather. This day we found by observation the pole's altitude to be $58^{\circ} 14'$.

26. A fair day, the wind at W. N. W. we failing N. E. and by E. and E. N. E. being little wind; and at afternoon we had a better gale.

27. The wind at N. W. sometimes at N. sometimes at N. N. W. being variable, with showers, failing N. E. and by E. This day we did observe the sun, the altitude of the pole being $59^{\circ} 49'$; hoping to have seen a sight of *Friesland* in our going homeward, made us hale the more northerly course than we would have done; yet we could not see it.

28. The wind southerly, we failing E. N. E. This day we found by the sun, the pole raised $61^{\circ} 5'$, the height of the northernmost part in *Sbetland*, and the southernmost part of *Friesland*, being betwixt them 200 leagues, and *Sbetland* bearing off us E. being from it 220 leagues by my reckonings. This day the wind came to the S. E. in the afternoon, with much wind and rain, so that it increased to a great storm, so that we were forc'd to hand in our sails, and lie in try with our main course, and stood to the westward; and at 10 o'clock at night it came in a shower of rain to the W. S. W. then we stood to the eastward again, lying S. E.

29. The wind at W. S. W. we making more sail, went our course E. S. E. having much wind; and at noon did observe, finding the altitude of the pole to be $61^{\circ} 13'$.

30. The wind southerly, and so came to S. E. being much wind and rain, we failing E. N. E. and at noon we had a forceable storm, it being come to the E. we lying in holling without sail: at night it came to N. W. and so to the W. with extreme much wind and rain, God being our only refuge.

31. The wind at W. and at 4 o'clock in the morning we set our sails, we going our course E. and by S. and E. S. E. being much wind, with showers of rain, and continued to with us all day.

September 1. Much wind at S. W. we failing E. and by S. and at noon we made observation of the sun, finding the height of the pole to be $60^{\circ} 25'$. At afternoon we had little wind, with showers of rain being come to the S.

2. The wind variable, being for the most part southerly, we failing E. S. E. and towards night fair and little wind.

This day we observ'd the sun, and found the pole's height to be $60^{\circ} 9'$.

The wind at N. N. E. we failing E. and at 8 o'clock in the morning it came to the N. with much wind, and made us shorten sail; at afternoon it growing to a vehement storm, so that we laid in try with our main-sail; and at 7 o'clock at night we took it in; and our admiral took in her main-sail also, and laid both in holling, having no sight the one of the other all night, being a vehement storm.

4. The storm continued, we lying in holling, the wind being at N. N. W. we having lost the sight of our admiral; and being parted from us by this storm, we were a little sorry; but seeing we could not help it, seeing it was God's doing, rest content, doing our endeavour to get to our country to soon as we could, God willing; reckoning *Sbetland* E. of us 65 leagues. The wind lessened at 9 o'clock at night; we set main-sail and fore-sail, failing N. E. and E. the wind being come to N. W.

5. The wind at N. N. W. we failing E. N. E. being showers of rain, and a fair gale of wind. This day no sight we had of our admiral, persuading our selves not to see her till such time we came in *England*, and then hoping in God of a merry meeting. This day at afternoon little wind, and sometimes calm. This day we founded with our lead and line, and had an hundred fathom of line out before we had ground.

6. Also we observ'd the sun, and found the altitude of the pole to be $59^{\circ} 30'$.

7. The wind at S. E. we failing E. N. E. sometimes N. E. and by E. having fair weather; and at noon we had sight of a sail which came right with us, and would have spoke with us, but we bore up from her, thinking him to be a false knave, and we not provided with our ordnance nor our small pieces for him; and seeing that we did shun him, he left us, and went his course for *St. George's* channel, or for the *Leaves*, or some part in *Ireland*. This day, by our observation, we found the pole's height to be $60^{\circ} 7'$. The wind being come to E. S. E. sometimes E. we failing N. E. and by N. This day we tack'd about at 4 o'clock at afternoon, wending to the southward, S. and by E. being some 12 leagues off the land.

8. The wind at E. N. E. we failing S. E. This day we had sight of *Foully* at 6 o'clock in the morning, it bearing from us E. and by N. 5 leagues off, we failing still S. E. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon we had sight of *Fair Isle*, it bearing off

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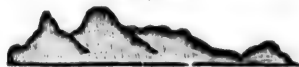
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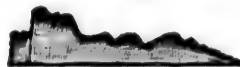
us E. These 2 islands were them we parted from when we sail'd to Greenland. This

day at night it became calm, and rain withal, failing our course S. S. E.

Fair-Island.



Foullay.



These two islands, the sight of them made us joyful, giving praise to God for our good land fall.

9. This day thick weather and calm; and at 4 o'clock in the morning the wind came up to S. S. W. we failing for the most part W. S. W. being fair weather at afternoon, the wind southerly.

10. The wind southerly, we failing E. S. E. to the eastward, being little wind, and sometimes calm, with showers of rain; yet at noon it came up to N. N. W. we failing our course S. and by E.

11. The wind at N. N. W. we failing S. At 4 o'clock in the morning we spied a sail that flood in with the land. This day fair weather, and little wind. This day we did observe the sun, and found the altitude of the pole to be $57^{\circ} 13'$.

12. This day the wind southerly, we failing W. S. W. in with the land, and had sight of the coast of Scotland, being some 5 leagues off at 4 o'clock in the morning. This day we sail'd close aboard the shore, being a league from St. Andrew's bay; and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon we tack'd about to the sea. This day we spoke with a *Scotman*, which told us the harbour we went in withal, was St. Andrew's. This day we had sight of many small sails, some failing to the northward, some turning to the southward, we being some 9 leagues to the N. of Scots Forth.

13. This day, being Sunday, the wind at S. S. E. we failing to the land S. W. being small rainy weather: and at five o'clock in the morning we had sight of the land, being open of the Scots Forth, seeing the *Buys* and the *May*, two islands that lie in the mouth of the river of the Forth; and at noon we had sight of Stab's head, being in the S. side of the Forth. This day the wind came to the S. W. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, blowing very hard, so that we took in our top-sails and sprit-sail; and at night we did lie in try with our main-sail, it being increas'd to a forceable storm.

14. This day the wind came to W. being much wind all night; yet at four o'clock in the morning we set our fore-sail, having sight of Cheviot hills over

Berwick, it bearing W. of us; and at noon we had sight of *Tinmouth* castle. Also this day at 6 o'clock at night, we were quart of *Hanchife* 2 leagues off, we failing along the land S. E. the wind being come to N. W.

15. The wind at N. W. and much wind, we failing S. E., and at 10 o'clock at noon we met with a shoal, so that we went S. in with the land: and at three o'clock at afternoon we had sight of the land called the *Shield* or *Croner*, failing along the land S. S. E. This day at 8 o'clock we came into *Tarmouth* roads, and anchored.

16. This day the wind at W. we weigh'd and set sail, and went through *Starforth*, and so to *Orford-Ness*, the tide being done.

17. The wind at W. and by S. This day we turn about the *Ness*. This day we spoke with our neighbours *William Robinson* master of the *Frances*, and *William Hallay* master of a bark called the *Christopher*.

18. This day, being Friday, the wind at W. we turn over the *Spits*, being in company with *Carviels* and *Hollanders* come out of the east land. This day the tide being done, we anchor'd, having sight of the buoy of the *Red-sand*.

19. This day, being Saturday, we sail'd up the river of *Thames*, the wind being easterly; and so before *London*, in St. *Katharine's* pool we anchor'd, having our flag and ancient hanging down, in token and sign of the death of Mr. *Hall* our general; giving thanks to our good God for our safe arrival in our own country, who had deliver'd us from the cruelty of the salvages, the dangers of the blind rocks in this unknown country, and the noisome cold weather in this waste wilderness, where there are huge mountains without wood, valleys without corn or grafs, and the sea with small store of fish; yet snow and ice there are good store in the sea and in the land.

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RELATION

OF
Three Years SUFFERINGS

OF
ROBERT EVERARD,

UPON THE
Coast of Affada near Madagascar,

IN A
VOYAGE to INDIA,

In the Year 1686.

And of his wonderful Preservation and Deliverance, and Arrival
at *London, Anno 1693.*



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*A RELATION of three Years Sufferings
of Robert Everard upon the Island of Affada
near Madagascar, in a Voyage to India, in
the Year 1686.*

MY father, Mr. William Everard, put me an apprentice to Capt. John Crib, by my consent, in the ship *Bauden*, bound for *Bombay* in *India*, and from thence to *Madagascar* for blacks to *Actin*, back to *India*.

I departed from *London* August the 5th, 1686. and we sail'd out of the *Downs* the same month for the *Madira*. In the channel we met with a small pink, from which we receiv'd aboard M. *Salway* a merchant, and then we proceeded on our voyage, till we arrived and anchor'd in *Madira* road; and from thence sail'd for the isle of *May*, where we took in salt, and bought five or six beasts. The blacks told us there had been there a pirate, who had taken away some of their cattle.

Sailing from the isle of *May* to *St. Jago*, just as we got into port, the pirate follow'd us. But it happened at the same time, that the wind blew right off shore, so that he could not get in; so he was forc'd to bear away, and came to an anchor on the other side of the isle.

Two or three days after, he came out again, trying to get in, our fore-mast being unrigg'd at the same time: and had he got in (as pleas'd God he could not) he had certainly taken us; but was forc'd to bear away again for the town.

On the Lord's day following, there came aboard two men in habit like pades, and the capt. made them very welcome. They desir'd of him to shew them the ship, which he order'd the gunner to do. By some of their questions and behaviour we suppos'd them to be the pirate's men; but our capt. order'd the boat to be mann'd to put them on shore.

The next morning the ship came about, and strove to get to us, but could not: yet they haled us, but we could not tell what he said; so he fell to leeward again.

Four or five days after, we sail'd out of *St. Jago*; and the next day we esp'y'd a ship to windward early in the morning, about two or three leagues distant, and a

small breeze of wind, but it presently prov'd quite calm; and we saw him row with about twelve oars on a side toward us. Our capt. presently order'd the boat-swain to call up all hands to be ready for him. His boat made toward us, and hal'd us, and ask'd, Where we were bound? Our capt. answer'd, To *Whitball*. We also hal'd him, and ask'd him, Where he was bound? He answer'd, To *Brasil*. Then bid us hoist out our boat; but our capt. told him, If he had any business, his boat being out, might as well come on board us. But it returned, and went on board his own ship, which rowed up with us; and about eight or nine in the morning she came under our stern, ranging up our starboard quarter. Then our capt. ask'd, Where he was bound? He answer'd, Aboard us, the drummer beating a point of war. The captain told him, Win her, and have her. He thereupon board'd us for four or five hours, cutting our poop and ensign-staff; and his shot cut many of our shrouds. Our ship being very much pester'd, we play'd but three or four of our guns; yet we beat his gunnel in, and made him put off, and lie upon the careen.

As soon as she was gone we came out of our close quarters, and found one of his men almost dead upon our poop, with a fuzee, an axe, a cartouch-box, a stink-pot, a pistol, and a cutlafs. In the fight, our captain chief mate, and four men more were kill'd, and sixteen wounded, whereof one was myself. So by the brave courage of our captain and men the pirate was forc'd to leave us.

After this great engagement we sail'd to a place call'd *Deligo*; seeing the land, and it proving calm, our merchant sent the boat ashore, and a *French* boy; but we never saw the boat after. Our ship stood in and off five or six days and nights, firing of guns, but could hear nothing of them.

We sail'd to the place where we were bound, that was to *Deligo*: and about a month after, we got in our ship, having a flood

EVERARD,
1686.

Engage-
ment with
a pirate.

EVERARD.

a sloop aboard to be put together there: and this merchant aboard of us was to buy elephants teeth, and other things that he could get; and he bought two rons, but could buy no more, when the sloop was launch'd.

There came a boat about a week after, which we thought might be ours which we lost. We mann'd our boat, and row'd to her, and saw some white men in her; so we pull'd aboard her, and found three *Englishmen* in her. They told us there were no more there; they were sent ashore for trading, as our boat was: at point St. Mary the sea broke into their boat, and fill'd her half full at once; and presently there broke another sea, and fill'd her, and put them all a swimming, and the boat staved all to pieces, and one of them was drowned: the weather being so bad, the captain could not send the other boat, because he had but one more; but hove a small rundlet over-board, with a letter in it; and it drove ashore, and they took it up, and in it found directions for them to travel to *Deligo*; and as they went thither, by the way, the blacks took away their cloaths from them, which caused the sun to burn their backs extremely; and they were forc'd to eat monkies when they could get them, and potatoes in the night where they could meet with them. At last they came to *Deligo*, where we were, and the blacks were so kind to let us have them.

At that time came aboard six or seven of their captains to see the ship, and eight or ten more of their men. Our merchant order'd our men to put them all in the bilboes, because they would not sell him teeth; and he sent the sloop for the capt. that let us have the five *Englishmen*, and put him in irons also; so that they were forc'd to bring down some more before they were releas'd.

We lay there three months in all: from thence we sail'd to St. Lawrence. By the way we lost our sloop; but our merchant had order'd those aboard the sloop, in case they should lose us, to stay at St. Lawrence, whither we were bound. But when we came to St. Lawrence, at a place called *Augustine's bay*, we could hear nothing of the sloop, tho' we stay'd about a week for her. Whereupon our merchant left word with the blacks, in case the sloop should come, to follow us to a place called *Tallier*, about fifteen leagues from thence. There we lay about three weeks or a month, and bought sixteen or seventeen blacks, and a great many cattle to salt up, and four or five tun of rice, besides tamerinds, oranges, and some other things.

Hearing nothing of our sloop, we made the best of our way to *Jobanna*. A month after we came to *Mayotto*, about seven or eight leagues short of *Jobanna*. The next day we came to *Jobanna*, about four or five leagues off shore. There came a canoe aboard us with some cocoa-nuts and plantains to sell for clouts. We enquired of them, if our sloop had been there? They told us, No.

After the blacks had sold all their cocoa-nuts and other things, they were going ashore; but it being calm and very hot, they came back again, and made their canoe fast aboard of us. The wind afterwards blowing hard off shore, drove us to leeward as far back as *Mayotto*; but it proving calm in the night, we were like to have been upon *Mayotto* in the morning; but a gale springing up in the afternoon, we stood for *Jobanna* again; and by the turning of the ship the canoe was sunk and lost. The *Jobanna* men said, They did not matter their canoe, so that they could get ashore themselves: we therefore put them ashore in our long-boat.

We strove to get into the harbour for a week or more, with our long-boat and yaul a-head towing; but as fast as we came up with the black rock, we drove back again: wherefore we sent our yaul to town with six or seven men in her, armed with muskets, and did not see them in four or five days after, our ship being driven off again: but the king of *Jobanna* gave them an heifer and other things to eat till the ship return'd again.

In four or five days after, they came aboard us, and two or three of them said they were not well. Not being able to get in, we anchor'd on one side, where the blacks told us, there was but one ship had ever anchor'd there before us. It was duskish when we got in, and we sounded the depth of water: to the best of my remembrance our best bower lay in 36 fathom water, and the small in 48 fathom.

In the morning when we came to look out, our ship was drove a little out, with both anchors hanging at her buoys; so all hands were called up to heave up our anchors again, and we stood in again with a small breeze, and got in again about an hour after, and there anchor'd. Then the blacks came aboard in their canoes, with toddy, cocoa-nuts, and other things to sell; and our supercargo went on shore to buy provisions for the ships company; and he bought ten or twelve oxen, and other things. There we fill'd our water, and the king of the place came aboard three or four days before we sail'd.

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Our merchant made him some presents ; and the king seeing a little *Madagascar* sheep on our deck, gave the merchant four goats for it, because they had none on that island ; and he was very much pleas'd with it. We desir'd the *Johanna* men, if our sloop should come in there, to tell them, That we stay'd there for them near three weeks, and to make the best of their way to *Bombay*.

Sailing then from *Johanna* towards *Bombay*, in the night we espy'd three sail of ships. Our merchant on board had a mind to cut off the hindmost of them ; but his mind altering, we steer'd on our course. About a fortnight after, there was a shoal of dolphins follow'd us for three weeks : our ship's company caught many of them with hooks, and lines, and fizzigigs.

A month after, we spy'd a small ship to windward of us, and kept our luff ; he edg'd away a little ; so we brought him right a-head of us ; then we spread the king's colours, but he would not stay for us. We press'd on all the sail we could make to come up with him, but could not.

About five or six days after, we came in with the land, which was brave level land, we steering along shore three or four days, and then came right against *Bombay*, being very calm, and five or six leagues distant from the shore ; there came two *Moors* ships between the land and us, with a small gale of wind : our merchant bid the gunner fire a gun-shot, and all athwart his stem, for to make him bring to, to tell us what news ; but he would not stay, but kept on his course.

That day, about ten of the clock, sprung up a small gale ; it being large, we stood in for *Bombay*. When we got pretty near in with the land, some of our folks that had been there before, shew'd us the place to go in. Just as we were in, our merchant order'd the gunner to unshot the guns in order to salute the fort ; but as we were coming to an anchor, they hois'd up *Portuguese* colours ; whereupon the merchant bid the gunner shot the guns again, because we did not know whether we had wars or peace with that place, which was *Vesfevar*.

When we came to an anchor, Mr. *Salway* our merchant and second mate went ashore, and asked the *Portuguese*, how far off we were from *Bombay* ? They told us, six or eight leagues. The mate in the mean time went up to the governor's house, and got a little in drink ; but our supercargo brought him aboard in the boat. The mate's name was Mr. *Baker*. After some words between them,

the merchant put the gunner and mate into irons, because the gunner and he were conforts together, and carried them both to *Bombay* in the boat, and put them into prison.

Sailing out of *Vesfevar*, our pilot run us upon the rocks, and had like to have beaten the ship to pieces ; but at last we got her off, with the loss of some of our sheathing, and made the best of our way to *Bombay* : but not getting in quite, we anchor'd a little off, and sent the boat in, and went on board the *Cesar* ; the general being there, our merchant sent him an account of the behaviour of the mate and gunner.

The next day our ship got in ; but in her way the pilot run her again upon the rocks in *Bombay*, and was likely to have broke her back ; and we lay till the next tide, then got her off, and so anchor'd in the middle of the road, and there moor'd our ship, and sent our soldiers, powder, and iron ashore. Then the merchant said, He could do what he would with the mate and the gunner ; and call'd a council of war on board the *Ruby*, a flag being out in the mizen shrouds ; and some of our men being sent for on board for witnesses, they were try'd, and condemned to be whip'd from ship to ship, and to receive ten lashes aboard of each ship, and twenty on board ours ; and under the fort-wall ten more, and then to be turn'd out of the ship.

After that was over, we had our ship ashore to clean, and then our men went to the merchant for money to buy cloaths and other things ; but he would pay them none.

About a fortnight after, the governor of *Bombay* came aboard of us, with the merchant and the captain of the *Ruby* with him ; and the *Ruby* being a smaller ship than ours, the governor made the captain of her the captain of our ship.

About a fortnight after, our merchant told the ship's company, That our voyage was to *Madagascar*. Then I told the merchant, I had a mind to go home to my own country, my master being kill'd ; but he told me, I should not go home till the ship went home.

About three weeks after, we sail'd from *Bombay*, bound to *Madagascar*. In the way our merchant and captain had a mind to put into *Goa* ; and two or three days before we got in, it blew a fresh gale of wind, and so hard, that we tow'd our long-boat under water. We brought our ship presently to, and hois'd out our pinnace, and rowed after her, and so far from us, that we could not see her ; and it being very dark, we expected she had

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EVERARD.

been lost; but at seven or eight of the clock the boat's crew espy'd a light upon our poop; and at nine she came on board, and told the captain they could not see her; and the captain commanded the pinnace to be hois'd up.

GOA.

About three or four days after, we came into *Goa* to buy rack: our captain bought a boat's head or two, and order'd four men to row our purser ashore to buy more; which he having done, was coming off; but two of the men of the boat being run away, he was forc'd to return with two men only.

About a day or two after, the ship being ready to sail, the wind blew right in very hard, so that we could not get out, but were forc'd to veize our best bower cable to the better end, and ride fore-castle in; and just before night, the rid her fore-mast and bowprit by the board: then it blew harder and harder, which caus'd us to drop our sheet-anchor, and afterwards we got in the rigging of our fore-mast and bowprit, and quilled them up together. The next morning we got a jury-mast and bowprit; our jury fore-mast was our fore-topmast, and our bowprit was our spritfail-yard.

CROW.

But proving more fair, about two days after, we put out of *Goa*, and sail'd to *Carwar*; and just as we got into *Carwar*, there came aboard us the *London's* boat. They told us there was the *Josiah* in the cove for a main-mast, and it was the best place to get a bowprit and a fore-mast. Then the captain went ashore to the chief of the factory, to get leave; and he bought two very good pieces to make them: and coming back, he order'd the carpenter and his mate to go ashore to fit them, which was done in ten days time.

In towing them aboard, there being a bar to come over, they struck, and fill'd so, that the men were put to swimming; but, thank God, there was none of them drowned, nor was the boat or oars lost; but the fore-mast and bowprit they were forc'd to leave till another time, and to come round about in their shirts to the ship, with the oars on their backs.

About two or three days after, it being a pretty smooth bar, they went again, and brought them over very well, and got them safe aboard, and the next day let them.

About a week after, the ship sail'd from *Carwar* to *Madagascar*; the merchant aboard sold two or three cafes of strong waters, being pint and half bottles, twelve in a cafe, to the ship's company, and every one had some; but one of the

drank so much, that he in the night

tumbled over-board and was drowned; and two or three days after, his cloaths were sold at the mast.

Four days after, we fell in with several small islands, and sent our boat ashore; but finding nothing for our turns, they came aboard again; and having a fine breeze of wind, it carried us thro' all the islands at once.

About ten days after, we saw *Madagascar* (it being the Lord's day, when we were at prayers.)

By night we were about five miles off; so we steer'd along shore for two or three days and nights: and at midnight we had but very little wind; and our ship fagg'd to the shore so near, that we could hear the surf: about an hour after, we perceiv'd breakings; then all hands were call'd up, and one appointed to heave the lead, who found six or seven fathom water. Heaving the third time, it shoal'd apace; and heaving quickly again, we found but four fathom: the captain therefore commanded the helm hard a-weather. The ship bore round, or else she had been certainly ashore.

The next day we sent our boat ashore, but could find no inhabitants. There our men walking about, espy'd an old fort; and going on a little further, they found fresh water running round it, distant from *Madagascar* about a quarter of a mile. On this small island our carpenter went ashore, and cut timbers for a long-boat that was building on our deck.

The next day our captain, the mate, and five blacks went to cut wood; four of them we put on the same island where we bought them outward-bound; and the other was a *Portuguese* which we brought from *Bombay*: and that day they were put ashore they ran away. The next morning we saw a boat, and we hoisted up our ensign; they hollowed and fired a musket, and we hollowed at them again, but they would not come on board us: our captain therefore order'd the boat to be mann'd, and to row after them; and they followed them to the town, where our men also went ashore, to see if there were any trading, and spake with the king of the place, who said, If the captain would come on shore where all the *English* ships use to trade, he would trade with him; whereupon the captain sent the king a pair of pistols for a present, and the king return'd a bullock for a present to the captain.

About two or three days after, we had a fair wind to carry us in. We came to an anchor with our small bower in the place where the king said all *English* use to ride; and a while after we hove nearer

to

to the shore, and moor'd her with our best bower and small bower.

Here a canoe came to us, having in it a fellow who could speak *Arabic* and *Portuguese*, which our cockiwain also could talk; and he told him, That, if the captain would come on shore, the king would trade with him for negroes and rice: so our supercargo went ashore with beads, knives, scissars, dollars, and some looking-glasses, and other things, and the natives brought rice, hens, plantains, and bananas to exchange for them. The king also came into the house where we traded, and sent to his house for boil'd potatoes, fowls, and some of their country liquor which they call *Toke*, being made of honey and the leaves of a callavance bush. The callavances are like a small horse-bean; and this *toke* would make the natives drunk; yet it did not make any of us so. Our supercargo drinking some of his own rack, the king tasted a little of it in his hand, because we had drank out of the bottle; and liking of it desired a bottle of it for himself, which he carry'd to his house the next morning, and receiv'd his thanks for it. Three or four days after, he liking of it, desired the supercargo to give him another bottle of it; and was so earnest to have it, that he would not be satisfy'd till I was sent in one of his canoes to fetch it from the ship, which I did, and deliver'd it to the supercargo, and he presently gave it to the king, who thank'd him for it; and, upon his enquiry for the five blacks that were lost, the king sent eight or nine of his blacks to search for them, who found them, but could not take them, by reason they had got arms to defend themselves; and his men were afraid of them, as he declar'd: but the week after, they took one, whom, after some days, they let us see; but the fellow would not answer any of our questions, nor would the king let us have him till the rest were taken; and then, he said, we should have them all together.

Some days after, the boat's crew were sent with blunderbuffes, muskets, pistols, and cartouch-boxes; and landing, walked round the king's house, and the men stay'd whilst the captain was in it, which affrighted all the town, and they would not come near us, leaving only women and children, and the king and five men behind. Then our captain stay'd two hours with the king, and ask'd him when he would trade for negroes? He answer'd, In about a month he would furnish us with as many as we desired. This satisfy'd the captain, who going back, saw two canoes coming from the

ship, which our boat followed to affright them, but they were too nimble for us. This the king was acquainted with, who thereupon came to the supercargo, and asked the reason of it? who answered, It was only to affright them.

Some days after, we hove our ballast over-board, and clear'd our ship, and ballasted her afresh with two or three boat's load of sand.

The Lord's day following, the captain went ashore, and all the ship's company, to throw the *fayn*; only I and two or three men, and two black boys stay'd behind: then hearing the captain was ashore, they sent a small kid to him for a present. About a quarter of an hour after, our captain and all the ship's company return'd aboard, and were immediately followed by a canoe to tell him, they had some negroes to sell; but he sent back word, he could not come to shore that day: however, the supercargo, with the cockiwain, with five men more and myself, went ashore, carrying, by the blacks directions, guns, pistols, powder, shot, dollars, knives, scissars, and with us our dog went also. We landed, and carry'd up our chest of goods to a house for trade, and the natives brought to us rice, poultry, plantains, honey and yams to exchange.

Presently after, we hearing a great noise, many flocking about us, we thought the king was coming to us; but it prov'd to be the people of the town, who had risen up against us; ten or twelve of which broke in upon us with their lances, and kill'd five of the boat's crew, and the fall of them struck me down likewise. The supercargo running out of the house to get to the king, was by one of the natives wounded in the belly by a lance, and died immediately. They kill'd also the man that took care of the boat.

When they took up the dead, they saw I was alive, but did not kill me, as God would have it, in cold blood, but carried me to the other side of the town for half an hour, and then brought me to the town again, and carry'd me to the king's house, which was just by the house where they kill'd the men. Looking out at the king's door, I saw the blacks hauling our dead men down to the water side, with ropes fast about their legs, which they hove upon the rocks in the sea.

The king bid me sit down, and order'd the women to bring me some victuals, which was boil'd rice on a plantain leaf; but my condition fill'd my stomach so, that I could not eat. At night the king's men shew'd me my lodging

EVERARD.

The boat's crew kill'd by the natives.

EVERARD, lodging in a small hut amongst the slaves, where I remain'd till the morning, but was then thrust out.

That morning the ship sail'd, and two or three of the king's men went down with me to see the ship, because she was going away.

That night she lay there, she kept firing her great guns; and one great shot came into the middle of the king's house, and went thro' it.

That day that the ship departed, I saw the blacks returning with some of the bulkhead of the great cabin, and four gallon bottles of *Madeira* wine, taken out of the great cabin, which I fill'd that morning I went ashore. They had also the captain's sword, which they took out of the roundhouse, and the sea-compasses they had taken out of the binnacle, and some great pieces of the ensign about their middles.

Just before night all the king's army was gathered together; then the king give them toke, which made many of them drunk. There were also the four negroes that ran away from our ship, who could speak a little *English*: wherefore I asked them why they kill'd our men? They ask'd them what I said; which they told the king, who answer'd, Because there had been an *English* ship there before, and play'd the rogue with them, and had kill'd some of their men, and taken things off the island by force; and that was it which made them take their revenge on us.

I asked our negroes again, what made our ship drive down upon the rocks? They told me, They had cut one of the cables; but as soon as they had the blacks clear off the ship, they hove off the rocks by their other cable and anchor; and just as they had hove clear off the rocks, they were forc'd to let go their kedge-anchor, because they could not heave up their other two anchors and cables, but were forc'd to cut both their cables, and leave them behind them.

Then I asked our negroes, if they had kill'd any on board? They said, Yes, and told me, That all the men of the canoe that went on board in the morning to bid us come on shore, had short lances underneath their arle-clouts; and when they were all upon the quarter-deck, with the captain, the mate, the doctor, the purser, the carpenter, and many of the fore-mast men, the captain having victuals brought him, asked if they would eat, but they refus'd; and before he had done eating, they drew out their lances from underneath their clouts, and cut his throat from one ear to the other, and

The captain, mate, and purser kill'd.

kill'd the mate and the purser with their lances; but the doctor jump'd off the quarter-deck: they follow'd him, but he ran into the gun-room, and shut the door against them, that they could not get in. Some of our men ran up the shrouds, and some into the steerage, and go'd down the skuttles, and went into the gun-room, so that they got to their arms, and kept them out; but some of the blacks were going to get down, but seeing the *English* were ready with their arms, they would not venture.

One of our men jump'd over-board, and got into the gun-room port; but one boy on the house of office was kill'd: so they kill'd nine or ten. They said they heard guns go off, but knew not whence the shot came a great while; but they knew afterwards. The natives told our negroes we were very cunning; and they ask'd what the holes in the ship's side were for? who answer'd they were for fighting at sea, if any ship came to meddle with us.

About four or five days after, the king went to another town about five miles off, in their boats, and he carry'd me with him to shew me to the rest of his men. He stay'd at that town about three days, and the captain of it kill'd a bullock for the king and his men, and boiled rice to eat with it. He had a great many callabashes of toke for the king and his men to drink; and after they had drank, they had them all exercis'd. Some had guns, and some had lances and targets, running about, and shaking their lances one at the other; and drummers standing and beating their drums, and one man with a brass pan; and they run along with the muzzle of their guns down to the ground, stamping and making a noise, and jumping about, bowing under their targets, making offers one at the other.

The next day the king went to another of his towns. He had a great shell in his boat, which one of the boatmen blew just as they saw the town, which gave warning to the town; and as soon as the women saw the king's boat, they all got sticks in their hands; some had pieces of cows tails upon their sticks, and they came down to the water-side dancing, because the king was come; and danc'd after him till he came to the house where he was to lie, and those that lived in that house came out with white stuff upon a tile, and dipped their finger in it, and put one spot upon the king's forehead, and one upon each cheek, and one on his chin; then they got some victuals for him and his two wives who went with him, and some for all the rest of his men.

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The king bid his wife give me some, and she gave me some upon a plantain leaf. The king bid me go along with him; I went with him, first to one town and then to another to shew me to the people; then he carry'd me alio first to one house and then to another, and they gave me plantains to eat, and honey; and the women as soon as they saw me would squeak and run away from me, as affrighted, and said I was a spirit: Here likewise the king exercised all the men of the town, as he did the others; from thence he went the next day to his own town again, and there the women got up their sticks and danced for joy that the king was come home well.

About two months after an *Arabian* grab came to buy slaves, and took a house to trade with them, and then I went to the *Arabians* and asked them if they would carry me away with them; but they said they could not; I asked them why they could not? they told me the king would be very angry with them; and besides, it would spoil their trading with them; then I told them I would swim on board that night they sail'd, if they would consent, but they told me they would not carry me away, because of their coming again. They bought eight or ten negroes, and a little rice, and went away to another place to buy more, because they could not get enough there.

About six weeks after this ship sail'd away, the king and his army went to the other side, and carry'd me along with him, and our dog; and there he multered up his army; and 'twas near six weeks before he approach'd his enemies, tho' he and his army march'd to a town every day, and took more men out of every town all the way he went; where as soon as the women saw the king and his army coming, they got their sticks and came dancing for joy of his arrival.

As soon as the king was come into the town, he had a mat laid for him on the ground to sit on; and as soon as he was sat down the captain's wife of the town came out with some white stuff upon a stone, and she dipth her finger in it, and put one spot upon the king's forehead, and one upon each cheek, and one upon his chin, and so they did to his four wives that went with him; and when the women had done spotting of them, then the captain of the town, and all his men, came before the king, some with great callabashes full of their country liquor; he bid the captain also to get his men ready to go along with him, which he did in a day's time; and they did the same that was done at the other town; so the king took the captain and his men along with him: Thus he went

from town to town, and the last town that he was at he took provisions enough with him, to serve all his army for that expedition: The dog that our captain gave went with them; who when he saw any hogs would run and bark at them, till the negroes came and kill'd them with their lances; and sometimes he would fetch a young pig and bring it to me.

It was six or seven weeks after they left the king's town, before they arrived at the enemies town: here they got all ready and rushed into it, firing their muskets, and striking with their lances and targets, that the enemy, or town's people, were forc'd to run away, but such as could not run away they took; one of the women they took was the captain's wife of the town, and two or three of the other were some great mens wives of the town, besides other women and children; and they searched the houses, where they found some strip'd pieces of cloth, of their own making, and it was made with grafs striped; there they got provision enough for them all, and the next day they proceeded further up the country, where they met with all their army, and there they engaged their enemy: that side I was on took four or five the first day, and kill'd some of them besides; and the other side kill'd some of our men, and would have kill'd more, had they had muskets as we had; so they were forc'd to do as well they could with their lances and targets; they fight briskly in their way of fighting: A little before night they left off, and began the next morning betimes.

They fought about a month in this manner, and still our side got the better of it. They took none of our side prisoners, but they kill'd about 20; but our side took about 100 prisoners from the enemy, men, women, and children; so when they saw they had taken enough slaves; but such children as were not able to go, they threw them in amongst the rice and burnt them; then getting some rice and other provision for themselves and their slaves, the king and his army return'd home; in which march he was about six or seven days before he got to his town, because the slaves were a little troublesome, especially the women with their young children at their backs, and the men were laden with rice and other provisions for all the army, on their backs, till they got to the first town of their own; and when the town's women heard that the king and his army were a coming, they all got up their sticks, met him about half a quarter of a mile, dancing; the captain's wife of the town went also with them, and when they came up with the king they all bowed, and some

EVERARD, kissed his toes; and after they had all done, they danced after him till he came quite into the town; and there was a mat laid before the door of the house that the king was to have, and he sat down at the door with all his army about him; and the slaves he had taken sat on one side of him, and then those few men that were left behind them, and had not accompany'd them in their expedition, made some of their country liquor and presented it to the king, kissing his great toe; then the captain's wife of the town brought some white stuff upon a flat stone, and put on the king's face in the manner before recited; and after that the town's folks brought out, as I could guess, 2 or 300 great parcels of rice, made up in plantain leaves, and a great many pots of boil'd fish for them to eat with their rice, in such quantities, that there was enough for them all, and they sat four, and six, and eight, together; they also gave me some by myself, on a plantain leaf.

Thus they did at every town where the king came, till he arriv'd at his own town, where the women and his wives all got their sticks and came down to the water-side for joy the king was come home, and he brought some pieces of a wild bullock with him, that they kill'd for his own eating, and the men that stay'd in the town brought great callabashes of toke and presented it to the king, and kissed his great toes; then the women that belonged to the town brought out a great parcel of rice, made up in plantain leaves, for all the army, which when they had eat, the king order'd the drummers to beat their drums to call the men together, to drink their country liquor. Their drums were made of a piece of an hollow tree, and headed with goats-skins.

As I was returning back with them, I was taken light-headed, so that sometimes I fell down, and all the skin of my back was burnt off as raw as a piece of beef, so that I could scarce travel nor stir myself, but with much difficulty, and extream pain.

When they wanted fire they took two pieces of sticks, and in the piece they rubbed the fire in they cut a little notch, and laid a piece of rag, or a piece of touch-wood under it, then they took the other piece of stick and rubb'd them between their hands together, and what fell from them was fire to kindle any thing with.

About five or six days after there were near 20 children circumcised, and two of them were the king's children, and three or four of them were the captain's children, and the rest were the towns mens children,

and such as had any children to be circumcised in the king's jurisdiction, the women circumcised them; they had a piece of stick about 9 or 10 inches long, and they cut the piece of skin off on the piece of stick; after which they put it in a little cup with some of their country liquor, and they gave it to their child to drink, and they drank it skin and all: After they had thus circumcised all the children, they took the stick and threw it into the sea.

After that, all the men on the island were exercised, and one of the men took one of the king's children that was circumcised upon his back, and run about dancing with his lance in one hand, and his target in the other, making offers at the people that stood by; and afterwards did the like to the other of the king's children; and after both these children were so carry'd at the man's back, that same man did the like with the captain's three children; the rest that were so danc'd about, their own fathers did the like for them; and after they had done all, the king had a bullock, and 2 or 300 parcels of rice boil'd for them to eat with it, and about 20 great callabashes of their own country liquor to drink.

After they had all eat, they came to the king's house, and there they all sat down, and the king sent for the country liquor, and the men got plantain leaves to drink out of, and poured out of the great callabashes into the little ones, and there were four or five men to serve it, and the king sat on one side of them, and had one of his wives to serve him; and after they had drank two or three times about, the king bid them all sing, which they did, and beat their drums, and a brass pan, which made a great noise; they also play'd upon a hollowed bamboo, and upon a piece of stick, with a string fastened to it, and a piece of callabash fastened to one end, and they played on it with their fingers; it seemed to be a pretty sort of musick, and the men kept drinking till night, by which time a great many of them were drunk, but the rest went home.

It may not be amiss in this place to relate in what manner the natives of this island perform several sorts of work.

Their bellows are made of a piece of an hollow tree, with a stick in it, and at the lower end of the stick are pieces of rags made fast to it; they pull this stick up and down, as we do with our hand pumps aboard a ship, or elsewhere.

Their main anvil is a great stone, but they make no other things than hatchets, lances, and knives.

Their women make their pots of clay, from a pint to four or five gallons: When they

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they have made them, they let them stand in the sun to dry a little; then they take them and lay them on the ground, and cover them up, with the stuff they beat off the rice, all over; then they set it on fire, and let it burn for a night and a day, or a day and half, till they think they are baked enough; then they take all the stuff off, and carry them home for their use, as soon as they please.

For making their country cloth they take two forked sticks, they stake two at one end and two at the other, as far distant as they think fit to make the length of their cloth; then taking a short piece and laying across at each end, they take the thread that they have, and turn round the two end pieces; after they have taken their turns then they take every other thread up: They have a piece of stick with their thread wrapped round it, then they put it thro' every other thread; and this is the way they make their cloth.

Their thread is made of strippings of grass, which, according to its length, they make into hanks, and hang it up; then they have a piece of hollow tree in each hand, and so comb it out, but they first dry it in the sun, whereby they make it fine and fit for their use.

They make a dye for their cloth, with the bark of a tree which they peel off for that purpose, and in which they boil their cloth when made.

About two or three days after the king asked me, whether I could make powder? I told him No: Again he asked me, if I could make shot? I answered Yes: Then the king bid some of his men to fetch some lead, and some clay to make the moulds; also I spake to some of the men to fetch a piece of one of their earthen pots to melt the lead in, so they brought all the things I wanted. When I made the moulds, I took a piece of clay and put the shot about half way in, then I put another piece upon that, and with that I covered the shot, and then I took a little piece of stick, and put the piece till I had made the shot, and then I opened it and took the shot out: I put a little grease in, that the hot lead should not split the mould, and underneath where the crack was, I put a little soft clay, because the lead should not run out; and I made the king about 3 or 400 shot; and the while I was making of them the king gave me some victuals, and some of their best drink, and was very well pleas'd with the shot.

Then the king asked me, if I knew flint-stones? I told him Yes; then the king bid me go with one of his men to look for some about the island, but I could find none; and a month after that the king

took no more notice of me as he did before, but turn'd me out of his house, and would not let me come into it any more.

Then I was forc'd to seek out for my own provision, to prevent being starv'd, and it pleas'd God I got some such victuals as the natives eat, which were yams and potatoes, which I digg'd out of the earth with a piece of sharp stone, having neither knife nor any other tool for that purpose, by which God did support me, (bless'd be his name!) the which I did roast upon coals, by a fire kindled as before related; besides, I got plantains, bananas, oranges, and pine-apples, with other sort of fruit; and sometimes when I want'd something to eat with my yams and potatoes, then I went down to the water-side, with a small stick about five or six foot long, with a sharp point to it, harden'd in the fire, for to stick some fish to eat, and sometimes made small dams at high water, to keep them in at low water; by which way I got many of them, and sometimes I went to catch crabs, which are of a great bigness, with a stick about three foot long, and I us'd to go up to my knees to catch them, and when I saw them, I us'd to put one end of the stick into the ground, right over the two great claws, then I would bring the other end down to the ground, so that I kept the crab fast, and then I put my foot upon the stick, till I took hold of both the great claws, which I pull'd off, to prevent their biting of me; and in rainy weather I always went down to the water-side to see if I could find any turtle, and sometimes I saw one, and sometimes two or three coming ashore; and if they were small ones I would keep them to eat, and the great ones I always let go, because I could not carry them to the place where I lay; I also sometimes got some of their eggs, which were very good meat.

When I kill'd my turtles, I took a sharp rock stone, for want of a knife, and with it punch'd it round the belly, and so broke it open, and by such hard shifts I got out the meat; then I took as much as I could eat, and laid it upon coals, which I kindled for that purpose, and the rest I hang'd up on some tree for another time. The callowpatch and callowpea were my dishes to eat out off, and I us'd to keep yams and potatoes by me to serve me five or six days; and when they were all gone, then I went again to get more yams and potatoes, and I was to dig as deep as my arm's length for the yams, and about ten inches deep for the potatoes; and when my fish and turtle was gone, then I was forc'd to look out for some more, and I always kept good store by me.

BOOK II.

As I lay upon the ground, the negroes sometimes would come and throw coupage upon me, my lodging being under a tree quite naked upon the hard ground, where I always slept and lay for two years and nine months; and sometimes in the year it would rain for three months together; and it would hardly hold up at all, if it did it would be but about an hour or so; yet I lay under the tree for all that still. I always kept a fire on each side of me, to keep me warm, because I was naked as ever I was born, lying under the water which came down upon me, for I could not help it, having no other covering but the branches and leaves of the tree; and sometimes in the night I would creep under the outside of their cottages, but I was forc'd to be gone to my own place again before they were up, for fear they would do me harm.

When I wanted water I went almost a mile for it, and I had nothing to bring a little water to set by me to drink when I was adry, but was always forc'd to go so far for more as I wanted it. It was also necessary for me to see there were no blacks near the water, for fear they should do me a mischief; and when I did drink at the well I was forc'd to lie down upon my belly to drink. In two years after I was there I had the country distemper; the first breaking out of it was small pimples, very thick about my whole body, and in a week's time they grew to be great sores; one of them was as big as a crown-piece that was upon my leg, and the rest were very bad; and that great one on my leg eat in so far that I could see the bone, and I had nothing to put on them to cure them, only by going into the salt water sometimes, which made them smart exceedingly; and when I came out of the water the flies got upon me and tormented me very sorely, so that I could not be quiet for them all the day long.

About two months after I had the distemper, I got some honey, with the honey-comb, which I found in a rock by the sea-side; and happily meeting with a piece of their earthen pots, I melted the honey and wax in it, which salve I laid upon my sores, which did them a little good.

A little after I had some more breakings out on my face and hands, which itched so that I could not tell what to do; sometimes again I went down to the water-side, and washed them, which caused my sores to smart extremely; a short space after I was taken light-headed, that I could not stand, but thanks be to God in two or three days time I was pretty well again of that distemper; but the other distemper kept on me still; but if I had been light-

headed two or three days longer I had been starved to death; but, thanks be to God, I had victuals enough, yet I could not get clear of the distemper.

About half a year after there came an *Arabian* grab to buy negroes: when they came ashore I desired them to carry me away with them; they asked me, who I belong'd to? I told them an *English* ship, that came about three years since: then they asked, how I came to be left behind? I told them all the particulars as I have already related; then the *Arabs* asked me, what we had done to them? I told them nothing: then I asked them again, if they would carry me away with them, when they went away? the chief merchant of the *Arab* vessel said, he could not carry me away without the king's leave, because it would spoil their trade; but the merchant told me he would try to get me clear, and as long as the *Arabian* vessel lay there the merchant bid me come to his house, and he would always give me some victuals and drink, such as they eat and drank themselves. He would also sometimes give me a handful of candy'd dates; also they gave me stuff to cure my sores, which was a blue stone.

About six weeks after the merchant sent one of his men for me to come to his house: When I came, he bid me sit down, and gave me a new palampore to wrap about me, to keep me warm, and told me he had bought me of the king for 20 dollars, and that the king would not have told me, only he thought I should have dy'd by the way: He told me also he would carry me to my own country people again.

All the while I was with them I had victuals and drink enough to go to when I would, and they let me have what I would of their goods to buy eatables with, and sometimes I bought plantains, bananas, pine-apples, or sugar-canes, of the country blacks; sometimes these country people would ask me to give them beads, which I always refused, upon which they call'd me all the names they could think on, and I answer'd them again in their own language; then they would threaten me, but I told them I cared not for them now.

About three weeks after the *Arabs* bought me, there were some of the other-side blacks came to see the king, and the day they came over in their canoes, they got drunk, and lay firing their muskets; and in one of them was a shot which pass'd through the *Arabians* house, and shot one of them in the arm. Hercupone one of the *Arabians* went immediately to the water-side, and called all their men from on board, but three or four, and bid them bring

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bring their muskets, swords, and targets; the merchant gave me also one of the muskets, and bid me come along with them: and we went all before the king to know what was the reason they fired their muskets through the house, which shot and wounded our men; the king told the *Arabians* it was a drunken man, who thought there had been no shot in the musket, and desired the *Arabs* not to be angry, because it was one of the men that belong'd to the other side, in another king's dominion. These were tawny colour'd, and he gave the *Arabs* two slaves to be friends again, so then the *Arabs* traded with them again as they did before, and bought 120 men, women, and children slaves.

The ship lay there about ten weeks: When they had got all their negroes, with the rest of their necessaries on board, we sailed from *Madagascar* to *Commoro*. We were about a month in our passage, and it was an open vessel, with only one mast; the places for the slaves to lie on were made with long spars across, and so they lay together, and I with them; and we were all forc'd to sit each one in his own place, because there was no room to stir: where we sat, there we slept.

When the *Arabs* put the negroes ashore at *Commoro*, they could not stand, because their limbs were benumb'd by their ill posture of sitting in the vessel, and this was also my own case; but getting pretty well, I went to the house which they had hired for themselves and their slaves to abide in.

About a fortnight after they hauled their vessel ashore and mended her, and pay'd all her bottom with the hammer, which is their country pitch. She lay ashore about a fortnight, during which time the *Arabian* merchant let me have the keys to take what things I wanted, to buy me toddy, that is, drink that comes out of a cocoa nut tree, oranges, lemons, cocoa nuts, fish, plantains, bananas, &c. Here they bought 12 slaves.

One morning also a black told me there was a piece of an *English* ship newly come ashore; I went to see it, and found it was some great ship's mast, but burnt in several places; there came ashore also many pieces of carved work, and some casks, which were drove ashore on the other side of the island; the natives said also they had heard some guns about sixteen days before we came.

As soon as the ship was ready the *Arabs* got all their slaves, and other things on board, and sailed for *Patta*, a place inhabited by people of their own religion. We were six weeks before we got there, and had very bad weather for such an open vessel as ours was; which if she had shipped

any seas, (having no deck to keep the water out of her hold) would have been in great danger: but it pleased God we got well to *Patta*, whither we were bound, and lay off shore about three leagues from the town, where many *Arabs* came on board in boats, and welcomed us in.

The next day after we came the governor of the place sent two great boats to fetch our negroes ashore, and I passed in the first, and went with one of the *Arabs* before the governor, who caused his wife to fetch me some dates, and bid me sit down and eat them, telling me also that she had mutton and rice a boiling for me, and all the negroes, which when boiled she brought me, with a spoon to eat it: It was very fat mutton.

When I had done I went down stairs to the governor again, who asked me if my belly was full, but I understood him not, till one of his men that spake *Portuguese*, which I understood a little also, told me what he said, I answered yes, and thank'd him; thereupon he bid me sit, and gave me a red cap and a turban to wear, which he himself put on me; he gave me also a pair of their country shoes; they have but one sole, no upper leather, but at the top a hole made to put my great toe in, and at the heel a strap to come over my ankle to keep my shoe fast on my foot; he caused also a tailor to make me a coat and breeches, which I had the next day, and wore them whilst I washed my other cloaths I had put off.

Soon after a *Portuguese* ship, not acquainted with the place, ran ashore; the *Arabs* having wars with them, mann'd some of their great boats with arms and ammunition, and went aboard of the ship; and in two or three hours took her, where they found about 300 slaves, besides the ship's crew, so that the *Arabs* of the town were all up in arms, for fear they would rise up against them: when they had them ashore they put them in prison; then the men from the inland parts of the country came down with their bows and arrows: they were a tawny sort of men, with long black hair, and traded with the *Arabs* for their cloth, for which they gave elephants teeth, rice, and a sort of small round corn, and several other things.

Here I had the tooth-ach, and the *Arabs* took a piece of paper and writ upon it, and bid me put it to my pain'd tooth, which I did, and it ceas'd aking for two years.

Here we lay about two months, then the governor bid me go aboard of a small grab laden with elephants teeth, and about 100 slaves, bound for *Muscat*, telling me there I should meet with *English* men. We met with very bad blowing

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weather

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EVERARD. weather for such an open vessel as that was, which took in seas over her stern, and ran into her hold, having no deck. When the weather was bad, we could not boil our rice or other victuals, but eat all raw. By the way one of our tanks of water was leaked out, and we were put to half a pint of water a-day, which was given us about three o'clock in the afternoon. Thus we continued till we arrived at *Muscat*, which was for above a month.

Muscat.

When we got to *Muscat*, at the mouth of the harbour, we were becalm'd, being about a mile and an half off, towing a-head with our boat. The governor seeing we could not get in, sent us one of his great boats to help to tow us in, by reason of a great current; in which we spent about four hours: and when we were ashore, there were a great many *Arabs* and *Banyans* looking on us; and one of the *Banyan* boys ran up to the house where the *English* dwelt, and told them, there was a little *Englishman* come ashore with the blacks; then there came down three *Englishmen* and met me, and took hold of me, and the man that look'd to the blacks asked them what they wanted with me? So they made a stand, and asked me if I was an *English* boy? and of what ship? I told them I did belong to the *Bauden*. They shewed me a stick, and asked me if I knew it? Then they desired the man that look'd to the blacks, to let me go home with them. He bid me go.

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When I came to their home, they boiled mutton and porridge full of onions. After I had fill'd my belly, they carry'd me to their house top, and made a great bowl of punch; but I being weak, the punch was too strong for my head. After we had drank the punch, they took me with them into the market, and bought me a good red cap, with a fort of fur round it, and made me leave off my old cap. We went home to bed, and I had a very good coat, sheets, and quilt, which was a great alteration to the lodging I had in *Madagascar* upon the hard ground for three years together.

Soon after this, the *Englishmen*, one of whose names is Mr. King, went with me before the governor, who bid them ask me how I was used aboard; but I could not speak to them again in *English*, having forgot my native tongue; but I answered in the *Madagascar* language, that I was used very civilly. So the *Englishmen* present asked the governor to let me live with them as long as they stay'd there, which was granted.

By that time I was there about six or seven days, my *English* tongue began to come to me pretty well; then I could speak to them, and inform them, as I did, of all that had happened to me. Hereupon they told me, That they did belong to the *Bauden* about three weeks before, but had left her, and sail'd with the *Arabs*. Two of them were made gunners of country ships, the other was surgeon; all the great ships that went out, and the ship sail'd also that he belong'd to: likewise he fitted small boxes of medicines for all the other ships. Also there was one of the *Royal James* and *Mary's* men that left her, was made a gunner.

They told me, the *Bauden* sail'd from that place about a week before I came in, in which were divers of the men that came in her from *England*.

I remained with these *English* about a fortnight. They bought me silk, and one piece of chints to make me neck-cloths, and gave me also a new pair of breeches, and a piece of alligar to make me two shirts.

The next morning after, I went with my countrymen to the governor to know what he gave for me. He told them, 20 dollars. They thereupon proffered to give the same money for me again. He told them, he could do nothing until he heard from the king, to whom he had sent about the *English* being there to redeem me. The king refus'd to let them have me, but said he would send me to *Surat* to the *English* there.

About a month after I came to *Muscat*; there came another *Englishman*. He had been master of a country vessel that was cast away on the *Arabian* shore. It was a very leaky ship; when at sea it was swift together with cables to keep her from sinking; and the men were always bayling of her with buckets, and it was as much as they could do to keep her free.

This man understanding my circumstances, gave me shirts and breeches, and endeavoured to get me clear of the *Arabs*; but they told him, They would send me to the *English* again. He asked me afterward, if he should write to the agent of *Persia* for me? which, on my desiring, he did, and sent it, and had an answer to it by a *Dutch Banyan*, whom he gave also bond to redeem me from the governor; he having first acquainted the king, said the king would have no more than what he gave for me, which was 20 dollars. This the *Banyan* paid, and 20 more to my

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my countrymen for cloaths and diet, which they took.

They bought me some bread, cheese, rice, salt-beef, and two gallons of liquor almost as strong as brandy; and they bought me a very good quilt and pillow, and two earthen pots to boil my victuals. They gave me a little sugar, and a dollar and half in money for to buy me something, because the boat was to touch at some places before we got there. They provided a place in one of their boats: and just before they had orders to get ready to put to sea, because the ships were going to *Surat*, the *Arabs* would not let the boats go; for the *Arabs* and the *Portuguese* had wars with one another; but the boats went to the same place where the *Portuguese* had a great town full of inhabitants, and a fort with five guns in it. The name of the place was called *Conge*. The *Arabs* being afraid, would not let the boats go in before it was day: and when the *Englishmen* were in with their ships, then they bid me go aboard of the boat that I was to go over in. I went aboard, and lay aboard till she sail'd; only I went ashore in the day-time to buy me some fresh victuals, and cucumbers, and other green trade.

About three or four days after the ships sail'd away, the masters of the boats had orders to sail, which they did; and in the afternoon we sail'd from *Muscat*, bound for *Persia*. We stop'd by the way at two or three places, and there they fill'd water, because they carry'd but one jar, and that did not hold above 25 gallons: likewise we bought salt fish and dates for our eating.

About a day or two before we came into *Persia*, we went between the main and an island; and just as we were thro', one of the *Arabs* took two handfuls of dates, and heaved one of his handfuls at the island, and the other at the main; and then hollowed, and was glad they got well thro'.

As soon as they got a little further, the tide run very strong, and sometimes the water run round; and it made round so fast, that the oars she had in her could not keep her head to the tide; and as fast as they got her head to the tide, the water ran round about, and carry'd the boat round about for all their oars, and they could not anchor because of the depth of water. At last we had a stout gale of wind, then we went right away before it; yet for all that, we could hardly keep her head to it; and if she took a yaw any way, she would run round about, and it would be a great while before we could bring her head about,

and after all, had like to have driven amongst the islands; but, thank God, at last we got a good way off, and stood over for *Persia*, and the wind run us over to the *Persian* shore in six hours time.

However, we lay by all night with our boat till morning, then we got nearer in to the shore; and about four or five miles off shore we espy'd two or three fishing-boats; so our boat having a small boat, went to them to buy some fish. I asked the fisher-man what ship that was that lay in to the shore? They told me it was a *Dutchman*.

About three or four of the clock in the afternoon, we came to an anchor about half a mile off shore, and the boat lay over against our factory; and as soon as the boat was well come to an anchor, they landed, and I went along with them. What things I had I carry'd to the custom-house to let them see them; where a *Banyan* belonging to the *English*, seeing me, went and told the agent, who thereupon sent for me, and I went to him, where I met two *English* boys, who bid me stay till the agent came down. When he came, he asked about my travels and gave me a bottle of wine and some water, and drank to me, and at his desire I gave him an account of my travels and hardships. Then he asked me if I had a mind to go for *England*, or to stay with him? I told him, I desir'd to go home, which he told me I should in the next ship.

During my stay here, I rode with another boy about three miles to a place called *Banyan-tree*. We had a man to run before us and attend us. When we return'd, I told the agent I liked the country very well; whereupon he bid the young man to give me the keys of the wine, oil, butter, sugar, and many other things that were in the rooms; so I wanted for nothing.

Soon after came in an *English* ship called the *Diana*. The captain's name was *Majors*, who was very sick; whereupon the agent invited him ashore, and got two rooms for his entertainment.

Two or three days after, the captain was brought ashore, continuing very sick; and the wind being very high, the surf of the water made him dropping wet; and not long after he died, and was buried, and the officers and myself attended on horses, and the fore-mast men on assinegoes; then a small brass gun on shore was fired to give notice the burial was a going. They fired aboard all the ship's guns, giving a minute's distance between each firing.

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EVERARD.

Arrived at Persia.

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EUPHARD.

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board a
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After that the chief mate was made captain, and I stay'd ashore about two months. After which, one morning, the new captain told me, I must go aboard with him; whereupon I acquainted the agent, who told me, I was to go with that ship for England. So I went aboard, and was taken care of by him. About a fortnight after, I went ashore with some of the officers, and at the factory I met with the two young men that were writers. The agent hearing me talking with them, he called me, and told me, He would have me go to *Busferra* to see how I liked, which accordingly I did, and was employ'd, as the other seamen, in the common service and duties of the rest of the men.

Two months after I was aboard, there came in the *Kemiborn* from *Surat*, laden with *Armenians* goods, bound for *Busferra*. When she came into the road, we struck our *St. George's* flag, because the *Kemiborn* had the king's pennant flying; and the captain of the *Kemiborn* went on shore, and told the agent, That his ship was leaky, and not fit to go to *Busferra*, and too big, and her bowsprit was broke off by the head; so our captain spared him a piece of timber to fish and mend their bowsprit: but the *Kemiborn* being so leaky, the agent order'd our captain to load our ship out of her, and another country vessel of our bigness, that was there, with an *English* captain aboard of her, and the chief mate and gunner; but all the rest were *Lascars*, being the fore-mast men. So we took in as much goods as loaded us both, which was done in four or five days, and then receiv'd orders to sail for *Busferra*.

By the way, in the night, the *Rebecca's* boat came aboard us, being at an anchor in *Cong* road. It blew very hard, with great thundering and lightning; and there fell a great clap of thunder aboard of the *Rebecca*, which split their fore-mast into several pieces, and kill'd one man in the cook-room, and did another man some harm, and struck most of the men down, and some were in the main-top; but a little while after, they came to themselves again.

We heard the thundering two or three days before we came near them; and a day or two after, their boat went away, and we got into *Cong*. Likewise we heard firing of guns in *Cong* road; but the morning before we made *Cong* the wind blew so hard, that we were forc'd to reef our top-sails, but got in that same day, and fired several guns; and the *Rebecca* fired again to salute us.

The following night, or the night after, we espy'd a ship a great distance at sea.

As she made nearer in we saw her pennant, and made her to be the *Kemiborn*; and a little before night they sent their yawl ashore, but the ship could not get in that night. The next morning we got all things ready to sail by break of day; and to did the other ship that was with us, that had the part of the *Kemiborn's* goods, and we were both under sail all day; and if we had stay'd two or three hours the *Kemiborn* would have stop'd us, and have caus'd us to have delivered our goods there; but having our anchors up, and a fresh gale, we made all the sail we could, and we got out of sight in three or four hours time.

We sail'd all along the shore; and about a week after we sail'd out of *Cong*, we got in with some islands: not knowing what the people were, the captain sent the boat ashore to buy some provisions, and the boat brought ten or twelve goats, and some fowls; but we did not anchor there, but sent our boat ashore the second time, having but little wind.

We had afterward a little breeze of wind, and some small time after, we espy'd four or five ships, which we took to be *Portuguese*; and it was very calm without, but we had sometimes a small breeze of wind off shore, but it would come and be gone whilst one could tell twenty or thirty; so we got our guns ready, and our small arms, with all other things requisite for a fight; but they came no nearer us. At last we had a wind which carry'd us away from them, and we kept our course, and never saw them afterwards.

About three weeks or a month after we lost sight of the ships, we came to an island inhabited by *Arabs*; and the captain sent the long-boat ashore, a little before the ship came to an anchor, full of casks to fill water. The name of the island is *Corask*; but there was but little water to be got there.

We took in a pilot to pilot us over a shoal place that was before *Busferra* river, and likewise up the river; there being so little water, that we touch'd for three or four miles together, which caus'd the mud to rise after us very thick, and she lay a-ground one tide almost dry; but floating again with the tide, we got between two islands, one of which was called *Gangus*, but the other's name I know not; but they lay at the river's mouth, one on the starboard side, the other on the larboard side, and we must go in between them, for it is not above a quarter of a mile from one island to the other.

When we came into the river, we beheld a great many cows and buffaloes, and a great many sheep which were down

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by the water-side, and we work'd up the river tide by tide. And one time the boat's crew went ashore when the tide was against us, the ship being at anchor, and brought aboard bags full of dates, and might have had as many more if they would have gathered them.

The next tide of flood, we weigh'd and tid'd it up, being about twenty or thirty miles before we got to the town; and when we were up, there came one of their country boats, with two or three *Armenians* in her, being some that had part of the ship's loadings, and the *Armenians* that were aboard were their partners, and owned all the two ships loading between them.

The *Armenians* that came aboard told their partners, That there were wars between the *Turks* and the wild *Arabs*, and desir'd the captain to carry the goods back again; but the captain would not, unless they would give as much for carrying them back, as they did for bringing them thither; but they were not willing to give so much: so we went further up the next tide; and about ten miles before we got to the town, there lay a little island in the middle of the river; and having but little wind, and the tide running strong, it drove us upon it broad-side to the tide upon the tide of flood, and it being very soft ground, the ship was forc'd on a great way.

We carry'd out an anchor to heave her off; but the tide ran so strong, that we could not get the anchor out in the place where we design'd. Then we carry'd a tow-line to haul the anchor out by, but all would not do; so that when it came to be ebb water, the ship lay fast, and we could not heave her off, because the tide had so much hold of her broad-side. This oblig'd us to keep the anchors and cables taut, doubting the tide would heave the ship further on.

We lay there three or four tides; at last the spring-tides coming on, we heav'd her off, but it was by mere strain and strength by the cables and anchors. During the time we lay aground, and the water was gone from the ship, some of the ship's company went ashore, and were not higher than their middles, and it was soft muddy ground.

Being thus got off, the next tide of flood, we got up to the town of *Busfero*, and came to an anchor over against the town, and moor'd our ship the first night. Afterwards two *Dutch* factors who liv'd there, came on board, and the captain and they had some discourse, and drank healths with firing of guns. They ask'd the captain if he would take in some of their goods? but he told them he could not: then they invited him ashore; and he

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went one morning to the *Dutch* factory, and they made a great feast for him, and the boat's crew had it after they had done; and we had good wine and brandy with our victuals.

The *Turks* made great offers to our men to engage them as gunners; and we having two *Dutchmen* aboard, they got ashore one day, and went to the *Turks*, who made them gunners to fire their great guns, and paid them daily wages, and the chief of the place gave them silk coats with hanging sleeves. The chief of the place here borrowed nine patereroes of our captain, and likewise some more of the *Moors* ship that was in our company from *Persia*.

Whilst we were there came in a *Moor's* ship of about 1000 tons, and 60 guns, call'd the *Mussenbee*. She also lent them some guns, and our captain let them have three *Dutchmen* out of our ship to fire them, who afterwards were very unwilling to come aboard again, being well paid, and faring very well: at last, coming aboard for their cloaths, the captain would have stop'd them, but all three jump'd over-board, and one was drowned.

Our captain sent the bashaw a present; and the bashaw, in return, presented him with a red coat lin'd with a very fine fur, and silver buttons. The captain was very desirous to put the *Armenians* goods ashore; but they desired him not, until they could see if they could make peace with the *Arabs*; whereupon he told them, He would stay a day or two longer for that purpose; but seeing then there was no peace made, he told them, he would send the long-boat ashore laden with their goods, and if they would not look after them they might let them alone. Hereupon they gave him a consideration for further patience.

While we were here, the bashaw desired the captain to pass further up the river, and to fire at them ashore, who were his enemies; accordingly we went aboard a mile further up, and we fired several great guns and small shot at them. They fir'd again at us with their small shot; some of which fell short, others flew over us, and some hit our ship's side.

We lay there till next day, and then went back to the town; and having anchored there, our captain, for our going, gave the men five dollars apiece for what they had done.

Two *Dutchmen*, who run away from a *Dutch* ship to us, going ashore, ran to the *Turks* and helped them against the *Arabs*, and the *Turks* gave them good wages, and each of them a silk coat with hanging sleeves. They also got much money, and were paid most in gold.

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Afterwards the *Armenians* sent boats aboard for their goods, and we were seven or eight days unloading our ship; which being finish'd, the two *Dutchmen* came aboard again, and brought with them the patereroes and pouch-barrel, that had been borrowed of us; and being seemingly very willing to stay aboard, the captain kept them there; but they had not been aboard above a week, but one night when it was their watch, they endeavour'd to swim ashore; and we heard about a day or two after, one of them was drowned, but the other got well off, but never came aboard of us again.

The loading we took in there was dates. Our captain had a house ashore at the place to put his things in; and one night about eight or nine of the clock, a great alarm being given that the *Arabs* were gotten into the city, the captain order'd the boat to be mann'd, and every one was arm'd with a musket, a cutlass, and a cartouch-box, and the cockswain had two pistols; and then we put off, and with great difficulty got ashore, it being three miles up the creek, which was very narrow, and crowded so with the country boats, that we could hardly get by; and we heard great noise of firing of guns of each side the creek, but knew not whether of friends or enemies.

At last we got to the place where the captain's house was, and the men were commanded to fetch the captain's goods to the boat, and brought off a great many bags of money of the *Armenians*, that were in a manner open, but yet, I believe, nor one farthing value was lessened by the boat's crew; for the *Armenians* told the money when they came aboard, and put it into great bags that would hold two or three thousand pounds apiece; for it was as much as four or five men could well carry, a great deal of it being in dollars, a great deal in mummoods, and a great deal of it in small bars of gold, which must be all together of a very great value.

After this the *Arabs* made peace with the *Turks*, which cost the latter a great many thousand pounds. And after we had got our loading aboard, the greatest part of which was dates, and all the rest of our things, and receiv'd on board one of that country horses, which the *Bashaw* sent as a present to the chief at *Surat*, we sail'd from *Buffero* town, leaving the other ship there taking in her loading; and as we were working out of the river, we espied a great many buffaloes ashore; whereupon some of the crew got the captain's leave to go ashore with their pieces, and kill'd two of them, and brought them aboard in quarters, with the skin on; and

the captain had the best pieces salted up, and the rest was eat at no allowance. They wounded one or two more, but they ran away.

The tide of ebb having done running, we came to an anchor; and the pilot's father living almost against where the ship lay, he ask'd the captain leave to go ashore, telling him he would come off again before the tide of ebb. He had four of our *Lascars* to row him ashore in our small boat; and after some time the boat return'd with only one of the *Lascars* in her, and told us, That the people ashore kept and beat them, because we kill'd two of their buffaloes, and would not part with them till the captain had paid for the buffaloes.

Hereupon the captain sent the boat ashore with *Englishmen* in her with small arms, and a *Moor* we had aboard; but we could not find the people a great while. At last our men saw them, and the *Moor* asked them, What made them detain our men? They told us, That they kept them because we kill'd two of their buffaloes, and wounded two more, and that we should pay 300 mummoods, which is 300 and 8 pence, before they would let them go; which the captain was forc'd to comply with, and then they sent us our men; but the pilot would not come aboard again for fear something should be done to him; so we were forc'd to lie there till the next morning, and then came three or four boats of *Arabs* by, and we mann'd our boat and went aboard of them, and got one of them to consent to be our pilot to carry us out; but we were forc'd to lie there for five or six days, the wind blowing hard right into the river.

At last we had a fair wind, and got clear of the river's mouth; but the ship ran aground upon the fathoms that lay just without the river's mouth, which caused us to get an anchor out, and a hawser in the boat to heave the ship off again; and we found about to find the deepest water, which was three fathoms; so we brought the hawser to the capstane, and heav'd her off into three fathom water; and as soon as we had heav'd up our anchor again, the pilot carry'd us over the fathoms very well.

Then we set sail, and touch'd at an island call'd *Corack*, in order to put that pilot ashore, and to take in another to carry us to a place call'd *Percay*; by the way, lying off *Congee*, to put two or three men ashore we had aboard of our ship; then we made the best of our way to *Gumbhiron* road, and sail'd in between the main and an island call'd *Kishomis*; and whilst we stay'd there we took in some water.

A day or two before we got into *Gambaron* road, one of the *Armenians* died aboard, and the others got leave of the captain for some of our men to carry him ashore in our boat, and to dig a grave and bury him; which we did, and what they gave us came to about sixteen pence apiece.

As soon as the boat return'd aboard, we had a small gale of wind fair for us; and before night we got into *Gambaron* road in *Perfia*: but a little before we came to an anchor, our captain gave command for the boat to be mann'd to carry him ashore, but refus'd to let me be one of those who row'd him: whereupon I wrote to the two young men who were ashore, with whom, when I was there before, I had contracted a strict friendship, and they were so kind as to send me a good red cap, and two pair of breeches, one of them silk.

I suppose the captain had heard I had a mind to make an agreement with the agent, and believ'd I would leave him; for he wanted men, and would have shipped as many *Dutchmen* as he could get; for we sail'd with eleven *Lascars* at that time, whom we were not to carry out of the country, not being able to get any *Dutchmen* at *Perfia*.

We lay here but four days, being bound for *Surat*; and in our passage thither we saw a grab very near us on the larboard bow; so calling all hands up, we made what haste we could to be clear of her, and fired a gun at her, loaden with shot, which flew over her, and being but a little breeze, she crept from us; and a little after, we fired another gun, and then they heav'd out their colours, which, I think, were white.

About six or seven weeks after, we were pretty near the land; it was very thick and hazy weather; but espying a ship about three leagues to leeward of us, we bore down to her right before the wind. Some of our men made her to be the *Ruby*, and others said, It was the *Emerald*, still bearing down, thinking it was one of these ships. We being so sure, we got nothing ready, she having jack, ensign and pennant: and as we were bearing under her stern, there was a man upon her poop, and our gunner was upon our poop. They hail'd us, and said, They had letters for us; so they asked us to send our boat aboard; but our captain told them, If they had any business with us, they might send their boat aboard; but we kept bearing away till we had made ready for a fight, because we were very much pester'd with the *Armenians* goods and cloaths in the steerage

and great cabin; and after we were all clear, we steer'd on our course, and stood both one way. The *Armenians* that were aboard of us, were but ragged fellows, but were resolv'd to fight; and she had a tire of guns fore and aft, seemingly to be brass. She had likewise waff-cloaths spread, and the head of her fore-topmast lean'd very much backward; so standing one way a little while, I think, we went about and fired a gun to leeward, and they fired another to leeward, and stood into the shore.

A day or two after, we saw the land, and fell to leeward of *Surat* near forty leagues; and when we were pretty near in, we saw *Bombay*. Our captain carry'd the ship off the sunken rock, and took in some water, and learned what news we could.

There was at that time a captain's widow that lived there, and her black slave; our captain being acquainted with her, she brought some of her things aboard, having a mind to go for *England*, and our captain made his addresses to her.

We lay at *Bombay* above two days before we sail'd for *Surat*, but were forc'd to come to an anchor, the wind and tide being against us; and it was just without *Bombay*. Before night it blew harder, so that we broke our cable; then we let go another anchor. We lay there till the morning; but before it was light the wind dull'd, and by that time it was light it was stark calm; then we went with our long-boat to the buoy that belong'd to our broken cable, to weigh the anchor by the buoy-rope; but when the anchor was a quarter up, the buoy-rope broke, and run down again: then they let the long-boat's grappling go, because the long-boat should not drive away from the anchor; and the men that were in the long-boat called to the ship to send the pinnace and the creeper to creep for the cable and anchor; and in two or three creeps we had hold of the cable, and heav'd them both up, and carry'd them aboard, and next tide we sail'd; but were forc'd to come to an anchor every tide when the wind was not fair; nor could we stem the tide to make the best of our way to *Surat*, but were eight or ten days in passing thither.

When we came to an anchor at *Surat's* river's mouth, we found there the *Kemiborn*, captain *Kemiborn* commander, taking in goods for *England*, having the best part of her loading in. There lay another small ship call'd the *Jonas*.

A day or two after, we came to an anchor, and our captain married the captain's widow

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widow whom we brought from *Bombay*, and we fired our guns two or three times round, and so did the *Kemborn* and the *Jonas*.

About two or three days after, the captain of the *Josiah* came aboard to carry us into *Swallow-hole*; and when we came there, a man came down to the water-side, and called to the ship to bid the boat come ashore; which being done, the man that call'd to us, who was a *Moor*, and talk'd indifferent *English*, told us, We must go up to the factory. There was a hackery came down to the boat, drawn by two oxen; with whose driver we agreed to carry us in it for a mammoed, which is a goat, to the factory.

When we came to the factory, we told them our ship's name, and what our loading was; then the factors sent some refreshments to the boat's crew, and to invite the captain ashore.

About four or five days after we came in, we began to unload our ship, and finish'd that work in eight or nine days. Then the captain and his wife went and lay ashore, and we heav'd our ship ashore to clean her; then we broom'd her, and procur'd the *Indian* builder to view her to see if she was fit to load goods for *England*; and he looked quite round the ship, but could find nothing amiss, till coming to her stern, he found fault with the pintle and gudgeon, saying, They were too short. Our carpenter told him, They were so short at first; but they would have willingly cast the ship to have her abide in the country to trade.

In four or five days after, we got the ship off, and our captain hired about ten or twelve country carpenters and calkers to work upon her when she was afloat; neither did he take in any goods till she was calked all over. The calkers were *Gentuse* and *Bannians*; and every time they went to victuals, or to do any necessary occasions, we were oblig'd to carry them ashore, or else they would lose their cast; and if they lost their cast, the rest of their country folks would not love them, nor keep them company; for they say, They go to the devil if they lose their cast.

As soon as the ship was calked, we had an order to take in goods for *England*; but the factors told us, They were afraid to venture for fear of the *Mallabars* taking of them, and requested the captain to let six of our ship's company go as a guard, every one arm'd with a musket and a cartouch-box. They return'd next morning by break of day, in the shallop laden with several sorts of goods; and we first took in about 40 bales of cowries, which

are what children in *England* call *Bliss-moors-teeth*, because they were the heaviest goods. Next we took in bales of pallampores, chinces, and callicoes, and were about ten or twelve days before we were laden.

After we were laden, and had got in our provisions and water, we were visited by some of the captains and factors, who came on board us to be merry; and in the height of their jollity, our chief mate telling them of my hardships, they each of them drank a glass of wine of my filling, and put a rupee into the glass, and the last drinking to me, I got by that means 15 rupees, containing 2 s. 3 d. each.

About a week or ten days after we sail'd out of *Swallow-hole*, and came to an anchor at *Surat* river's mouth; but being bound to *Bombay* to take in pepper, the *Josiah* and the *Benjamin* came from *Surat* river's mouth with us, and we had a fair wind all the way to *Bombay*, and we were about three days sailing thither.

When we came there we saluted the fort, which they return'd. We lay right against an island, call'd the *Womans* island, and being pretty dark we did not venture in till the next morning, when we went in and lay within a quarter of a mile of the fort.

In a few days after came in two ships, call'd the *Ruby* and the *Emerald*, from a place call'd *Callient*, laden with pepper, which had an order to let us have as much as we could take in; they weighed it and sent it aboard in bags, but we shot it loose into our ship's hold, amongst the bale goods, having fill'd her fore and aft with bale goods, which we heaved in so close with hand-screws that we could not stow one more. Then we calked up our hatches close; but we lost our passage, which made us to be a winter ship.

A while after there came in the *Bauden*, the ship which I went out in. The gunner being acquainted with our captain, came aboard of us; and I asked him if there was not one *Levis James* aboard of the *Bauden*? he told me yes; I desir'd him to remember my love to him; and soon after the *Bauden*'s boat coming ashore just as our boat was going off, he called to me and asked me if I would not come ashore again presently, telling me what house he should beat; and I found him there accordingly, and we greatly rejoiced to see one another. He treated me very kindly, and there being an outcry of cloaths at the fort, belonging to a factor that died there, he bought four silk coats and gave me, and would have given me other things, if I had wanted them; but I would not be too troublesome. He afterwards took me to the

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punch-house and treated me with a very good dinner; and at his invitation I went afterwards to see him aboard, and was treated very handsomely by him.

Here we shipt several men, at 50 s. and 3 l. a month wages, and a doctor's mate hir'd himself, finding we had no occasion for him in that quality, as a foremast man for 30 s. per month; but was quite useless to us, knowing nothing of a ship's business, or even of a boat's.

When we sail'd out of *Bombay* we kept very near the shore for that day; and the day after we fired a few guns to give notice for two of the *Ruby's* men, who had agreed to come aboard us, in our service; but seeing no boat, nor any thing like it, we kept on our course to the place we were bound to, and in three or four days after we made the land, and we took that for a place called *Carwar*; and about 7 weeks after we made the island of *Moorusbes*, where we winter'd: It was very high land, and the water was so clear we could see the ground 16 fathom deep; and presently after we came to an anchor, we heard some body hale our ship, right over against where we lay; so manning the boat we went ashore, but could see no body, and tho' we hollowed, receiv'd no answer; then we rowed up into the bay, and there stood a flag-staff, and not finding any body we pull'd aboard again.

The captain afterwards sent us again on shore into the bay where we were bound, and we rowed a large mile from the ship, and went ashore, and presently after there came down to us two men, who were thole that hal'd us at the other place, and told us, that they belong'd to the *Shrewsbury*, but she was lost, and they were cast away upon a sand about 80 or 100 leagues from that island, but all the men saved their lives in their long-boat and pinnace, and they made for that island, where they had been 18 months; and that our ship was the first in all that time that had touch'd there.

These two men, one of which was the boatswain of the *Shrewsbury*, went to the other side of the bay with our captain, and caught a goat or two presently, which they brought down to the boat, and then we went all aboard to the ship.

The next day we got into the bay, call'd *Northwest Bay*, where we moor'd our ship, and took all our cables, sails, casks, and lumber that was in her, and clear'd as much as we could, to careen her, that the carpenter might find her leaks; and the carpenter of the *Shrewsbury* and his mate assisted our carpenter in the work.

It being the custom of this place for the governor to send two huntmen to hunt

for the ships that come in here, he sent us two accordingly, who hunted for us two or three days, and took some goats and a wild hog or two, and brought them on board, demanding half a dollar for a goat, and a whole dollar for a hog; upon which some of the *Shrewsbury's* men on board of us, told the captain they would go a hunting for us for nothing; so he pay'd the *Dutchmen* for what they had caught, and discharg'd them, which they thought very hardly of, but they could not help themselves; and the *Shrewsbury* men went a hunting for us, and brought aboard of us 14 or 16 goats at a time, and a wild hog or two, and now and then a fat deer.

When we had done almost all the work which belong'd to our ship, and got most of the things from the shore, the captain commanded the cockswain to make ready the pinnace in the morning betimes, for he was minded to go a small voyage, and I was one of the boat's crew, and the captain carry'd his wife with him, and we row'd to a place call'd *Black River*, where we stay'd two or three days, and haul'd the pinnace on the shore dry, because the water should not carry her off; and then we went all up to the house where the captain and his wife were, and were plentifully treated for three or four days. The day before we went, the men where the captain and his wife lay, kill'd an ox for us to carry on board, and the captain left his wife there, and went on board with us, where we salted our beef, and made what haste we could to get our water, but was able to fetch but one boat of water in a day, it being at least seven or eight miles off, to a place call'd *Carpenters Bay*.

We then got our cables, sails, and lumber aboard, and were supply'd with two oxen, which we salted, and a great hog, of which we made bacon; and being all ready to sail, having lain at this place near three months, the captain went down to *Black River*, to fetch his wife on board, in the pinnace, and returned in three or four days; and in about a week or fortnight after, we set sail for the cape of *Good Hope*, having a fair wind, which carry'd us clear off the land before morning.

It continu'd fair about a week or two, with our long-boat towing astern of us all the way; but then the wind began to blow harder, and harder, veering forward, which forc'd us to get our tacks on board, and having the *Shrewsbury's* men on board we became short of victuals, as well as water; besides our ship was very leaky, which caus'd us all to be at the pump, to free her, two and two every hour, and begun to have very bad weather, with our long-

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boat and a black fellow towing astern in her all the while, whom we changed by turns with another black for their relief; and one time we had a very fair fresh gale of wind, which caused our ship to run six or seven knots, making very quick way, which made the long-boat run up under the ship's stern, which caused the guefs-ropes to be foul of the long-boat's keel, and the long-boat's broadside to, which made the black fellow to cry out most sadly, and we did not hear him a pretty while, but when we did, we made all the haste we could to stop the ship's way, but before we could bring the ship to, the long-boat clear'd herself, and we sail'd on our way.

About a week after we had hard blowing weather, and sometimes we were under a forefail, and sometimes under a forefail reef, and other times under a spritfail reef, and sometimes under our misfen ballast, and sometimes we could not carry any fail at all, and the wind blew very hard for ten or eleven days, and the decks were so full of water when the ship was a pumping that we could not stand dry-shod; and the seas broke in at the rudder-coat, which caus'd all the things in the gun-room almost to swim, so there was hardly a dry cabin in the ship to lie in; the seas likewise broke all her head away, but the lion, and we were forc'd to float that, else it had been gone also; and there being no towing the long-boat any longer, the captain order'd hands aft for to haul it up, so the black fellow was bid to heave the water out clean, and come aboard, and the captain commanded the boat to be veer'd astern again, without any body in her; but in the morning when we looked astern we found her full of water, but the wind being not half so high as it was in the night, the watch was order'd to haul her up, which they did, for to cut the boat-rope and guefs-ropes, and so turn'd her adrift.

About a fortnight after we got in sight of the table land, where we were to go, and had such bad weather, that we thought we should have beaten away the lion off our ship's head, with the tree thereof, having lost all the rails of it before.

About four days after we had sight of land, it being the cape of *Good Hope*; and just as we were coming about the point, before we enter'd the harbour, a gun or two was fir'd from a house on the top of a hill, to give the town notice that there was a ship coming in; we answer'd them to leeward with another, as a signal of friendship. As soon as we came to an anchor, there came aboard a *Dutch* ship's boat, to know from whence we came, and what ship we were? Then we ask'd them what news in *England*, and what *Dutch* ships were there,

Cape of
Good
Hope.

and whither bound? They answer'd our questions, as we did theirs, and told us likewise that there was, besides merchant men, a *French* man of war of 50 guns, which they took from the *French*, and that she wore the *Dutch* flag, and rid admiral. Then we ask'd, what *English* were there last? they told us, the *Charles* the second, the *Modena*, and the *Sampson*, with one or two more, whose names I have forgot; all which sail'd out from the cape about a fortnight before we came in. They also told us that the *Orange* was cast away there, by a hurricane, being laden from the *East-Indies*, for *England*, with muslins, and many other commodities, besides great quantities of canes; and that there was a homeward bound *Dutch East-India* ship cast away at the same time, of about 800 tons; and that the captain of the *Orange*, mate and purser, were on shore.

Next morning by break of day, we fired some guns, and the fort saluted us again, as also the admiral; and the day after the captain went ashore in the pinnace, to visit the governor, but he was gone up into the country; then he went to the house where the captain of the *Orange* liv'd, and the mate and purser were there likewise, and they discours'd about the trade of the country.

The next day when the boat went ashore, ^{Hottentots} I went one of the boat's crew, and saw the natives of the country, call'd *Hottentots*. They wore about their necks sheeps guts, with the dung in them, as they are taken out of the sheeps; and the same about their legs, from their ankles to their knees, so that they stink like carrion, yet they would eat them in that filthy condition. They could be smelt a great way before one came near them.

Here we had three of the boat's crew run away from us, who were all *Shrewsbury's* men, that we shipt at *Mooruibes*; and I suppose they deserted us because we were scanty of victuals.

Within two or three days after we were in, our captain, and the captain of the *Orange*, went up into the country to the governor of the place, to get some necessaries for the ship's use, which he did, being half a barrel of pitch, and a pump can of tar, and two or three coils of ropes; and the captain of the admiral granted us his long-boat to moor our ship, and to fetch our water for us, for which kindness our captain allow'd them victuals, and gave them a case-bottle of arrack to drink, and so they had for every boat of water they brought aboard; and our captain gave the *Dutch* admiral a piece of *East-India* silk, flower'd with gold, for his kind-

S. Helena.

Sun Fish.

kindness, and invited him aboard, where we welcomed him with firing of guns, at his coming on board and departure, having been treated very handsomely by our captain, whom he invited in return on board his ship, and treated him also with great civility.

We lay at the cape about six weeks to repair our ship, for we careen'd her on both sides, and caulked her under water, and gave her, as they call it, a pair of boot-hose tops; we likewise had the head of the ship mended, and the lion shoar'd faster. The provisions we got there were mutton and soft bread.

Then we sail'd for St. Helena, where we arrived in 18 days, after we had sail'd from the cape; and when we came right over against the fort, we let our anchor down, and saluted it, which the fort returned; and our captain sent the boat ashore, which return'd with some of the islanders in her to see what we had to sell; and the governor soon after coming down to the water-side to meet our captain, as well he and his wife, as the captain and purser of the *Orange*, went ashore; and our captain bought there a great quantity of gally-vances for a sea store, and took a house on shore for his better accommodation.

Whilst we were there, we tar'd our ship, masts, yards, and rigging, and opened our hatches to see if our goods were damaged: We hoisted up about 30 bales, and found some of them very wet, which we carry'd ashore, and washed; and then we made more room in the hold to put down several bales of cloth, which we brought from the cape, belonging to the *Orange*, that they saved; and then the damaged cloth was all brought on board again, and put down into the hold, except two bales, which were left ashore, because the island was in want of them. Then we proceeded to get some oxen on board, which we kill'd and salted, and fresh water, and wood; the latter we fetch'd from some small islands adjacent, which were so full of birds, that they seemed to cover the place, and there they laid their eggs in such plenty, that every other day, a boat belonging to the island went to fetch some of them for the governor's table, and they would bring a thousand or two at a time; some of which he gave to his neighbours, and some, while we were there, he sent aboard to the captain, and to our men. Some of these eggs were full of black spots, and eat very much like hen eggs.

One morning the boat belonging to the town coming aboard, when we were striking at a fish, call'd a *Sun Fish*, with a harping iron, which we could not strike out of the ship; one of our men went

into the boat with the harping iron, and the *Sun Fish* coming just under the boat's bow; the man struck the harping iron into her back, but could not hold her; and upon his missing her a second time, one of the black fellows, that belong'd to the towns boat's crew, took the harping iron, and as the *Sun Fish* came just under the boat's bow, he struck the harping iron in her with all his force, and jump'd out of the boat as soon as the harping iron was out of his hand, having struck it through her, and swam to the boat again, and got into her: The *Sun Fish* towed the boat about the road a pretty while, but at last steering close to our ship, we hove a rope to the men in the boat, which they caught hold of, and fastened to the boat; then we haul'd the boat to the ship's side, and with our tackle hoisted the *Sun Fish* in, and it was as much as 15 or 20 men could well do: We then opened her, and took the liver out to make oil, and cast the rest over board.

It is very troublesome to get water at this place, because the surf runs so very high, that we were forc'd to lie with our boat about two stones throw from the shore, and with a long rope, reaching from the boat to the shore, one end of which we fastened to the cask ashore, we in the boat haul'd the cask to us. The like we did with the cattle, which when we had got to the boat, we made one fast on each side, with their heads above water, and so towed them to the ship's side, when we hoisted them in with our tackle, and placed them upon deck till we kill'd them.

Our captain having bought a cask of flower of the gunner, and every thing we wanted being aboard, we left St. Helena, where we had been just six weeks, and set sail for *Barbadoes*. In our way we touch'd at an island call'd *Afension*, which shews itself like a burnt cinder. Here we stop't to take in some turtles, as most *English* ships do that come that way.

When we had anchor'd, our captain went ashore in the pinnace, to see if there was a letter left in a bottle in a hole in a rock near the landing-place, which every ship that comes to that place, leaves there, the island being uninhabited: we took the bottle out of the hole, and found thereby, that the *Kentborne* was the last ship that was there.

About a stone's throw from this place, our men found about 100 weight of turtle, newly kill'd; and they saw some wood by the place, where a fire had been made: Having carry'd the turtle aboard, our men supposing, by the dead turtles, that some *Frenchmen* might be on the island,

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Afension, island.

EVERARD, and that their ship might lie on the other side of it, ten of them got leave to go ashore, well arm'd, to try to find them; and accordingly they took a survey from the top of a hill, where they found a cross, and named it *Cross-hill*; so looking, but seeing nothing like a ship or man, they return'd on board again.

Afterwards six or eight hands were put ashore to turn turtle, which was brought aboard at twice; and then the captain sent the boat ashore with a letter in a bottle, to be put in the same place where the other was taken out; and having remain'd here about 30 hours, we got up our anchor, and made the best of our way for *Barbadoes*.

This island of *Ascension* affords no fresh water but rain water, and that will not lie there long. It is very full of sea fowl; and it was remarkable, that if any body went ashore with a red cap on, they would be ready almost to peck it off of his head.

We were about six weeks before we got sight of *Barbadoes*, and forc'd to stand off and on for about two days before we could get about the *Devils Point*, where are breakers a great way off; but then we sail'd away larger with the wind upon our quarter, and at last right before the wind; then we saw a ship coming towards us, which hal'd us, and ask'd us from whence we came? We told them from *India*: So they came along our side, and we asked them what men of war were there? They told us there was a fleet of men of war, and Sir *Francis Wheeler* was commodore in the *Resolution*, wearing a jack flag at the mainmast head: then we made all the sail we could, so that within two hours we saw the ships in the road, and the admiral lay the off side of the fleet.

There were then five or six men of wars boats made out towards us, we being some few leagues distant from the road, in order to press our men when we came to an anchor. We saluted *Needham's* fort as we failed by, with nine or eleven guns, and lower'd our topmasts; and were answer'd with as many; then we fired again for thanks; and as soon as we came into the road we saluted the admiral, who answer'd us again, and we fired again for thanks also.

As soon as we were at an anchor, our captain obtain'd of the officers of the *Dunkirk*, to lend us their long-boat, and some of their men to moor our ship. They did not press any of our men: Our captain made friendship with Sir *Francis Wheeler*, who was bound with the fleet to *Martinico*, a *French* island.

About a fortnight after we weighed our anchors and warped our ship nearer into the bay, where we rid far better; for with-

out it was rocky ground, which would cut our cables. About 14 days after the *Dorothy* from the *East-Indies*, came in for a convoy, as we did.

About a fortnight after, having got our ship into the bay, one morning about one or two o'clock, when our men were fast asleep, there came aboard well arm'd, a man of war's boat's crew, with a lantern and candle lighted, and making a noise by taking some men in the steerage, it awak'd the rest that lay in other places, whereby they got away and hid themselves; and for my part I hid myself in the hen-coop, which being pretty full of oakum, they mis'd me. However, they carry'd off eight or ten of our men, and our captain being then sick and like to die, in the morning as soon as it was light, his wife went aboard of Sir *Francis Wheeler* to acquaint him with what had pass'd, and got an order for their being sent back to us again, which was accordingly done.

About a fortnight or three weeks after, to the best of my remembrance, the fleet, consisting of about 18 or 20 sail of men of war, set sail for *Martinico*, among which were two third rates, viz. the *Resolution*, and the *Dunkirk*; many fourth rates, the *Experiment* galley, and *Pembroke*, besides fire-ships, and two bomb ketches. They carry'd off many men from the island of *Barbadoes*, and being arriv'd at *Martinico*, they landed their men, and beat the *French* out of their trenches, and burnt many of their plantations, and made them fly into their fort, but could not take the island; so they came off again and went for *New England*, but most of the merchant ships came back to *Barbadoes*, together with the men they carry'd off.

The *Diamond* frigate soon after came into *Barbadoes* road, being detach'd by Sir *Francis Wheeler*, as we suppos'd, because she had the ordering the men of war there, and the *Tiger* being appointed admiral, and the *Diamond* for our convoy, being about 30 sail of us in all; we all prepar'd to sail for *England*. We had lain at *Barbadoes* about three months, in all which time we had bury'd but two men, whereas the *Dorothy* in ten weeks bury'd 14 or 15.

The morning we sail'd, the *Diamond* fir'd a gun, as a warning for all the ships that were ready, to sail; and as soon as she was under sail they fired another, to give us notice to follow her; but we being far into the bay, and having but little wind, our ship would not ware, but at last drove ashore, and beat something hard, which made us apprehend that she might have receiv'd some considerable damage; and being

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being told that there was a gentleman on shore that had negroes who could dive under the ship, and see if there was a damage done to the bottom of the ship; the negroes were sent for on board, and as soon as they came they strip themselves, and div'd under the ship, and came up again, and told us there was no defect; so having got the ship off, we made what haste we could after the fleet.

The *Diamond* convoy'd us, about five or six days sail from *Barbadoes*, and then the captain went on board of the *Faulkenburgh*, and gave orders for that ship to wear the pennant at topmast, being the largest ship in the fleet, and the *Diamond* return'd back again to *Barbadoes*; after which it was consulted by some to go north about *Ireland* and *Scotland*, for our better security, from the danger of the *French*; but Capt. *Bartram* in the *Faulkenburgh*, was for steering the channel course; notwithstanding which, we in the *Diana*, as also the *Dorothy*, who carrying the pennant, we look'd upon her as our admiral, a hagboat of 15 guns, and a small pink with four guns, sail'd north about, and so left the rest, and had fair weather for four or five days, after which the wind freshen'd upon us, so that we were forc'd to reef our topails; but a little time after our foresail and mainail were sufficient, and at last only with our foresail, or any sail at all; but as soon as the wind slacken'd we made more sail. This wind held us about ten days, in which time our captain, in the pinnace, visited the other ships that kept us company, and in the mean time some of our folks espy'd land, but being very hazey they were not sure; but the day after we made the land very plain to leeward of us, but could not make what land it was, being several islands; but in a day or two after we made one of them to be *Sbceland*. Soon after we discover'd making up to us five sail of ships, which gave us the alarm, and we made every thing ready to give them a warm reception, if they should prove to be enemies; but when they came up with us, they prov'd to be *Dutch* privateers; and they sent their boat aboard us, as they had done aboard the *Dorothy*; and acquainted us that the *King's* Fisher man of war was cruising about an island to the northward of us, in order to look out for us; and we being very short of bread our captain went aboard of the *Dutch* admiral to buy some. They kept us company two days, and then left us.

There were two or three of the *Sbceland* boats came aboard of us, while we were upon that coast, and brought some codfish and eggs, fowls, gloves, and stockings;

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and our ship's company bought all they brought aboard, and the poor creatures were for old cloaths, or new cloaths, for they told us, that the *French* had plunder'd them of their cloaths and cattle, so that they were almost naked, being compell'd to make them shoes of the hide of an ox, with holes to lace them on.

Then a strong gale springing up we were forc'd to reef our topails, and made our way for *Newcastle*, if possible to meet with a convoy there, but after two or three days failing, being inform'd by a boat that came off to us, that we were 20 miles to leeward of *Newcastle*, we made the best of our way for *Yarmouth*; and the next day, or the day after, we espy'd a sail, and having a large wind she was up with us presently; and when she was pretty near us, we discern'd she had a pennant flying, and *English* colours. They seeing us to be an *English* ship, hal'd us, and ask'd us from whence we came? we told them from the *East-Indies*. We ask'd them their ship's name? they told us the *Centurion*, being a fourth rate man of war, lately come from the *Canaries*: the captain of her said he would convoy us into *Yarmouth* road.

About two days after we met with the *Soldada Prize*, another man of war, whose captain coming aboard us, and being friendly entertain'd by our captain, offer'd also to see us into *Yarmouth* road, but we seeing a fisherman standing along shore, made a sign for him to come aboard, which he did, and our captain finding he was bound into *Yarmouth* road, procur'd him to undertake to pilot us in, through the gunfleet; but the wind being against us, we were forc'd to turn it through, but the two men of war, the *Dorothy*, and the hagboat went round about to get into the road, but the pink that was with us tail'd upon a sand, and there lay fast, but we kept on our way as long as the tide lasted, and then came to an anchor; and the next tide, or the tide after, got into the road, and I think we saluted the town, but we were in one or two days before the men of war and the *Dorothy*.

Then our captain commanded the pinnace to be mann'd, and he himself went ashore to get some fresh provisions, which he sent down to the boat, to be carry'd on board.

About three or four days after we were there, the *Sweepstakes* man of war's boat came on board of us a pressing, and finding all our men asleep but the watch; the lieutenant was for carrying them all away, but our chief mate desir'd the lieutenant to walk aft upon the quarter deck, to stay a little, for he would call the captain, which

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he did; and the captain came to the lieutenant, but the lieutenant told the captain he had an order to press our men; then our captain desired the lieutenant to stay a little, and to lend him his pinnace, and four or five of his hands, to go aboard of the man of war to get our men clear, which was granted him, so our captain took as many of his own men as were enough to man the pinnace, and went aboard of the man of war, and told the captain of her how it was with him, and presented him with a piece of silk, and some other small things; and to the lieutenant a few cornelian rings, with two or three pair of agates for knives, whereupon the lieutenant went aboard again, and took not one man away.

We stay'd there till we had had a pilot, and the wind blew very hard, so that we were forc'd to let go our sheet-anchor, and

it continu'd so four or five days; after which having fairer weather, the pilot gave orders to weigh our anchors, and to make for the river of *Tbames*; but the wind being against us we were forc'd to turn it tide by tide, with the colliers that were in our company; and we were three or four days from *Tarmouth* to the *Buoy in the Nore*, where another man of war lay to press, but our pilot said he would weigh in the night and run by her; but his mind altered, I suppose being afraid to venture, because the ship was of a great charge. But in two or three tides more, with a fair wind, we happily came to an anchor at *Blackwall*, where I met with my father, to the great joy of us both. And thus I conclude, with humble acknowledgments to Almighty God for his wonderful preservation of me, thro' so many hardships and dangers.



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T H E
MOSQUETO INDIAN
AND HIS
GOLDEN RIVER;

Being a familiar DESCRIPTION of the
MOSQUETO Kingdom in *America.*

WITH
A True RELATION of the *strange Customs, Ways of Liv-
ing, Divinations, Religion, Drinking-bouts, Wars, Marriages,
Buryings, &c.* of those Heathenish People; together with an
ACCOUNT of the *Product* of their Country.

Written [in, or about the Year 1699.] by *M. W.*



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A familiar DESCRIPTION of the Mosquito Kingdom in America, with a Relation of the strange Customs, Religion, Wars, &c. of those heathenish People.

TWO years and an half since, three *French* men of war, a ketch, and another small vessel, came near to the mouth of the river *Mississippi*, on the north side of the bay of *Mexico*, in 29, or thereabouts, N. lat.

Two *Spanish* small ships of the *Barilevento*, hearing of their coming, were got in before them, and rais'd a small fort with 150 soldiers, &c.

They sent word out to the *French*, That they had orders to oppose their coming in, with an offer to supply them with all necessaries gratis, if that they would depart the coast.

The *French* commander (as captain *Young*, one of that company, told me when on the shoals of *Florida*) answer'd them, That his master's orders were, to come in and settle there, which he would do. But finding his ships drew too much water for the bar of sand that lay across the river's mouth, and that it was impossible to get them over, he stood away 30 leagues to the southward, and anchor'd there in a very convenient bay, landed his men, and rais'd a fort; which when the *Spaniards* perceived, they made away for *La Vera Cruz*, and the soldiers they left in the fort, deserted, thro' fear, to the *French*.

By that time the *French* had been two months settled, 600 *Indian* natives of the *French* plantations in *Canada*, joyned with them. They came all the way from *Canada* by water, thro' the midland parts of north *America*, by the back of *New-England*, *New-York*, *Virginia*, and *Carolina*, thro' great lakes that empty themselves at once thro' the great rivers of *Canada* and *Mississippi* into the sea at so vast a distance.

This discovery has been aim'd at by the *French* king many years since, when he sent *M. De la Salle* thither; who missing the river, was murder'd by his own men.

This settlement of the *French* may in time be a very great advantage to them, and a means of rooting the *English* out of

the *Terra firma* of *America*, if due precautions are not taken.

The *Spaniards* have three great plate mines, from whence a brook runs down into the river of *Mississippi*, not far above its mouth; from whence arose the antient fiction of the *English* seamen in *America*, of the silver bridge, &c.

The designs and workings of the *French* at the *Sambloes*, part of *Darien*, countenanced by *M. De Caffé* governor of *Petty Guavers*, before the late peace, or the *Scottish* settlement in *Torreto* bay and *Golden* island, may not be unworthy of regard. In 1699, 200 *French* went down to *Bogo Tauro*, to leeward of *Porto Bello*, to *Capt. Jonas*, and are now scatter'd, some at *Boccho Taureau*, some at *Sambloes*, some as near *Boccho Drago* as they dare go for fear of those natives there (who, ever since *Capt. Drake* was in those parts, will not have commerce with any *European*); but we shall leave these reflexions to the consideration of those who are more concern'd to look into these matters, and proceed to our intended subject.

The *Mosquito* country or kingdom lies along on the easternmost shore of *Honduras*, on the Isthmus of South *America*, or *Pernana*. The length thereof, from north to south along the sea-shore, is about 285 miles, not in a strait line, but lies much after this manner; from *Cape Cameron* (which is the most northerly part) to *Cape Grace a Dios*, is 40 leagues S. E. by E. from the last mentioned cape to *Sandy bay*, 18 leagues S. from thence to a great river call'd the *Brangmans* 18 leagues S. by W. and S. S. W. and from thence continues 19 leagues further to the S. W. and by S. where another nation of wild *Indians* claim their country to begin, who are continually enemies to the *Mosquito Indians*; which last are as brutally negligent in their ways of living as the other, yet, in regard that they have had some small com-

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merce with the *Englifs*, they esteem themselves to be a very notable sort of people, affecting much to be call'd *Mosquito-men*, and distinguishing their neighbours by the names of wild *Indians* and *Alboquinneys*. But before I shall divert the reader with the very strange manners and customs of either, I will lead him thro' every creek and corner of the inhabitable parts of their country, that he may take as plain a view thereof, as if himself had made a trip thither on purpose.

From about three leagues to the westward of *Cape Cameron*, is a ridge of very high mountains to the S. W. and by S. more than 80 leagues, towards a *Spanish* inland town call'd *Segovia*; which town one *Capt. Wright* an *Engliffman*, many years past, plunder'd in his passage from the *South-seas*, as I have been inform'd by some of his company, who ever since have lived among the *Mosquito Indians*. These mountains are not inhabited, except by wild-beasts, and are suspected to have gold mines in them, by the thin golden particles or spangles which the rivulets, in several places, wash down from them, as shall be more fully spoken of when I come to the great river of *Cape Grace a Dios*, which runs down on the fourth-side of these mountains.

Along to the westward of *Cape Cameron*, the shore is in most places bold, and the land mountainous close down to the sea-side, until you come to *Truxilla* bay, where the *Spaniards* have a settlement which yields great store of *sarsaparilla*, and other drugs, *cocoa-nuts*, *bees-wax*, &c. There the *Jamaica* sloops, and likewise *French* and *Dutch* do privately trade, being in their ready way to the bay of *Honduras*.

In the inland parts between the mountains near *Truxilla*, and the head of a river call'd *Potucke* (which runs down from the said ridge of mountains, thro' the *Mosquito* country into the sea between *Cape Cameron* and that of *Grace a Dios*, the mouth whereof is known to the *Engliff* by the name of *Brewes Bougue*, or *Boccho*) two different nations of *Indians* inhabit on the sides of the rivulets which fall from the said mountains, who live on the wild game of the country, and are deadly enemies to the *Mosquito-men*. They have no trade or acquaintance with any *Europeans*, except a small company of them who live near the head of *Potucke*, who, more thro' fear than goodwill, have some commerce with a small party of *Spaniards* who live at the head of that river; two of which are friars that were sent thither from *Guatemala* for the conversion of those people to christianity,

and to christen their children; but, by those very *Indians* complaints, it seems these religious men put to excessive a price on their spiritual labours, that thereby they drain from the *Indians* all the profitable products of the country, as *moneloes*, *silkgrafs*, *wild-honey*, *wax*, and *cocoa-nuts*, besides the great servitude they impose on these people, who are naturally averse to all labour, tho' never so profitable, except hunting, fishing, &c.

It was upon this score, that the *Mosquito-men*, about 60 years past, murder'd above 50 *Spaniards*, amongst whom were several friars who liv'd amongst them, some near *Cape Grace a Dios*, other some at *Guana-jouud*, which is four leagues to the South of it, and the rest by the *Brangmans* before spoken of.

From the *Cape of Cameron* to that of *Grace a Dios*, the *Mosquito-men* inhabit along the sea-shore, pretty close to the sea-side, or on the sides of some lakes or lagoons hard by: and for more exact information, I will set down the names of all such as are distinguish'd by any, together with the numbers of their tribes or families throughout all the country, as near as I can. The first of them from this north cape, is one who speaks a little *Engliff*, and calls himself *Capt. Mr. William*, has about 30 in his family, who live on a lagoon about eight leagues to windward of the said cape; and about such a distance further to the S. eastward live about 50 more, the most of which are *Mulattoes*, between *Indian* and *negroes*.

At *Brewes Bougue*, and between that and *Cape Grace a Dios*, close to the sea-shore, are many small scatter'd families of *Mulattoes*, and some *Indians*, especially about *Black-river*, which lies not above four leagues from the last cape, on whose banks above an hundred of these people inhabit, and many more on the side of a great lagoon lying near, and running into this river by a very obscure way, by which they go with boats on the water under the trees. The chief captains of those *Indians* there, are called *Le Rouch*, *Brenmin*, *Old Brewer*, and *Gaugh*; which last has the first place in these peoples esteem, being, as they term him, a *Succbea*, or is rather a conjuring quack-doctor. But of that sect more hereafter, I intending now to hold out thro' the coast from the N. to the southmost part of the country; and after that to make a trip up the great river of *Wanks*, or the *Golden River*, so call'd from the bright shining yellow spangles that gild the shore on each side, and wash down intermix'd with the waters thereof; and then visit the people

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at home in their houses, and tell of their manners, drinking-bouts, conjurations, &c.

The cape of *Grace a Dios* lies in 15° and 10' N. lat., which is near the middle of their coast, is made by a little island full of trees, which has likewise another little isle call'd *Sandy-key* on the south-side of it, parted from it about musket-shot. This makes the easternmost point of land on the *Mosquito* coast.

These islands are within musket shot of the shore on either side, lying across the mouth of that great river of *Wanks*, or, the *Golden River*, so much of late years talk'd of in *Europe*, where *English* and *French* have lost their labours in their fruitless search of gold in and about that river; of which shining matter I will presently give the exactest account that I can, having seen them all the way for above 330 miles up that river from its mouth or entrance.

At this cape no *Indians* constantly reside, but in dry seasons great numbers of them flock down to *Sandy-key*, and there live perhaps a month or two on fish; in the catching of which necessity has taught them an exquisite dexterity, they using only a small lance or harpoon, which they throw 20 or 30 yards from them at a single fish, which they cannot see, thro' the thickness of the water, saving only a little curling wave, which they call the fish's wake, and by that they guess how deep he swims under water, it may be two or three foot; in which exercise they very seldom miss their game.

This great river empties itself into the sea by two channels: the one, which is on the north-side of the island, not above pistol-shot over, by reason of a bar of sand which the daily easterly wind, call'd the sea-breeze, throws up against it, hath not generally above four or five foot water over it; and that other on the southward of *Sandy-key* is above twice as wide, as it hath about twice its depth of water over its bar.

Four leagues to the southward of this cape is the mouth of a great lagune or lake, running up into the country ten leagues to the S. W. and further to the westward. The outlet to the sea is somewhat narrow, yet navigable for small ships, and would be a very convenient harbour, if a settlement should at any time be made in that country by any *Europeans*. This lake the *Indians* call *Guanafound*. All this part of the coast, from the last cape to *Sandy-bay*, being eighteen leagues to the southward, is not inhabited, by reason of the abundance of flies call'd, in other parts of *America*, *Mosquitoes*, from

this country, where they do so much abound.

A small number of *Frenchmen*, some years since, seated themselves on the banks of this lagune, but were soon driven from thence by those troublesome insects, and thro' the want of provisions.

On the north end of *Sandy-bay* dwells another *Indian* family under Capt. *Jacob*, on the bank of a river call'd *Boccho-Sinko* which runs into the sea from another great lagune which lies along N. and S. above 13 leagues, the shore lying like a walk of a mile or two wide between this lagune and the sea.

On the middle of this bay lives one *Pickaree*, an *Indian* captain, and his family, of great esteem amongst his neighbours, for his courage, and success in their wars against the other wild *Indians*, which they call *Alboavineys*. This fellow keeps the look-out to seaward, lest the *Spaniards* or pirates should surprize them; but the last, I believe, are welcome enough to these *Indians*.

About three leagues from the sea-side, right against the middle of *Sandy-bay*, on the inside of the lagune, is the chief town of these people, consisting of about twelve straggling houses, and inhabited by 400 people in all or thereabouts; 'tis situate on the side of a vast barren plain, which they call the *Savanna*; of which *Savanna* I shall give a further description when I come to the great river of *Wanks*, which bounds the northernmost part thereof. The most famous of this town are Capt. *Franck*, *Kitt*, *Morgan*, *Antonio*, *Labrin*, &c. which few have lately been named by some *English* and *French* privateers whom necessity has driven on this coast, and have been relieved by these natives, who otherwise never were distinguish'd by any names, not so much as in their own tongue.

Three leagues further westward on the *Savanna*, by the side of a very pleasant river, tho' small, which runs into the lagune call'd in *English* the *King's River*, is the palace of the old king *Jeremy*, which indeed is but an old thatch'd house like the rest, open on all sides, supported on sticks about 16 foot asunder, the eaves about four foot from the ground, tho' the roof is pretty high to the ridge, cover'd with leaves, and, for want of good husbandry in the laying them, keeps dryer in fair weather.

His court or family consists chiefly of himself, his two old sickly wives, his son and three daughters; two of which are very handsome, setting aside their nutmeg complexion, and their unbecoming gait. The prince is a lusty strong-made fellow,

fellow, of about 30, hath two wives, one concubine, and three children (himself esteem'd a *Succoea*) besides about fifty more men, women, and children; to which are added a few wild *Indian* slaves.

This old king, as they call him, esteems himself as a subject to the king of *England*, and can speak some *English*, which he learn'd at *Jamaica* when the duke of *Albemarle* was governor there, to whom he went to pay a visit, and afforded much diversion to the duke. He says, That his father *Oldman*, king of the *Mosquito-men*, was carry'd over to *England* soon after the conquest of *Jamaica*, and there receiv'd from his brother king a crown and commission, which the present *Old Jeremy* still keeps safely by him, which is but a lac'd hat, and a ridiculous piece of writing, purporting, *That he should kindly use and relieve such straggling Englishmen as should chance to come that way, with plantains, fish, and turtle.* And indeed they are extremely courteous to all *Englishmen*, esteeming themselves to be such, altho' some *Jamaica-men* have very much abused them.

This *Mosquito* king seems to be about 60 years old, is of a dark brown complexion, with somewhat of yellow, a little round-shoulder'd, which something shortens his stature from six foot. He has a large rough visage, very long, his eyes large and staring, furrow'd deep in the cheeks, and round his very wide mouth. His black hair hangs long down upon his shoulders, his aspect somewhat terrible, and with a harsh voice like a bear. His limbs are very large and of a strong make; and his skin very rough and scabby. When he walks he turns inward his toes, as most *Indians* do. Strangers always find him very good-natur'd, and officious to serve them, as I myself have experimented, when, having pass'd a great freight, I arriv'd at his house.

About 40 leagues to the southward of this place, along the shore, is another call'd *Dorca*, where about 50 more *Indians* inhabit, the chief whereof is call'd *Anaby*; and about five leagues further, two or three families who live on the banks of a river call'd *Houfey*, and two or three more families inhabit between that and the *Brangmans* river; near which three *Englishmen* have many years lived, with about 12 families of *Indians* in their neighbourhood on the *Savanna*.

These *Englishmen* live together as partners. The antientest is a *Bristol-man*, of 103 years of age by his own reckoning, is call'd old *Nicolas*. About 62 years since he kill'd a man at *St. Christopher's*, and to save his neck, put to sea in a small

canoe, content to drive where the winds should guide him, and chanced to fall in with this coast, which is above 300 leagues from *St. Kitts*; here he was kindly receiv'd by the *Indians*, and remain'd with them ever since, and is still able, in that hot country, to walk out 20 or 30 miles a hunting, and bring home a deer on his back, as well as many men of 20 years of age, which argues much the healthfulness of that country, and commends the plainness of their food.

The other two, *Thomas Arkes* and *John Thomas*, were of *Capt. Wright's* crew, who, with 150 *French* and *English* *Buccaneers*, about 24 years since, sack'd *Segovia* (a *Spanish* inland city) in travelling from the south-sea side over land to *Wanks* river. They chose rather to live here than return home, and venture to take a trial for piracy, and have now 40 wild *Indian* slaves and harlots to attend them, leading there a slothful heathenish course of life ever since.

To the southward and westward of them live not above 20 more families of *Mosquito-men* in all; and they live in continual danger and fear of their neighbours the *Alboawinney*, who, in dry times, come down to the sea-side to make salt, which they do after this manner. They make a great fire close to the sea-side, which when it has well burn'd the sticks afunder, they take them singly, and dip the brand in the sea, snatching it out again, not too soon, nor too late; for, by the first, the drops of salt-water which remain boiling on the coal, would be quite consum'd thro' too much heat, the coal not being sufficiently quenched, and, by the latter mismanagement, would be quite extinguish'd, and want heat to turn those drops of water into corns of salt, which, as salt as made, they slightly wipe off with their hand into a leaf; then put that brand's end into the fire again, and take out the fresh ones successively, that in half an hour's time a man makes about a pound of grey salt.

A little to the southward of these *Indians*, is another call'd *Carpenters* river, whereon the *Spaniards* have great plantations of cocoa-nuts, which the *Mosquito-men* often rob them of, by surprizing them in the night, and killing such of the *Spaniards* as oppose them, and many times carry away many of their *Indians*, of which they kill the men, but the women and boys they reserve to trade with to the *Jamaica-men*, who take off their hands all their cocoa-nuts, moneloes, turtle-shell, ambergreefe, plate, slaves, and what else they get by such rapines, which with them is a fair war.

Capt.

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Capt. Coxsen who formerly travell'd over land to the *South-sea*, with Capt. Sharp and their crews, thro' the country of *Darien*, to rob the *Spaniards*, under a pretended commission from *Diego* the king of *Darien*, whom I have known very well to be a poor naked ignorant fellow, that knows not the meaning of letters, but had given to him a black stick with a silver head, which he calls a *Spanish* commission; it being the custom of the *Spaniards* to send such a staff to those whom they would have bear rule over the rest, as a badge of their authority, without further power. This Coxsen hath, for many years past, encourag'd these *Indians* to such practices, who otherwise are of a very peaceable disposition; he having long traded with them in a sloop of his own, until 1698. when he died here among them.

Two other *Jamaica* sloops have for some years past traded with these people; and sometimes a pirate comes on the coast, who are reckon'd honest men enough by these people, unless pursued by the government, and then they will deliver him up, as they lately did Capt. Banister to Capt. Sprag, who came thither after him in a frigate.

But lest I should too much digress from my first purpose and frame of this account, I will return to the great river of *Cape Grace a Dios*, or the great *Golden River* of late talk'd of in *England*, of which some discoveries have lately been endeavour'd, with great charge, to no purpose: which river the *Indians* call *Wanks*; (having already display'd the sea-coast from N. to S.) I shall shew you up this river into the inward parts of their country, and then divert you with the true account of their manners, and products of their land.

The entrance or mouth of this great river is about 150 fathoms wide, and about three or four deep; and so the river continues with very little gradual difference, inclining narrower near 100 leagues up into the country, and then grows narrower and shallow in some places where its course is obstructed by great rocks. It has its rise from some mountains on the *South-sea* side, and from thence runs thro' a great level plain into the *Mosquito* country, accounted in length 600 miles at least, tho' not 300 in a strait line.

Two leagues up within the mouth of this river, close by the water-side, on the larboard side going up, is the sea-port of these *Indians*, where one Capt. Kit, a *Mullatto*, rules the coast, having several *Indians* with him, who here look

out for the security of the river against surprize.

On the other side over against him, on a damp savanna, lives one *Garret* a *Guiney* negroe (who escap'd thither from a *Guiney* ship that was lost 60 years since) with several *Mullattoes*, and people of another mix'd breed with him, all reverencing Kit as their chief.

From this place the banks of the river are uninhabited until you come up 20 leagues higher, to the house of one *Patrick* a *Mullatto*, brother to *Kit*. This last house lies westerly from the former place, and the river is extremely crooked, there being no less than 30 points or turnings, and as many bights from hence to the river's mouth.

The land, from the sea-shore unto *Patrick's* house, on both sides the river, is over-grown with large trees, and many smaller shrubs, wild prickly canes and briars many miles wide, insomuch that these woods would be altogether impassible, did not travellers carry long knives or moscheets with them, wherewith, in many places, to cut them away, as I have often done in the *Indians* company when on hunting for pickaree. Sloughs and bogs are not wanting here, so that the best way of travelling is to go almost naked to prevent the impediment of canes and bushes hanging you by the cloaths as you pass. In the wet and rainy seasons these lands are subject to constant inundations; during which times the beasts retire to the higher lands, and too many of them are overtaken by the floods, and perish.

All this way up from the river's mouth on the sandy banks of the river (especially in the eddies under the points of the turnings) lie infinite numbers of small shining particles, seeming to be of metal (which, from their glittering shew and thin substance, I call spangles) appearing to the eye like clean gold in its finest lustre and highest colour, when they lie in the water, but taken out, grow paler. They are so very thin and light, that they are carry'd to and fro, and intermix'd in the water so thick in all parts of this river, that a dish-full of water cannot be taken up but many of these spangles shall be in it, which soon sink to the bottom if you suffer the water to stand still; but the river seldom or never wanting motion, they are perpetually agitated therein.

Two leagues from the house of *Patrick*, the woods being pass'd, begins the great savanna or barren plain (bearing a few straggling wild tar and pine trees) which plain lies away to the southward all along the coast, at a pretty distance from the

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sea-side, in some places very near; is of a very great extent to the westward, reaching, as the *Indians* say, to the *South-sea* side, being somewhat above 150 leagues in a strait line; is generally not habitable, unless on the very borders thereof, near some great river-sides. The soil is so barren and parch'd with the sun, that no plantation of fruits or corn can be made thereon.

Yet a mix'd breed of tigers, leopards, &c. and some lions haunt and breed on these plains, who prey on deer that graze on the edges thereof. The grass here is very full of scorpions, and some few lizards, no other creature besides frequenting these barren wastes, except a large fowl like a parrot (as big almost as a goose in his feathers) which in the evenings comes to roost on these pine-trees, thereby to avoid falling into the hands of the apes, who, in the night-time, catch some of those birds that stay behind in the woods by the river-sides, where they usually feed all day.

On the first-mention'd side or beginning of the savanna, is a little *Indian* town of seven houses, of *Patrick's* neighbourhood, or rather family, being all akin, and under his direction. There are amongst them about 52 men able to bear arms, some being *Indians*, some dark *Mullattoes*. The chief of them are old *Glover*, *Patrick's* father, his brother *Peter* a *Succbea*, *Febrin*, *Rowland*, *Greenville*, who in a conceit were named by privateers accidentally meeting with them, of whom they always require a name of each man. They think one man cannot well give names to two *Indians*. In dry times they all desert the savanna, and go to *Patrick's* house on the river-side. This last place they call *Akwabi Wanks*, that is, lower *Wanks*.

About 18 or 20 leagues higher up this river to the southward, is another place call'd upper *Wanks*, where the same great savanna comes very near the south-side of the river. This last is the residence of the king's brother, who living so obscurely and high up in the country, never met with any to give him a name. He has but eight men besides women and children; one of which first is called *Ben*. He lately before our coming thither lost his wife, who was an *Alboquinney* slave, and at that time he made use of his sister, she being as it were a widow.

This is the westernmost party of *Indians* up the river, except one more of about the same number, without names, who sometimes live a little higher up; but commonly lower down towards *Patrick's*,

They, like the rest, travel to and fro after the wild game of the country.

The reason why I have set down particularly the names of all these people that are lately distinguished by any, with their numbers, houses, &c. which seems to be more tedious than pertinent, is, that I think it may be of great use to such whose occasions, on any account, may lead them into this country, thereby to scrape the better acquaintance, and gain the assistance of these people; by this way a pretty safe and private access may easily be gain'd to the *South-sea* side, thro' this river. Before the peace was made on that side the tropick with the *Spaniards*, several *English* and *French* privateers came this way after they had done the *Spaniards* much damage, two of which I have been in company with there.

About 45 leagues higher up this great river of *Wanks*, lying southwesterly from the king's brother's house, is a pretty large branch or rivulet running into the south side of it, and which has its rise in the fore-mentioned great savanna, the banks whereof are inhabited by another party of *Indians* who are flat-headed; many of which I have seen, to their no little amazement at an *European* complexion. They are of the same colour with the other *Indians*, and, like the rest, go naked: the difference is only in their heads, which, in their infancy as soon as born, are press'd flat between a stone and a small block of wood made for that purpose.

These people are extremely terrified at the firing of a gun, out of which, they say, an evil spirit issues.

They wear about their necks a few shells and teeth of their captives, on a string like a necklace, and some few beads which they buy of the *Mosquito-men*, with whom they have commerce at certain times of the year, in which they civilly intreat one another, meeting in equal numbers on some small island in the great river between both their homes: but when their fair or mart is over, they hold it allowable to rob and murder each other as much as they can, which they do by surprize, and private incursions into each other's country, and again keep touch at the season appointed for a civil commerce.

The great river continues, all this way up, almost as wide and deep as below, excepting that, in some few places, it is pecker'd with rocks which lie shallow, and make some small falls.

The like golden spangles are all this way very plentiful, increasing till the higher up.

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up, and appear somewhat larger, which shews, that they break by the way. They lie in all the eddies by the river-sides, under the points of the turnings, in pretty long heaps together; which looks as if the land was cover'd over with plates of beaten gold most curiously burnish'd, and set off to the most advantage, which, in *August and September 1699*. palt, I daily saw.

The land on both sides this river hereabouts, grows somewhat drier than below; but it is covered with thick woods on both sides for some miles, and on the north side is full of muddy plashe, swamps, and morasses, so that none inhabit near the river on that side.

About 20 leagues higher up this river, above the last creek or branch inhabited by the flat-headed *Indians*, are the great falls, lying up S. Westerly and by S. There many rocks standing in and on both sides of the river, cause the stream which runs down between, over, and under some of them, to be very troublesome and dangerous to passengers in boats, there being no hopes for a man to save himself by swimming if a canoe should overset here in the rainy seasons (which are very frequent thereabouts) because of the violent falls of the streams, making eddies, boilers, whirlpools, and such like. The rocks pester up the river in the place of its greatest descent, about two leagues together, and in some places are more dangerous than in others. The multitude of these cataracts, like letting water down a pair of stairs, renders the individual to be but small, and of a short fall, which has tempted some travellers to their destruction in adventuring to pass them in their boats.

At these falls the river is somewhat narrower than in any place below; the land, on both sides, very rocky, and yet full of trees.

To the N. W. and the westward of this place, are very high mountains, raised far above the ordinary flight of the clouds, as the island of *Madeira* is. The top of the nearest seems to be five or six leagues off, in a strait line, rising all the way from these falls; beyond which, when the sky is not clouded, appears another, which one may guess to be ten or a dozen leagues off.

On the flat ground above these falls, the woods grow thin on the sides of the river which runs into the afore-mentioned savanna. The banks there are inhabited by a populous nation of *Indians* which the *Mosquito-men* call *Abosavinneys* and *Oldwaws*; the first name they give to all their *Indian* enemies. These people are continually, in dry seasons, invaded by the *Mosquito-men*, who take away their young

wives and children for slaves, either killing or putting to flight the men and old women. They many times pay the *Mosquito-men* in their own coin, neither of them ever fighting fairly in the day-time in an open field like *Europeans*, but steal upon one the other in the night-time, which is the way of all *American Indians* that I have been amongst.

I have heard many of these *Oldwaw* slaves, to the *Mosquito-men*, confess, That, when their countrymen took any of their enemies, they would never give quarter to any except young women, who serve them for wives, of which each keeps as many as he can maintain (like the *Mosquito-men*) that the men and children whom they take, they tie, and throw upon a barbicue, as they call it (which is a rack of stakes doing the office of a grid-iron) and make a good fire underneath, which, with the help of the sun over-head at noon, soon dresses their bodies fit for their teeth; which food they esteem best of any, and say, 'tis sweetest, which revenge may contribute somewhat to. But before this cookery, whilst the prisoner lives, they draw out his finger and toe nails, and knock out his teeth with stones; which teeth and nails they wear about their necks on a string like a necklace: and this they esteem as an honourable mark and token of their valour.

On the N. E. side of the great mountains last spoken of, about ten leagues from the great falls of *Wanks* river, is the head of *Potucke* river, on the banks of which some few *Spaniards* have a settlement, as I have said before. I have heard, that some few of these spangles have driven down that river, as if the mines were in those great mountains, to which that river is a drain.

What further account I can give of the length of this great river of *Wanks* (having been no higher than the falls myself) I had from the *Indians*, and the mouths of some *English* privateering people still lurking in those parts to escape from justice, who were with Capt. *Wright* and Capt. *Lane* when he first return'd from robbing the *Spaniards* on the *South-sea* side, over the land, directed by *Indian* pilots which they had taken from the *Spaniards*. They, in their way to this river, came to the *Spanish* town *Segovia*, which they plunder'd; and from it, in one day's travel to the eastward, they came to a little creek or rivulet, down which they came in canoes about 50 miles, thro' barren plains, into the great river of *Wanks*, about 50 leagues above its great falls; coming adventurously over which, two of their foremost canoes were broken against the rocks,

rocks, and 15 of their men bruised to death against the rocks, or drowned; the rest of the company saved themselves by climbing over the rocks; and letting their canoes along with withs, ropes, and silk-grafs, pass'd the falls.

Doctor.

One Indian slave whom Capt. Wright took from *Segovia*, lives at this time with the *Mosquito* king's brother at upper *Wanks*, and has gained a great esteem among those people, by pretending himself to be a *Sucbea*, which, he told me, he did first do to better his condition when Capt. Wright left him a slave to these heathens. This fellow calls himself a christian, and can say his *Pater noster* and *Ave Maria* very distinctly, which he learn'd of the *Spaniard*, tho' he knows not the meaning thereof; and can likewise name many saints, which, among other feigned words, he uses to sing as charms over sick people.

The doctor's way of handling the patient is after this manner. Some friend of the sick person comes to the *Sucbea*, and tells him, That such an one cannot eat well, and he fears he is in danger of going to sleep, that is, to die, and asks the doctor's opinion, whether he will or not? who always answers prophetically, that he will, or will not die, before he goes to see the patient. At night when the sun is down, he visits his patient; and sitting down, like a taylor, on the ground, takes him across his lap, with his legs drawn in close, covers himself and his patient all over with a piece of bark like a cloak, and sings strange unintelligible tunes or songs over the diseased, until the doctor is quite out of breath; so that, if the patient be never the better for it, the doctor takes a great deal of pains successively every night, until the sick recover or die. If the patient be feverish, he sucks the serum of his blood, thro' his skin, with his mouth, and makes him eat green turtle; which sort of meat is their best physick.

They generally provoke their sick (which are very scarce) to eat continually, and much more than they do when they are well, which they esteem to be the most forceable way to withstand a dissolution.

This last-mention'd Indian doctor said, That, beyond these mountains, to the westward, there was another, much more high, and picked at the top, which was seldom discernable, and that only in very fair weather, and at a great distance from the foot of it; but he was of the opinion, that these glittering spangles did not come from these, or any of the mountains before spoken of, but from another

ridge of mountains lying more southerly, and, on the south side, inhabited by wild *Indians*, some of which have had some commerce with the *Spaniards*, tho' none of the latter ever inhabited with them, from whence the great river of *Wanks* has its rise, and runs thro' great savannas to the falls, or else from a small river which falls down from near *Segovia* into this great one, where, at *Wanks*, the same Capt. Wright and one Capt. Lane gathered up some quantities, and carry'd them away with them to *Jamaica*, or elsewhere, to be tried.

But this opinion of the Indian I perceiv'd to be feign'd on purpose to prevent any further progress in the discovery, he being in company as a pilot to Capt. Long, and weary of the fatigues of the journey, as well as afraid to pass the dangerous falls, and the ambuscades of the *Alboarwinneys* and *Oldwaroes*, their country next adjoining to the same. He well perceiv'd, that the *English* arms would be but of little defence to him when the rains had damag'd the powder.

But, contrary to this *Indian*, the most probable, if not certain, feat or bed of these golden particles, must needs be in some of the mountains nearest the north-sea side, running from the said great falls towards *Cape Cameron*; because several little brooks about the last cape, carry the same down that way in very small quantities, and likewise some more are wash'd down the river of *Potucke*, which also helps to drain the same ridge of mountains, and which hath its chiefest spring not far from the falls of *Wanks* river, into which, a little above the said falls, in all likelihood, the same spangles issue from the mountains in very great abundance beyond all computation, and are generally reckoned to be the furi or scales of the wall of *Royal Mines*, and not unlikely (by its symptoms) of the greatest gold-mine ever heard of, tho' out of this scaly matter itself the refiners cannot find the meaning, it having been tried in *Jamaica*, and now lately in *London*.

From these falls down to the river's mouth are about 230 turnings or reaches, about 321 miles down to its mouth, lying mostly S. W. and by W. and N. E. and by E. tho' in a strait line, not 50 leagues asunder.

Having thus pass'd thro' all the *Mosquito* country, and somewhat further, 'tis a high time to visit them at their houses, in which they are not very curious, tho' many of their buildings are somewhat lofty, like an *English* thatch'd barn, but open all round, having no walls, only, at a good distance asunder,

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afunder, some short poles which support the roof, which is cover'd with leaves and the tops of cane, flags laid on sticks or poles lying rafter-wise, and tied together with withs. They are commonly very leaky in rainy weather, and want continual repairs.

The rains are here extremely cold, especially in the night-time, and the air as much too hot up in the country in the dry weather, saving on the plains and the sea-shore, where the constant breezes moderate the same, and make it very pleasant.

The plain dictates of natural or moral honesty, are the law of these people amongst themselves, without having any courts of judicature, or office of justice. They live peaceably together in several families, yet accounting all *Indians* of one tongue, to be the same people and friends, and are in quality all equal, neither king nor captains of families bearing any more command than the meanest, unless it be at such times when they make any expeditions against the *Alboawinneys*; at that time they submit to the conduct, and obey the orders of their king and captains; yet on no account do they pay any taxes, rents, or do any sort of services, but have all the country in common (excepting their dwelling-house and small plantations.) They must all hunt and fish alike, or starve, unless sick.

They generally go quite naked, both men and women, excepting that they both wear about their waists a thing like a sash, they call a *Purproy*, made of cotton, which the women spin, and weave by hand; or else the bark of a tree which they call a *Tono*, which wears like a piece of cloth.

They are all of a dark yellow or brown complexion, having long black lank hair, excepting the *Mullattoes*, whose black hair curls; and their bodies are nearer to the colour of negroes, from whose mixture with the *Indians* they first sprung, occasion'd 50 years since by a *Guiney* merchant ship which was driven to leeward, having lost her way, and perish'd on this coast.

These *Indians* are most of them of a middling stature, of a just and strong connexion of their members, with good symmetry. Amongst them all I could not perceive the least deformity or crookedness in any of their limbs, face, or body, nor ever heard of any; nay, have heard them wonder to see an *European* who was bandy-legg'd, asking, If he was not an *Alboawinneey Englishman*, and artificially

made so in his infancy, as the flat-headed *Indians* do by their childrens heads.

These people lead a very idle life, not taking any pains, except in hunting, and going to fish in their doreas or boats made out of a whole piece of wood, and in keeping the same in repair.

It is in the morning that they go out to fish or hunt, and what they get they bring home to their wives to dress for them; which victuals may serve them perhaps for two days, with some fruits; during which time the men have no more work to do, but to swing in their hummockies, unless some extraordinary matters of state intervene, as great drinking-bouts, or consultations with their *Succbeas* about invading the *Alboawinneys*, or robbing the *Spaniards*, or on the notice of being invaded by either of them, and such like.

Their drinking-bouts, which is a ceremony of the greatest importance amongst them, is perform'd much after this manner.

He who has the greatest influence over the rest, or is the first author of any project to be set on foot, either to invade their neighbouring *Indians*, or rob the *Spaniards*, or for any such like purposes, hath the honour always of giving the treat at his own house, to which he invites old king *Jeremy*, and, it may be, 100 more of his neighbours, but, above all, the *Succbeas*, of which the king's son is accounted one.

The host with his household takes care two or three days before-hand, to provide himself with a good stock of fruits, wherewith to make drinks, as plantains, bananas, hone-berries, pine-apples, coconuts, and some wild-honey; which good stuff he stows in bins in his house, made up with fresh leaves for the purpose, against his guests coming; and after that, 'tis the duty of the women to make up the liquors, and serve them out, during the entertainment, to all the guests as fast as they call: the same that serves for drink, being mingled up a little thicker, does as well for meat.

Their plantain drink they call *Mushe-law*, and make it after this manner. They either roast or boil ripe plantains or bananas, or both together (both which are a very delicious fruit in this country, tho' not so good in the *English* islands) and with their fingers mash it together in a shell almost full of water, which has sometimes strength enough to fuddle them.

Their hone-berries they grind or bruise in a hollow piece of wood like a mortar, and put the same into a shell of water,

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taking out the stones and hulk with their fingers. This liquor is esteem'd to be very wholesome and fatning, and hath a very grateful taste in the heat of the day, and is the very same sort of berry from whence comes the palm-oil which the apothecaries in London use.

Their pine-apples (by Europeans accounted the most delicious fruit in the world) they first roast on the embers, then pound them in a wooden mortar, mixing therewith some fair water, which they put together into great gourd-shells of five or six gallons apiece, for want of other casks, wherein it will ferment and work like new ale. After three or four days it becomes clear and fit to drink, and tastes almost like new *Canary*, or hath rather a variety of rich tastes and odours together, no more to be described than that of the fruit itself. As soon as it is drank it leaves somewhat of a cool edge on the palate. 'Tis very strong, and commonly too potent for these *Indians* to deal largely with; wherefore they drink it the more sparingly, that they may hold out the longer in a good modest drunken trim.

Their cocoa-nuts or *Indian* corn they grind between two stones, and then mix it up with water just before they drink it, and mix with the former some plantains or wild honey to sweeten it.

In the morning betimes, before the drinking-bout begins, the men dress themselves as fine as they can after their own mod; tying some cotton-threads, with feathers, round the small of their legs, their wrists, and above the calf, like garters, and their tunics and purproys in very good order about their waists like sashes; some of them having *Spanish* dollars and royals of plate beat out very thin and flat, hanging at their breasts on strings that go round their necks (which is all the use they have of money) and a shin-bone pipe dress'd up with feathers, hanging down their back. Their bodies are painted all over black with the burnt coal of pine-wood, or at least their faces, and afterwards sleek'd over with the turpentine of the same tree. They wear a brass plate or shell hanging at their chin on a hook made of tortoise-shell, which goes thro' their under-lip, having, it may be, a bone or piece of cane across like a yoke, thro' their nose, in which they all have holes for that purpose, and a shell or something else hanging at each ear.

The women wear a piece of bark round their waists, which covers down half-way their thighs, and paint their faces, hair, and bodies red with otter-berries,

and do, all the time of the drinking-bout, prepare the drinks, and wait on the men, without interrupting or talking to them.

The guests use no salutation or greeting at the first meeting, tho' they have not seen one another in a twelvemonth before, but come directly into the house, sit down on the ground or on some grass or canes laid for the purpose, and call for some liquor, and, after drinking, speak to one another, and then continue tipping and bragging of former exploits, until the liquor begins an elevation to a desire of further action; which when agreed on, the *Succbeas* are advis'd with, and every one intermixes his discourse with foolish songs (containing no manner of sense or meaning in their own tongues or any other) of their own making, whereby they pretend to call up *Wallajoe*, as they call the devil, amongst them; who, notwithstanding their endeavours, makes them wait two days at least before his feigned appearance, which, themselves say, is seldom at last to any except to the *Succbeas*, whom he kills, tho' they fit all the time in the midst of the throng.

For my part, I apprehend it to be a mere cheat; for, being present at a great drinking-bout at *Patrick's* in *Wanks* river in September 1699. the *Succbeas* told me, That *Wallajoe* was come to them, and in their arms; and tho' I sat next to them in the midst of the people, I could see no such thing, but saw the same quacks talking madly to themselves, and singing themselves violently into such an agony, that they foamed at the mouth, whilst the people round about them sat staring on them with great signs of admiration, all singing with them, and looking as if they expected some mighty events, but no sign of their *Wallajoe* could I see, further than in the deluding of these poor wretches.

When these doctors are quite wearied, and, as they say, *Wallajoe* is gone, they leave off singing, and refresh with more tipples; then deliver the oracle to the impatient herd, who stand on thorns until they hear what success they shall have in their undertaking; nay, they must know how many days they shall be out, and every thing that shall befall them; and from the *Succbeas* redemption they either pursue or decline their intended expeditions, voyages, &c.

I have known them to foretell several accidents to admiration, which should be the least looked for, and at other times mistake, tho' they have always an excuse: and why may not these doctors do the trick as well as the learned tubman in

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Moorfelds, or the rest of that notable gang? since they may have a good stock of confidence, and the lucky knack of conjecturing and speaking betwixt truth and lyes.

Religion.

They, most of them, believe the immortality of the soul, that, when they sleep or die, their spirit goes to another place or world; but they say they do not know what sort of a place they shall find of it, but believe they shall be always amongst the *Englisb* there, and not the *Spaniards* nor *Abooswinneys*; for they think each must have a separate country in the other world as well as in this, lest they should fall out and quarrel. They make themselves no gods, nor consequently have no superstitious rites or ceremonies at all, but laugh at the *Spaniards* idolatry, which some among them have seen, and not at all understanding any thing of religion, render it to the rest the much more ridiculous and absurd.

They have a notion of the sun's assistance to them in their passage to the other world, and believe, that he goes thither every night to see those that have died already, not comprehending the form of the earth.

They seem very willing to believe any matters of religion, and thank you for telling them, unless that they will not believe there can be any hell or future place of punishment, unless they should fall into the hands of *Spaniards*; for they apprehend whom we call God Almighty to be the great king of the next world, and positively affirm, that he will not punish a poor *Indian* for nothing (as they use to say) for that they can do him no harm. If a man should affirm the contrary to them, they ask you the question, For what he should do so? without listening to any further answer, looking on you as a fool or madman, or one that designs purposely to mock them.

When they die, they are buried in their houses, and the very spot they lay over when alive, and have their hatchet, harpoon-lances, with muskellaw and other necessities buried with them: but if the deceased leaves behind him a gun, some friend preserves that from the earth, that would soon damnify the powder, and so render it unserviceable in that strange journey. His boat or dorea they cut in pieces, and lay over his grave with all the rest of his household goods, if he hath any more. If the deceased leave behind him no children, brothers, or parents, the cousins or other his relations cut up and destroy his plantations, lest any living should, as they esteem it, rob the dead.

If a man dies, and leaves behind him a wife, or two daughters that are grown up and not disposed of, as it were in marriage, these creatures, to shew their affection to their departed husband or parent, must cry and howl three days together without eating (unless by stealth in the night) and, at the end thereof, they tell the rest of the family, That now they have no body to hunt and fish for them whereby to keep them alive, and that they love the deceased so well, that they will go into the woods, and there hang themselves, and so go to him again. It may be they commonly hope that some men in the family will stop and restrain them by offering to take them for wives, which often is done, and the offer gladly catch'd at; but if not, the disconsolate women surely enough run into the woods, and are seen no more, unless it be hanging on a tree. Such a passage happen'd when I was there, by one who was wife to *Peter* the *Sucbea*, upon the news of her father's being dead, her husband not being in the way at the same time to comfort or restrain her, and this is more than is expected from the married women there, or such as are agreed to live together.

They are not very hasty in their ways of marriage to tie an indissoluble knot, but make a sufficient trial before-hand, so that neither side be cheated. The man has time enough to prove the woman's affection to him, and she to find out how well he can maintain her and her children, if any; for when first a young man meets with a mistress that he likes, and gets her in the humour, which is done without any more courtship than the bare telling his mind, he takes her home to be his bedfellow (without asking her parents consent) for a year or two, and perhaps hath children by her; then finding her to be very good, that is, obedient, and handy in dressing his victuals and getting children, which they all covet to have; lest any other should get her away from him, which sometimes is with her consent, he, to secure her, goes to her father or other relation, and makes some small present to him of what he hath; which if it procure the consent, a small drinking-bout is made by the suitor and the girl's parents, and the marriage thereby irrevocably consummated. After this ceremony they do not use on any account, neither does this wife so married ever repine or find fault if her husband takes another wife or mistress, both which is very frequently done, so long as he provides for them both.

That

That which looks like adultery amongst them, they are seldom guilty of I believe, every one having enough : if a man absents himself some long time from his wife, any one who feeds and maintains her in her husband's absence, may make use of her, without being blamed on any side.

The inner parts of the *Mojuelo* country, are very barren, as hath been said before, but in the woods near the river sides, and by the great lagunes are many sorts of fruits, wild bealts and fowls, in plenty, sufficient for the natives (which bring up nothing tame, unless in some few places a hog or two, and some poultry, for their delight, and not to eat); with which I will now treat the readers curiosity; and first, with their fruits.

Fruit.

Plantains, and bananas, (which are a smaller sort of plantain,) they have plentifully, in small plantations, in obscure parts of the woods, near the river sides, at a good distance from their dwelling-houses, to which plantations they retire, and are not so easily found out by an enemy, as at their houses. This sort of fruit is so well known to *Europeans*, that it needs not be further describ'd.

Pine apples too (which are well known) they have enough of, and mammo, which last is a very sweet fruit; and upon a journey serves them for food as well as plantains; it's something bigger than a man's fist, having a great stone in the middle; grows on middling low trees like apples.

Saffadilla trees, which bear berries as big as floes, of a yellowish colour, which are very pleasant to the taste and wholesome, of extraordinary virtue, and a good commodity to be brought into *Europe*, are very frequent in their woods; as are likewise a sort of a pleasing plumb tree, which grows very large, and is of a most delicious odour, which sometimes a man may smell at half a mile's distance from the tree and more. The wild hogs watch the dropping of the fruit, which is very fattening to them. In this country here is no fall of the leaf, all plants and trees spring forth, bloom, bear, decay, and perish successively at all seasons of the year alike, excepting that in the cold rainy seasons, the fruits do not ripen so fast.

Locust trees grow pretty big and plentifully, by the river-sides, hanging over, and many times into the water; the fruit hangs down like short pods of garden-beans, which you open, and find in the inside, three or four black seeds, as big as hazel-nuts, cover'd over with a white sort of slime, which you suck from off the stone, and then throw it away. This white stuff melts in a man's mouth, is sweet as honey: a little of this meat thoroughly sa-

tisies craving hunger, for a considerable time, and is esteemed very wholesome and cordial.

They have likewise a fruit, growing on small trees guarded all over with long prickles, like needles; which fruit hang in clusters, or bunches, like grapes, but are as big as walnuts, of a black and bluish colour, having each a great stone in the middle. The *English* call them perk and dowboys, or dumping-trees, from the taste, which much resembles them.

Great *Indian* wheat, or mais, they plant a little of to make drink with; and likewise some cocoa trees, which flourish here exceedingly well, but their laziness will not permit them to plant much of the last, because they can steal it ready gather'd from the *Spaniards*, who have large plantations thereof at *Carpenters* river, not many leagues from them.

Sugar-canes I have seen growing in old king *Jeremy's* plantation, much larger than I ever saw in *Jamaica*, but the *Indians* not knowing how to make sugar or rum, neglect them.

Cabbage-trees of a great height, and a sort of permeto-trees, they have plenty of; the tops of both which being boil'd, are very good green meat, especially the latter, which tastes like to asparagus well butter'd.

They have woods which dye a very good purple and yellow, and without doubt their lagunes would furnish logwood enough and camwood, if any would labour to cut it.

Pappaw trees which bear a sweet fruit, almost like a musk-melon in shape and taste, and wild pod pepper trees, are very plentiful.

Cocoa-nut trees, cocoa-plumbs, and large grapes, growing on great trees, with large stones in them, not like wine-grapes, (tho' a pleasant fruit) grow up and down near the water-sides.

Monelo trees, whose fruit hangs down like french-beans, and are a very rich perfume when dried, and the best for chocolate, grow very plentiful on the banks of *Black River*, in this country, and some quantities in *Wanks*; where there is likewise much silk-grass, which herb bears some resemblance with the *Semper Vivum*, but exceeds their leaf in length to two yards.

Sweet potatoes, yams, which are somewhat like turnips, and sweet cassia they plant enough of. The root of the last is to the eye like that which is planted in the *English* colonies, the juice whereof is a most deadly poison, of which the *English* make their common bread, after having well dry'd and squeeze'd it, but this is very wholesome and innocent, eaten any ways.

All

All the flesh that these people eat (which they boil in earthen pots, or barbieue, that is, broil between the sun and fire) they get by hunting, and have plenty enough for themselves; tho' a small number of strangers to stay some time with them, would soon make a scarcity.

They have a small sort of fallow deer, like our *English*, with shorter horns, which haunt the inner sides of the woods, close to the *Savanna*, which are often pursu'd by lions of two sorts, the first black and large, the latter red and small, neither of which will seize on a man; and by leopards and tigers also, of two sorts, the larger of which very much terrify the *Indians*, who commonly go many together, for fear of them, and at last make their escape while he kills some one of their dogs; they report him to be of an irresistible strength and fury, and say, that he many times carries away a mountain cow, which is rather bigger than himself, from the woods about 40 miles into the *Savanna*, before he eats them.

This creature when he is on the hunt makes a continual grumbling, to be heard a great way, so that they commonly reach some river, or place of security, before he comes up with them, tho' he ranges very swiftly, and has a quick scent.

The mountain cow, which the natives call *Tilbu*, is of the bigness of an *English* calf of a year old, having a snout like an elephant, and not horned; they hide all day in muddy places, to escape the tigers, and in the night swim across the river to get food; they are very good meat, but scarce or hard to find.

Baboons, and long-tail'd apes; of the former they have not very many, but of the latter great multitudes, which they look on to be very good meat; it tastes and looks somewhat like mutton.

Warree and pickaree abound in great herds, and are two sorts of *Indian* wild hogs, having both their navels on their backs; the first sort is twice as large as the latter, and better meat, the pickaree eating somewhat rank: When a beast of prey meets with them, they draw up immediately in a body together in a circle, with their heads outermost, armed with very sharp tusks.

Indian coneyes and musquashes they have enough of, and great mountain cats, which last eat like their venison, or rather better, are extremely plump and fleshy in their hinder parts, and again as lean before.

Foxes are plentiful there, which, like otters, prey on fish, and are themselves good white meat.

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Crocodiles and alligators, which creatures are amphibious, are numerous in that country, lurking as well in the woods as in the water; they are so much alike that they seem to be one and the same species, tho' it is commonly said that the alligator's two foremost teeth are longer than those of the crocodile, and that his musk stones are somewhat the sweeter; and that he is likewise the better meat; but I could not perceive the difference, tho' I have eaten and gather'd the musk of both.

These creatures are not so fierce in these countries, as is commonly reported of them, for men, women, and children, do daily swim and wash themselves in the rivers that swarm with them, yet if a dead body was thrown in, they would presently devour it.

Another creature, which the *English* call a guana, they have plentifully enough, which is likewise amphibious; it burrows in the sand, climbs up trees, and dives in the water; is like a thick snake, with four legs, and to each five long claws like fingers at the ends; the body is of various bright colours, scal'd like a snake; it hath all down the back and long tail a ridge of long flat bristles; it is almost as big in the body as a cat, and is reckon'd to be very good meat; it tastes like a young rabbit, but is somewhat slimy under the skin; is held to be very good against the consumption.

Some parts of this country are pretty well stock'd with fowls; the river of *Wanks* is frequented with a large sort of ducks, like those of *Myctavy*, and in the times of the north winds with great flocks of a smaller kind, which at that time resort likewise to the lagunes.

A large fowl they have (whether eagle or vulture I could not distinguish) which is a great terror to the apes; for as soon as they perceive her descending they leave the high trees and betake themselves to the ground and bushes, and so become the prey of beasts sometime, which otherwise could not come at them.

Parrots and macaws, which are the larger sort, and most gloriously painted, are the most common birds in the country, with small parroquets, which fly in flocks like sparrows. They all taste musky.

A pretty large sort of fowl haunt their plantain walks, which the natives call quawmocs, and the *English* corafaoes: they are a small sort of *Indian* turkey, with a pretty crown on their heads; they are a very welcome game to a hungry traveller, who may shoot all that he meets with, one after another: They are so tame they will hardly fly away in some places; they keep sometimes ten or a dozen together; they

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are excellent meat, as likewise a lesser sort of fowl using the same places, like *Guiney* hens.

Wood pigeons that light on high trees and rocks; and a sort of fat doves creeping commonly on the ground, are plentiful enough; and on the sea-side are many pellicans and flamingoes, the latter, shaped between a heron and a goose, feeds on the conchoses, and may be seen a great way, looking at a distance like a flame of fire.

The woods are stock'd with variety of other fowls, most curiously painted, which are good for food, but wanting names would be too tedious to describe.

The rivers, lagunes, and above all the sea-wastes are plentifully stock'd with fish of many sorts.

In the fresh water rivers they have a sort of tortoise, call'd cushaw, is good meat, and found in few parts of *America* besides; and on the coast abundance of large sea-tortoises of three sorts, viz. the hawksbill, loggerhead, and green turtle, which last is the best meat; the first has the best shell; the other for his oil, or fat; but these being well known to the *English* need no further description.

Tarpooms and snukes are thick on the sea-wastes and rivers; the first is a curious large fish, almost like a salmon, the latter more like a carp, with a long bill or mouth, and both very good to be eaten.

They have great shoals of mullets, silver-fish, cat-fish, cavallies, sharks, nurfes, snappers, growpers, some seal, stingrays, whipsays, and sea-devils; which last three sorts are somewhat in shape like thorn-backs, tho' many times bigger.

Their best fish is manatee, or sea cow, which shall bring up the rear: most tra-

vellers in those parts that I have met with call it the best fish, if not flesh, in the world; they are sometimes found straggling in the lagunes in this country, but are not suffer'd to increase, thro' the greediness of the *Indian*, who spares no pains when he hath a prospect of getting any.

This fish is, in shade and colour, somewhat like a seal, but is not so full of hair; it has the visage of a cow without horns; it hath two fins before, serving instead of feet, on which in the evenings they crawl ashore to eat grafs; its bones are not like those of other great fish, but like those in the body of an ox. The meat thereof is very white, and of a pleasant taste, and so cleansing to the body, that it's commonly said to cure such as feed on it some time, of all foul distempers in the blood, as an old pox, scurvy, and their relations; and that many ship's companies have often experimented the virtues of it, to the recovery of their healths.

These fish are very large, some I have seen of five or six hundred pound, and have heard of those of a thousand in clear flesh, besides bones. They yield the sporter no small diversion at the taking of them; for after having a dart or harpoon struck into their side, with a long line and buoy fastened to it, they hold some time in play, and won't leave the shoals, by which means they receive more lances and arrows from the *Indian*, before they will be taken; many times they overset a boat in struggling.

Dolphins, flying-fish, porpoises, bottlenoses, seals, bottlenoses, and such like, keep a good distance from the shore, and are as frequent in other parts as on this coast, wherefore we will quite leave it.



A
DISCOVERY
OF

Two Forreigne SECTS

IN THE

EAST-INDIES,
VIZ.

The SECT of the BANIANs, the ANTIEN
NATIVES of *INDIA*,

AND

The SECT of the PERSEES, the ANCIEN
INHABITANTS of *PERSIA*:

TOGETHER

With the RELIGION and MANNERS of each SECT.

IN TWO PARTS.

By *HENRY LORD*,

Sometime Resident in *East-India*, and Preacher to the Honourable
Company of *MERCHANTS* Trading thither.



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A

DISCOVERY

OF THE

BANIAN RELIGION.

The INTRODUCTION.

HAVING by God's providence (who swayeth vs as it pleaseth him to our feuerall places of being) gained a charge of souls in the aduerture of the honourable company of merchants trading to the *East-Indies*: it happened that I was transferred from my charge aboard the shippe, to reside in their prime factorie in *Guzzarat*, in a place called *Surrat*, with the president ouer their affaires in that place, *Mr. Thomas Kerridge*; where, according to the busie obseruance of trauailers, inquiring what noueltie the place might produce, a people presented themselves to mine eyes, cloathed in linnen garments, somewhat low descending, of a gesture and garbe, as I may say, maydenly and well nigh effeminate; of a countenance shy and somewhat estranged, yet smiling out a glosed and bashfull familiarity, whose vie in the companies affaires occasioned their preference there.

Truth to say, mine eyes, vnacquainted with such obiects, tooke vp their wonder and gazed; and this admiration, the badge of a fresh trauailer, bred in mee the importunity of a questioner. I asked what manner of people those were, so strangely notable, and notably strange? Reply was made, They were *Banians*, a people forraigne to the knowledge of the christian world; their religion, rites, and customs, sparingly treated of by any, and they no lesse referred in the publication of them: but some opinions they deriued from the philosopher *Pythagoras*, touching transfiguration of soules. It was thought the nouelty would make the discovery thereof gratefull and acceptable to some of our countrymen: that some of my predecessors had bene scrupulous to bring this religion to light; but whether deterred with the fictions and *Cbymeræ*, wherewith *Baniu* writings abound,

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that might make it vnworthy of acceptance, or the shyneffe of the *Bramanes*, who will scarce admit a stranger conuersation, the worke was left to him that would make a path through these impediments.

The president, *Mr. Thomas Kerridge*, was vrgent with me to redeeme their omissions, and to see if I could worke somewhat out of this forsaken subiect. The truth was, I was willing to earnest his loue to mee by this iniunction, who, to give this vndertaking the better promotion, interested himselfe in the worke, by mediating my acquaintance with the *Bramanes*, whose eminence of place was an attractiue to draw on this discovery and manifestation.

I that thought my obseruance would bee well tooke, if I could present my countrymen with any thing new from these forraigne parts, begun my worke, and essayed to fetch materials for the fame out of their manuscripts, and by renewed accessse, with the helpe of interpreters, made my collections out of a booke of theirs called the *Sbaster*, which is to them as their bible, containing the grounds of their religion in a written word.

If any therefore bee affected to peruse or reuile the religion, rites, and customs of the said *Banians*, leauing out for the most part such prodigious fictions as seeme independent on sense and reason, here they shall meete with the best essence and ground of this sect, digested into such a forme as shall best cleare the knowledge thereof, and such, as I presume, neuer had a like discovery by any yet in the presse. So handfetting the reader with as good hopes as may bee expected from a subiect of this nature, I referre them to the prooffe of the following chapters.

H h h h

C H A P.

Of God, the Creation of the World, the Creation of the first Man and Woman, and the Progeny from them descending, as it is by the Banians delivered.

God.

THE great God (say the Banians) being alone, bethought himselfe how hee might make his excellency and power manifest to others; for his great vertue had beene obscured and hid, if it had not beene communicated to his creatures. What meanes might then bee better to giue euidence of both these, than the creation of a world, and creatures therein?

Creation of the world.

For this cause the Almighty consulted with himselfe, about the making of this great worke, which men call the world or uniuers; and as the ancients (say they) haue deliuered, the Lord made foure elements as the ground-worke of this mighty frame, to wit, Earth, Aire, Fire, and Water; which foure elements were at first all mingled together in a confusion, but the Almighty separated them in manner following.

First, it is delivered, that, by some great cane or like instrument, hee blew vpon the waters, which arose into a bubble of a round forme like an egge, which spreading it selfe further and further, made the firmament so cleare and transparent, which now compasseth the world about.

Earth.

After this, there remaining the earth, as the sediment of the waters, and some liquid substance with the same; the Lord made of both these together, a thing round like a ball, which hee called the lower world, the more solid part whereof became the earth, the more liquid the seas; both which making one globe, he, by a great noyse or humming sound, placed them in the midst of the firmament, which became equi-distant from it on euery side.

Sun and moon.

Then he created a sunne and moone in the firmament, to distinguish the times and seasons; and thus these foure elements that were at first mixt together, became separate and assigned to their severall places; the air to his place, the earth to his, the water to his place, and the fire to his place.

These elements thus disposed, each of them discharged his severall parts; the aire filled up whatsoever was emptie, the fire began to nourish with his heate, the earth brought forth his liuing creatures, and the sea his. And the Lord conueyed to these a feminall vertue, that they

might be fruitfull in their severall operations, and thus the great world was created.

This world, as it had his beginning from foure elements, so it was measured by foure maine points of the compasse, East, West, North, and South; and was to be continued for foure ages, and to be peopled by foure Casts or sorts of men, which were married to foure women appointed for them, of which wee shall speake as order may give occasion.

God having thus made the world, and the creatures thereto belonging, then God created man, as a creature more worthy than the rest, and one that might be most capable of the workes of God. The earth then did, at God's voyce and command, render this creature from his bowels, his head first appearing, and after that his body, with all the parts and members of the same, into whom God conueyed life, which as soone as he had received, witnessed it selfe; for, colour began to shew it selfe red in his lippes, his eye liddes began to disclofe the two lights of nature, the parts of his body bewrayed their motion, and his vnderstanding being informed, hee acknowledged his maker, and gaue him worship.

That this creature might not be alone, who was made by nature sociable, God seconded him with a companion, which was woman, to whom not so much the outward shape, as the likenesse of the mind and disposition seemed agreeing; and the first man's name was *Pourous*, and the woman's name was *Parcoutee*, and they liued conioyned together as man and wife, feeding on the fruites of the earth, without the destruction of any liuing creature.

These two liuing in this coniunction, had foure sonnes; the first was called *Brammon*, the second *Cuttery*, the third *Shuddery*, the fourth *Wysse*. These foure brethren were of natures distinct each from the other, the foure elements claiming in each of them a different predominance: for *Brammon* was of an earthly constitution, and therefore melancholly; and *Cuttery* was of a fiery constitution, and therefore of a martiall spirit. *Shuddery* was of a flegmaticke constitution, and therefore of a peaceable or conver-

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stable disposition; *Wise* was of an ayery temper, and therefore full of contrivements and inventions.

And because *Brammon* was of a melancholly constitution, and ingenious, God indued him with knowledge, and appointed him to impart his precepts and lawes vnto the people, his graue and serious look best fitting him for such a purpose: for which cause hee gaue him a booke, containing the forme of diuine worshippe and religion.

And because *Cutlery* was of a martiall temper, God gaue him power to sway kingdomes with the scepter, and to bring men into order, that the weale-publicke might thrise by vnited indeauours for the common goode: as an embleme of which the Almighty put a sword into his hand, the instrument of victory and domination.

And because *Shuddery* was of a nature mild and conuerseable, it was thought meete, that he should be a merchant, to enrich the common-wealth by trafficke, that so every place might abound with all things, by the vse of shipping and nauigation. As a monitor to put him in minde of which course of life, he had a paire of ballances put into his hand, and a bagge of waights hung at his girdle, instruments most accomodate to his profession.

Lastly, because *Wise* was of an ayery temper, whose concepts vse to bee more subtle and apprehensue, he was indued with admirable inuentions, and was able by his first thoughts, to forme any thing that belonged to the mechanicke or

handy-crafts man: for which purpose hee had a bagge of tooles or instruments, consisting of such variety, as were necessary to effectuate the workes of his fancy or conceipt.

Thus you have the first man and woman, and the progeny from them descending, according to *Banians* tradition; and a world to be raised of so few, the persons (as they thinke) could not be better fitted to the same, the whole world being well considered, consisting of, and subsisting by such foure kindes of men.

The world being in this mayden puritie, that the generations of men might not be deriued from a polluted beginning of mankind, the Almighty gaue not *Pourous* and *Parcountee* any daughters, least some of these foure sonnes, preferring the needes of propagation before piety and religion, should haue deflowered their sisters, and have blemished the world with impurity: but prouiding better for the holinesse and sanctity of our ancestors, that the work of generation might be agreeable to the worke of creation, God made foure women for these foure men, and placed them at the foure windes, one at the east, another at the west, a third at the north, and a fourth at the south; that thus being diuided, there might be a better meanes for the spreading of their generations ouer the face of the earth, with which foure women, how the foure sonnes of the first man met, shall be vnderstood in the sequale of their feuerall stories in the chapters following.

Four women created.

C H A P. II.

Of Brammon the eldest Sonne of Pourous, his Trauaile towards the East, be meeteth with the Woman appointed for him; the Passages that happened in their Accoast, their Marriage, and peopling of the East.

THIS eldest sonne of the first man, called *Brammon*, grewe in stature, and had the preheminece of his birth, both in place, and in respect aboue the rest of his brethren; as also in regard of his neere relations to God in religious services, was highly honoured of his brethren, and was an instructor vnto them; and the Almighty communicated himselfe to him in presence and vision. He gaue himselfe therefore much to reading, and conuersed with the booke that God gaue him, containing the platforme of diuine worshippe.

Being therefore growne to man's age, and (as it should appeare by circumstances) man being created in the middelt of

the earth, in some pleasant place, where the sunne at high noone depriued substances of their shadowes, (for it was fit that man should be produced out of such a place as might be the nauell of the world) God who would now disperse the brethren from the center, as it were, to the circumference, for propagation, commanded *Brammon* to take his booke in his hand, wherein was written the diuine law, and to direct his iourney towards the rising of the sunne in the east.

As soone as that glorious light of heauen had discovered his splendor from the toppes of the mountaines, he tooke his iourney that way (for the east being the most noble part of the world, it was likely

LORD.

Brammon
meets with
his wife
Savatrice.

likely that had the preheminence in plantation) untill he arrived at a goodly mountaine, before the proud face whereof lay prostrate a valley, through which there passed a brooke, in the descent of which there appeared a woman satisfying her thirst from the streames of the river; and they were both naked, innocence not being then ashamed to publish her retirements and priuacies; nor hauing faulted so much with those immodest parts, as to neede a throwd to veile them from the sight. This woman was of haire blacke, of complexion yealowish or saffrony, as on whose face the sunne had too freely cast his beames, the remembrance of whose heate was too surely conferred in her countenance. She was indifferently sized, whose pitch could neither challenge the name of lownesse or high stature; modest were her aspect, and her eyes indices of so melancholly fobernesse, and composed lookes, as if she seemed to be sampled for him that met her.

But her eyes vnaccustomed to view such an object as was before her, hauing never seene a creature of proportion like her selfe, betwixt wonder and shame shee was vncertaine whether she should flye, or please her sight with such a vision. But *Brammon*, no lesse abashed at such intrusion, which by retyring he could not well thinne, with a downe-cast countenance suppressed with shame, they both abroad one another's presence, with tonguetied silence; whose backwardnesse gaue encouragement to the woman to question the cause of his coming thither; who answered, That, by the command of him who had made the world, him, her, and

all creatures visible, together with the light that gaue them the comfort of their meeting, he was sent thither. The woman to whom God had giuen that vnderstanding, to be capable of the propernesse of his speech, and inquiring further into this accident, said, That there was an agreement in their likenesse and composition, that declared they had one Maker; that it may be, he that had made them, and had his ends in their disposall, had thus brought them together, that some neerer bond might make them inseparable from each other's society: and casting her eye vpon the booke that *Brammon* bare in his hand, asked what it was? who acquainting her with the contents thereof, was desired to sit downe, and communicate the religious counsels of the same unto her, whereunto hee condescended; and being both perswaded that God had a hand in this their meeting, they tooke counsell together from this booke, to bind themselues together in the inuiolable bond of marriage, and with the courtesies interceding betwixt man and wife, were lodged in one another's bosom: for ioy whereof the sunne put on his nuptiall lustre, and looked brighter than ordinary, causing the season to shine on them with golden ioy; and the silver moone welcommed the evening of their repose, whilst musicke from heauen (as if Gods purpose in them had been determinate) sent forth a pleasing sound, such as vseth to fleete from the loud trumpet, together with the noyse of the triumphant drumme. Thus prouoing the effects of generation together, they had fruitfull issue, and so peopled the east, and the woman's name was *Savatrice*.

C H A P. III.

Of Cuttery the second Sonne of Potrous, his Trauaile, and the Meeting hee had with the Woman appointed for him; their Conflict, Appeasement, Coniunction, and the peopling of the West by them.

SUCCESSIVELY the second brother *Cuttery* was by the Almighty consigned to the west, about the charge of making men; so taking the sword in his hand, that God had giuen him, the instrument, on whose edge lay the hopes of a kingdome, rowling vp his courage, which hitherto wanted occasion of exercise, from the heart and bosom of the earth, in which his youth had conuerfed, he turned his backe on the rising sunne euery morning, whose swifter course ouertooke him, and euery day in his decline presented himselfe in his setting glory before him. As he thus trauailed towards the

west, he chafed with himselfe as he passed along, that no aduventure presented it selfe that might prouoke him to giue a probate of his courage, wishing that an army of men, or a troope of wild beasts, would oppose him, that he might strewe the surface of the earth with dead carkeyfes, and giue the fowles of heauen flesh to feede on. And not knowing to what purpose God had directed him to bend his courie that way, as onely sensible of his owne heroick stomacke, hee said, To what end hath God infused such magnanimity into my breast, if it shal want a subiect whereon to worke my glory

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glory and renowne? Shall I lose the end of my creation? God forbid.

Thus carried on with the hopes of some adventure, hee intended that whatsoever should first cope with him, should haue the sense of his fury; when being come to a mountaine, whose height might make things farre visible to the eye, he might perceiue a creature of goodly personage, like himselfe, talking forward with a martiall steppe, no lesse slowe then maiesticke in pace; which two approaching, as desirous to make experiment of each other's fortitude vpon their meeting together, it appeared to bee a woman, whose tresses in a comely fertility hung downe by her shoulders, which, by motion of the ayre, turned into a carelesse disorder; every blast that made an alteration in the same, gaue a new grace to her excellent person, and made her presence more full of maiesty. In her right hand shee bare a *Chuckery*, which is an instrument of a round forme, and sharp-edged in the superficies thereof, so accomodate for offence, that by a hole in the midst thereof, being whirled about the finger, and slung off, in the quicknesse of his motion, it is able to deliver or conuey death to a farre remote enemy. Courage displayed his banner in her countenance, and maiesticke fury sparkled in her eyes, bearing witness how much she thirsted after conquest; and the woman's name was *Toddicafree*.

In the first encounter shee made her *Chuckery* beare the message of her displeasure, giuing entertainment with the instrument of battell, which was such as *Cutlery* expected; and no kinder behauiour did hee intend to proffer, as preferring the harsh effects of violence, before the mollifying power of beauty: With this hard greeting did they passe the first day, giuing wounds on each side, shee with her *Chuckery*, hee with his sword; both being much spent in the conflict, and often breathing when extremitie of exercise had languished their powers, they renewed their battell by fresh aggression and onser, till darknesse did prohibit the vse of armes, leauing the first day as an indifferent arbiter of the battell, neither of them able to boast of aduantage.

The light of the next day inuiting them to a new experiment of valour, they accoast one another, renewing the remembrance of their injuries with second attempts of violence: The day well neere spent in fight, *Cutlery* gaining some aduantage, with his sword hewed her *Chuckery* in two pieces; but fauourable darknesse looking with a partiall eye on the battell, and patronizing the disadvantaged, shaded the woman with her broken instru-

ment from the pursuer; by the benefit of which intermission shee conuerted her broken *Chuckery* into a bowe, hauing provided arrowes, to requite the force of the aduersary, by this new stratageme, who was now bigge with the hopes of her ouerthrow.

The light being the best herauld they had, to call them to battell, a third time they met, hopefull to conclude this strange duello or single combat, which vrged on her side by her new-inuented instrument, and on his by the thought of former aduantage gained, made the assault more vehement; making therefore her enemy the butte into whom she meante to transfixe her pointed shafts, shee freshly encountered him. But hee perceiuing her aduantage, whose power was to wound farre off, and his injuries were most forceable in little distance, exposing himselfe to greater perill, that he might be owner of a better aduantage, drew neerer, and in a cloze, exchanging the losse of weapons for hand violence, they thus proued their forces together, wearinesse hauing abated their vigours so equally, that neither of them was so strong to overcome, nor so weake to yeeld, the ballance of victory so iustly poysed betweene them, as inclined with partiality to neither, it was fit the tongue should conclude that warre that the power of the hand was no longer able to prosecute.

Hereupon in this doubtfull strife, *Cutlery* having seized her by the tresses of her haire to bring her to bondage; and exercise hauing put a fresh and lively colour in her cheekes, such as in *Cutlery's* eyes made her rather seeme louely, then one to be injured, hee said, Oh thou wonder of liuing creatures for strength and beauty! why should fury mannage so strange a contention between vs two? If I should in this combate haue slain thee, I should haue curst this right hand, for bearing an instrument to ruine so goodly a proportion; and if thou hadst slain me, thou shouldst but haue laboured with anguish of soule for thine owne discontent, and discomfort, who knowest not what pleasure thou mayst reape by my society. Why should one excellent creature seeke the ruine of another? Will there not be one the lesse? And thy being will bee nothing augmented by my disanulment. Did God to this end conferre boldnesse on vs to make it the cause of one another's perdition, who are both worthy of preservation? Surely courage in thee shall bee nothing impaired by my friendshippe and ayde, but vnited vertues make most powerful assaults, and are best muniments against iniurie. Besides, the world, now

LORD. an infant, and of short standing, ought rather by all meanes to haue her issue multiplyed, then impayred or diminished. Especially selfe-loue bindes vs to study our owne preferuations; to which since vnity did best conferre, hee would not follow the humour of his high spirit to seeke glory so wickedly and vnworthily. if hee might purchase that peace hee fought by any reasonable concession.

The woman, attentue to the motion, prosecuted with so faire a carriage, after some pause of silence, and deiection of countenance, that gaue consent to bashfulnesse, replied, That though the markes of his violence were before her eyes, whole anguish were sufficient to maintaine the fuell of further passion, yet in that hee which had felt tryall of like rage, had first broke off violence, shee gaue so good an eare to the motion as the

short time of desisting might permit; affirming, that shee was so farre content to suspend such passages, as hee, continuing that peaceable treaty, should make his company acceptable, otherwise to renew the same violence as shee found iust occasion of prouocation.

Thus, with plighted hands, the forme of their new-made amity, they became of intestine enemies, reconciled and amorous friends, till prompt and intelligible nature, apprehensiu of her owne ends, through some longer conuersation together, made them proue the difference of their sexe, from whom plentiful generations were descended, indued with the fortitude of such as are truly warlike. And thus the west came to be peopled from these two, from whose enmities loue wrought so perfect and vnexpected agreement.

C H A P. IV.

Of Shuddery the third Sonne of Pourous, his Trauaile; he findeth a Myne of Diamonds, meeteth the Woman appointed for him; they become conioyned together, and by their Issue the North is peopled.

THE third sonne *Shuddery*, which which was the merchant man, according to his time and age, was sent to the *North*, who taking his ballance and waights with him, the instruments by whole iustice hee was to buy and sell, tended thither whither the Almighty had directed him. Hauing passed on some part of his way (as busie nature loues to be in employment) hee desired hee might meete with some affaire or businesse suiting with his traffiking disposition.

And being come to a goodly mountaine called *Stacballa*, there fell immoderate and excessiue raines, hee sheltring himselfe in some hollow place of the mountaine till the foule weather was past; vpon which there followed a clearenesse of the skies; but such a deluge succeeded vpon the fall of those waters, that his journey was prohibited; for the riuers, not able to containe the streames that had, in rowling currents from the tops of the steepe mountaines, deuolued into their channels belowe, began to make breaches in their bankes; and returning their burthen into the lower grounds, had turned the valley of *Stacballa* into a broad riuier vnpassable. *Shuddery* therefore rested in the hollowe of this mountaine till the weather might bee more propitious to his trauaile intended; when in some days the faire weather had made the thirsty earth to drinke vp part of the waters, the

sunne to dry vp the other part, and some were left to inherit the lower grounds, so that the way being free for him ouer the valley, hee passed on: but in the bottome of the valley he found certaine pearle shels that had their pretious treasure within; which diuiding to bee made capable of their contents, hee found in them that which contented his eyes with their shining, and promised in their beauties something worth the prizing and preferuation (though hee was as yet altogether ignorant of their worth and value:) so folding them vp, hee renewed his trauaile, till hee came to a mountaine on the other side of the valley, where the mountaine, hee, and dark night, met all together.

But as if the pearles had but borne the message to him of a greater fortune, a rocke or myne of diamonds discovered it selfe to his sight, which the late washing of the waues had bene as a midwife to bring to light, as if it had bene vnfit so great riches should be treasured vp in darknesse, in the armes of so coarse an element; which myne taking aduantage by the darknesse of the heauens, the better to set off his sparkling lustre, seemed to inuite *Shuddery* to come and take knowledge of its admirable shining; who, supposing it to be fire, began to moue the loose sparkles of the same, but perceiving their glory nothing to decrease by

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by their motion, grew enkindled with a great desire to proue the strangeness of the accident, by the touching of his finger; but the darkness and his vnacquaintance with the thing, rather begetting admiration then right information of his knowledge (since it had the light of fire, but wanted the heate) hee was content with a patient abode to awaite the dayes light, to give him better instruction concerning these mysteries; which no sooner appeared, but these diamonds concealed their glory, affording onely a waterish-coloured beauty to the eye. The disanulment of this lustre amazed him as much as the presentation thereof made him admire; but desirous to haue this excellency made knowne to mankind, that seemed so wonderfull to himselfe, hee carried so great a quantity of the diamonds with him, as might be no impediment to him in the bearing, taking a remarkable obseruation of the place, that hee might thereunto repayre vpon better proofe of the diamonds excellence and worth.

*Met with
in wife
Vagun-
dab.*

Thus Shuddery continuing his progresse forward, at last arriued where the woman to which hee was sent, was wandering by the side of a woode, close adioyning whereunto was an euen plaine, through which hee made his path; of whom when his eyes had gained sight, and that shee presented a person formed like himselfe, he diuerted from his way towards her, to gaine more perfect knowledge of her; she no lesse filled with wonder and desire in the view of him, yet sometimes possessed with feare, sometimes with ioy, sometimes with shame, in the variety of passions, purposing many things, but really prosecuting nothing. Shuddery at length accosted her, whose approach shee received doubtfully, as if shee sought a meanes of evasion into the woode; at which he said, Oh thou worthy creature! most like vnto my selfe, fly me not, who hast cause to loue me, because I resemble

thee; shunne not the conuersation of him, *LORD.* that followeth thee not to giue thee displeasure, but that hee might enioy thy society; things that haue resemblance in shape should embrace consorts.

The woman then, whose name was *Visagundab*, perceiuing by the slownesse of his pace, that hee rather seemed to bee a suer to her, then a pursuer of her, by the retardation of her flight, witnessing her contentment to stay if shee might presume of her safety, thus replied to his words, That if shee could as much presume of his good vsage, as shee was contented to behold him, shee would grant his request; who giving her assurance thereof, they entertained conference with each other, shee mouing the question how it might be that they two could bee capable of one another's language, hauing neuer before seene each other. Hee made answer, That that God that had made them like in bodies, had also made them like in languages, that they might receiue the comfort of one another's speeches, and be acquainted with one another's thoughts, without which, conuersation should lose the greatest part of his comfort.

So receiuing stronger gages of each other's loue, they continued together, hee not vnmindfull to impart the fortunes of his trauailes in finding of pearles and diamonds, wherewith hee adorned her, till they in future times became a customary ornament, as also acquainting her with the worke of the creation, together with his parents and brethren, they proued the comforts of the conioyned state; from whom a generation descended, that became merchantmen, and followed Shuddery's profession, who, with some of his sonnes, did afterwards trauaile to the myne of diamonds by him discovered, and stored themselves with them, which euer since haue bene merchandize of *the people* deere estimation; and thus the north be- *the north.* came inhabited.

CHAP. V.

Of Wyse the fourth Sonne of Pourous, his Trauailes ouer seven Seas, his Architecture; hee meeteth with the Woman appointed: His Reuelations touching Religion, Consummation of Loue with the Woman, and their peopling of the South.

THEN Wyse, the youngest of the foure brethren, went to the north, hauing instruments necessary with him to effectuate any thing that his well conceived inuention could find out: therefore whatsoeuer was conuenient for man's vse, hee had a braine to thinke and contriue,

that to the needs of the world might be serued by the deuises of his ingenious fancy or concept. Thus hee became the originall of the handicrafts; for hee knew how to reare the buildings of townes, cities, or castles; to set, plant, and till the ground; how to make all things

LORD. things needfull for the vse of man; which various disposition of his to meditate things for man's conuenience, gave him the name of *Viskermab*, which is as much as the handsman, because hee could do any thing to be done by the hand.

*Wife tra-
uels ouer
seven seas.*

Being indued with a genius fit for plantations, hee (directed by God) traualled towards the south, where hee met with seven seas, all which hee passed ouer, framing a vessell for his conuoy, and leaving in euery place testimonies of his ingenuity: and passing ouer the last called *Pascurbatee*, hee came to the land called *Derpe*; there by the sea-side hee built him a faire house of such timber as grew by the place, hauing engines of art to reare vp timber. Thus hauing made a comely habitation, with roomes lightsome, and broad tarraffies or roofes aloft, for pleasure and prospect delightful; where hee might sometimes please his eyes with the rowling sea, which, with renewed assaults, smote against the bankes of the shoare; and directing his sight the other way, might behold the pleasant woods and fieldes; hee thus for a time soled himselfe after tedious traualle.

*Meets with
his wife
Leuungund.*

But not long had hee tooke such comfort as his solitary condition could afford him, but the woman appointed for him wandering through the woods to the sea side, and passing along the shoare thereof, set her eyes vpon this new edifice; and hauing neuer beheld any before, the rarity of it drew her neerer to satisfie her admiration with the view of the same; on whom *Wife* chancing to cast his eye as shee thus came to looke on his habitation, he descended to take a fuller contemplation of her beauty, whose feature deferred his better notice; for shee was of a body amiably white, and her tresses were scattered with powdered saunders, and other odours, the scent of which the blasts of the winde disperied in such manner, that hee became partaker of them by his approach, which enkindled his senses with new desires to be neerer her, who at such distance gaue him a smell of so great sweetnesse; whose approach stricke her into a blush, but her shame giuing place, she moued the question to him, How hee came to that place where shee onely had liued, to interrupt her in her free walkes and wanderings? He made answer, That God the Maker of light, that makes all objects visible, had sent him thither to admire her excellency, which was so rare, that it was not fit it should be shaded in a place so solitary, but had reserued it as a blessing for his eyes to view and admire; and because it was pittie desolation and loneliness should

be a wafter and obscurer of such louelynesse, hee had, with hazard of his life, aduentured ouer seven seas, to be blest with the eniement thereof, a labour and traualle worthy of so rich a recompence, and a worthy recompence and satisfaction for such a labour; intreated her therefore to accept of such a blessing as God had prouided for her by his society.

But shee that could not be brought to thinke of a course of life different from her former, told him, That in his absence shee found no neede of his presence, neither did shee at that present stand inclined to accept of his motion, that therefore hee would leaue her to the liberty of her owne free dispose. Hee, loath to lose the happinesse of his eyes, importuned her to view the roomes of his building, as if hee meant to wooe her with the faire workes of his handes: but shee, taking his importunity in euill part, told him, That if hee desired her not to inuene the place, hee would dismisie her freely. So turning from him with some displeasure, because shee was by him vnwillingly detained, shee fled from him with coye distaste, hee almost expiring with the sadnesse of her departure, whose presence hee could not purchase, and his pleasure therein, without her anger.

Shee hauing robb'd his eyes of that sight, that they would neuer willingly haue lost, hee committed himselfe to the racke of pensiu meditation, broke the quiet slumbers of repose, thinking darknesse vnfauourable to him: that suspended and prorogued the chearfull day from his appearance, in which hee might renew his visitations of her. So trauesling the woods to and fro, hee at last came into a valley, where he found her cropping the flowers, and gratifying her senses with their feuerall odours; on whom intruding ere shee well perceiued, hee said, Oh, sweeter than all flowers or scents that the field can boast of, whose louelinesse hath drawne me to make proffer of new kindness! fly me not who hast had a former tryall of my behauiour towards thee. So bearing with his presence, hee tooke occasion to make knowne to her the creation of the world, and the parents from whence hee was descended, the disperding of his brethren into the feuerall parts of the world, the hardinesse and hazard of his voyages, the qualities with which hee was indued, and the feuerall monuments of his art which hee had left in the places where hee had bene. Further, hee conceived that the power aboue had not promoted him, with the iopardy of a thousand liues, to cut a path through seven ragged seas in a floating habitation,

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but even to that end that the bitterness of all those evils might be sweetened by his enjoyment of her.

Shee, desirous to breake off this speech, as ungratefull to her eares, turned backe this discourse, desiring him to take his contentments elsewhere then in quest of her; that if shee could prevaile with him in any request, it should be in this, to leave her, and neuer after to disturbe her with such motions. So both departed, shee in distaine, hee in sadness and sorrow for such dismission; giuing him only this as a doubtfull comfort at their parting, that if shee found her selfe inclined to his society, shee knew where to finde him, and to manifest to him such alteration.

Vpon this, hauing left the place that contained his blisse, with oppressed thoughts, hee was no sooner got into a priuate place that might seeme as counsell-keeper to his passions, but hee humbled himselfe vnder the Greene trees, and said, Oh! thou to whom belongs the acknowledgement of my being, I haue, by thy guidance, forsaken the society of my parents, whom I know not whether I shall euer behold againe, as also the fellowship of my brethren; I haue coped with as many hazzards as can make trauaile bitter and discomfortable: I haue left company to come into solitude; nay, which is worse, to behold one that might giue me the wished comforts of society, by her refusall to adde degrees to my sorrow. Oh make not void the end of my being! giue not

such an euill recompence to my adventures; bury not all these qualities thou hast put in this essence, by this one disalter. Witnesse, oh you heauens, vnder whose azured roofoe I now am, the sorrow I suife; and witnesse, oh ye Greene trees, that, if ye were sensible of my complaint, would spend your selues in gummy teares, what agony perplexeth mee. And if the Maker of creatures ouerlookes his workes, let him now appeare, and redresse the miseries of his seruant.

With that a still and quiet ayre breathed through the leaues of the trees, and a voyce issued thereupon, and said, What requirest thou, oh thou sonne of *Pourous*? And *Wysse* made answer, That hee only desired that the woman with whom hee had met, might afford him the comforts of society in the copulations of marriage; which request was granted on these in-iunctions, that hee should erect pagods for God's worshipp, and adore images vnder Greene trees, because God had vnder them manifested himselfe by vision to him.

So *Ieunegundab* (for so was the woman called) feeling the motions of affection to renewe in her, at the next meeting gaue such expressions of loue to *Wysse*, as fully accomplished his demand: so conuersing together they made good the nuptiall ends, in a fruitfull generation. So the fourth, as the other parts of the world, became inhabited.

*The people
became*

C H A P. VI.

*Of the meeting together of the foure Brethren at the Place of their Birth, their
Divisions and Dissentions, the great Ruins amongst their Generations bringing
a Flood which destroyeth them, and so the first Age of the world concludeth.*

EVERY thing by naturall motion passeth to his owne place; so the brethren hauing peopled the world in these foure parts, turne their course to the place where they first breathed their vitall ayre; for *Brammon* hauing peopled the east, with all such as was of his cast or tribe, was carried with a naturall desire to goe and conclude his dayes where he began, and to possesse the people of that place with the true forme of diuine worshipp, that so all the world might retain one vniformity of religion, not rendring God's worshipp into parts with the factions of vnsettled opinions, as also not willing to lose so great a ioy as his eyes should convey vnto him in the sight of his parents and his brethren, to the former of which religion had enioyned him, to the latter all expressions of a brother's loue.

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Cuttery also, the next that had accomplished'd the end of his trauaile, began to long after the sight of the place that brought him forth, that he might there, to his father, mother, and brethren, shew the blessings of God, in his wife and progeny, and acquaint them with the story of his occurrences, and leave a race of soldiers there also in his posterity.

Skudery, turned also by the same inclination, had his desires bent to his birth-place, being bigge with the eminency of his accidentall fortunes, which had lost their greatnesse, if his parents and brethren had lost the knowledge of them; to feede which humour, as accompanied with other respects formerly mentioned, drew him to giue his appearance amongst the rest.

Lastly, *Wysse*, to communicate his arts, whose aduenturous trauaile was no lesse

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The four
brethren
meet at
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memorable then the rest, transporting his sonnes and daughters over the feuerall seas, left them in feuerall places, and repaired to his birth-place, to pay his duty to his parents, and his loue to his brethren.

It so happened, that God that would not crosse any part of their intentions with euil successe, did referue them to find the happinesse of their meetings in their feuerall turnes and successions, as their workes were in order accomplished, their feuerall arriuals being congratulated with feastings and triumphs, meeete welcome for such guests. It was not to be doubted but *Pourous* and *Parcentee* grew young againe, hauing such a season of happinesse referued to smile upon them towards the sunet of their age, such as were able to make their forewaisted powers, spent with yeeres, to renew their vigour; every one of them when their ioy grew stale, giuing a fresh renewance of gladnesse to their parents by their successiue arriual. Neither could it be imagined, but that the brethren accounted that the blessed time that lost all remembrance of trouble, which wee thinke too importunate a disturber of our ioyes.

But ioy is neuer of long lasting, but after the passage of little time hath his abatement: this the brethren being sensible of, laid aside the thoughts of their trauailes, and the remembrance of their late comforts; and as men newly transplanted to bring forth the fruites of their being in that place, begetting new generations there, that the world might be compleately populous, and instructed in their feuerall qualities; by *Brammon* in matters of religion, by *Cuttery* in matters of rule and domination, by *Shuddery* in matters of trafficke and merchandizing; and by *Wysse* in the inuention of the handycrafts: of which foure castes the world consisted, euery one of them liuing in his feuerall qualitie, keeping his tribe free from confusion or enterfering; and thus the world became peopled.

But multitude and concourse that vseth to be the nurse of mischief, for where there are many men there will be many euils, and prosperity that makes vs forgetfull of our selues, and length of time that renders to vs the worst at our latter endings, began to confound all goodnesse, and turne euery thing out of order: for *Brammon* grew neglectiue of his piety; and *Cuttery* grew cruell and full of usurpation; and *Shuddery* grew deceitfull in the weights and ballances, and practised cosenage amongst his brethren; and *Wysse* lost his conscience in his deal-

ings, and became a spend-thrift, making the profits that came by his inuentions, but the furtherers of ryot and excess. And as they were thus euill in themselves, so they were euill one towards another; for *Brammon* stomached *Cuttery's* greatness, and *Cuttery* forgot to giue *Brammon* the preheminance of his birth; and, as if his might had beene sufficient to giue him the right of priority, placing all excellency in rule and authority, condemned the still and solitary spirit of his brother, as vnworthy of respect and cminence; yea, prized his owne lawes and gouernment before God's lawes, because they came from *Brammon* whom hee disesteemed. On the other side, hee pleased himselfe with the slaughter of those that displeased him, layd taxations vpon *Shuddery*, and dreyned the profit of *Wysse's* labours, and, like a great tide, made all runne along with his owne current, whilst they requite his iniuries in cosenage and griping vpon their brethren, in fraud and circumuention. These euils of example were feedes of wickednesse that no doubt would grow in their posteritie. And this dissention among themselves did boade a breach of that sweete harmonie that concurred to the world's first constitution.

Wysse likewise seeing *Brammon* to lose his respect, the more to make him despised, sought to bring in a new forme of religion, communicated to him in vision, concerning the worshippe of images, and bowing to pagods vnder greene trees, with other new ceremonies, which since *Brammon's* booke contained not, the dispute was greatesse whether they should be receiued as canonical; but vpon *Wysse's* asseueration that they were receiued from God, they were receiued as part of the ceremoniall law.

Thus every day presenting new plat-formes of wickednesse, and sinnes that made a noyse, God grew angry, and the heauens were clothed with blacknesse and terror; the seas began to swell as if they meant to ioyne with the cloudes in man's destruction; great noyse was heard aloft, such as vseth to dismay mortal wretches; and thunder and lightning flashed from the poles, such as seemed to threaten a finall wracke to the earth; but as if the world needed cleansing of his defilement and pollution, there came a flood that couered all nations in the depths. Thus the bodies had their iudgement, but the soules were lodged in the bosome of the Almighty: And so concluded the first age of the world, according to the tradition of the *Banians*.

C H A P.

CHAP. VII.

Of the second Age of the World, begunne by Bremaw, Vysney, and Ruddery; of their Creation, Affignation to their severall Workes, their Time of Continuation upon Earth, and the Meanes vsed for the Restauration of the World againe.

The second age. IT had now (saith the Banian) beene to little 'end for God to disanull his owne creatures, for now his wisdom and power must haue againe layne obscured; but though his iustice were so great, that hee would not let wickednesse goe unpunished, yet hee would againe haue a world of new creatures, to whom his wisdom, power, and mercy might be declared.

Seeing therefore the first age miscarried by their sinfulness (for whose purity God had so well provided) the Almighty determined to beginne the second age by three persons of greater perfection and excellency then the other, called *Bremaw*, *Vysney*, and *Ruddery*.

The Almighty therefore descending from heauen vpon a great mountaine called *Merapurbatee*; vpon the top of the same the Lord pronounced his word, and said, Rise vp, *Bremaw*, the first of living creatures in the second age. The earth then did render from her wombe *Bremaw* at the voyce of God, who did acknowledge and worships his Maker: and by a second and third command from the same place, raised *Vysney* and *Ruddery*, who with no lesse reuerence adored their Maker likewise.

But God, that maketh nothing without his vse or end, did not make these to liue idle, but to be seruiceable in the world's restoring; to the first therefore, which was *Bremaw*, hee gave the power to mak: the creatures, because (say the Banians) as great persons do not their worke but by deputies, so neither was it fit God should be seruile to the creatures, but giue them their being by his instruments. To the second, which was *Vysney*, he gaue the charge to preserve the creatures, for that as it was his mercy to cause them to bee, so it was his providence to keepe them in their being. But to the third, which was *Ruddery*, hee gaue power to destroy his creatures, because hee knew they would be wicked, and deserue a iudgement amongst them.

Now, as God had giuen to these persons power to do these great workes, so it was meete they should be fitted with meanes capable for the discharge of their severall charges. That *Bremaw* therefore

might haue power to make the creatures, hee indued him with the abilities of creation and production. Secondly, that *Vysney* might preserve the creature, the Lord gaue all things into his power, that might tend to the preservation of those that *Bremaw* should make; therefore hee made him lord of the sunne and moone, of the cloudes, showers, and dewes that fall vpon the earth, lord of the hills and vallies, disposer of the changes of the yeere, the conferrer of riches, health, and honour, and whatsoever tended to the well-being of man, and the rest of the creatures. Lastly, that *Ruddery* might be a fit executioner of God's iustice, God gaue into his possession whatsoever might tend to the destruction of living creatures; therefore *Ruddery* was made the lord of death and iudgement, and whatsoever might tend to the punishment of man, whether it were sickness, famine, warre, or pestilence, or any thing else that might be a plague for sinne.

According also to the severall assignments of these persons to their particular charges, they were allotted a determinate time of abiding vpon earth. Because the worke of the creation was concluded in the second of their ages (which was a worke assign'd to *Bremaw*) therefore *Bremaw* was to be taken vp to the Almighty in the conclusion of the second age. And because the other ages were multiplied with people by some that were reserved from destruction, therefore *Vysney* was kept on earth till he had doubled *Bremaw's* tearme of time, as of whose preservation there was longer neede. And because the world should end in destruction, therefore the continuance of *Ruddery* was three times so long, that when the great day of iudgement should come, hee might destroy all the bodies, and carry the foules with him to the place of glory.

Nought wanted now, but that they should euery one in their severall turnes shew the power conferred vpon them. So *Bremaw* consulting with himselfe, how he might fulfill the charge imposed vpon him, grew extraordinarily afflicted in his body; the strangeness of which anguish vexing him in every part, boaded some alteration or vnexpected euent; when

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Their continuations upon the earth.

The world re-peopled

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loe such traualle as happeneth to women in labour seized him, and a certaine tumour and swelling of his body withall, according to the suddaine ripenesse of the burthen within, distended his bowels more and more, and gaue newer and greater extremities to him in this agony, till the burthen (though *Bremaw* farre exceeded the stature of common men) made two ruptures, the one on the right side, the other on the left; when beheld two twinnes, the one male, the other female, to wit, man and woman did betray themselves to the world in full growth and perfect stature; who thus produced and informed concerning God by the instructions of *Bremaw*, the man was by him named *Manow*, and the woman *Ceterupa*. So giuing worshippe to God the Creator, and reuerence to *Bremaw* their producer, with a blessing of multiplication pronounced vpon them, they were sent to the East, to a mountaine called *Munderpurvoel*, thence to disperse their generations to the West, North, and South; so they departed, and *Ceterupa* brought forth three sonnes and three daughters; the eldest sonne was called *Priauretta*, the second *Outanapautba*, the third *Soomerant*: the eldest daughter's name was called *Cammab*, the

second *Soonerettaw*, the third *Sumboo*. As these grew in yeeres, they were in their severall orders dispersed severall wayes, viz. *Priauretta* and *Cammab* to the West, to the mountaine called *Sigund*; *Outanapautba* and *Soonerettaw* to the North, to the mountaine *Biyola*; *Soomerant* and *Sumboo* to the mountaine *Supars*, all which brought forth plentiful generations. Thus *Bremaw* made man and woman, and replenished the earth with the rest of the living creatures.

Vestney likewise did provide all things necessary that might be to the sustentation and preleruation of the living creatures that *Bremaw* had made, giuing them in enjoyment such blessings as were needfull to a well-being.

To conclude, *Ruddery* did disperse afflictions, sickness, death, and judgement, according as the sonnes of men did by their wickednesse inuoke this smart vpon themselves. And this was the order God tooke for restoring of people to inhabit the earth in the second age of the world. Now how God provided for the establishment of religion in this second age, that these that lived might feare and worshippe him, shall be declared in the chapter next following, as it is vnfolded by the tradition of the *Banians*.

C H A P. VIII.

How God communicated Religion to the World by a Booke deliuered to Bremaw; the particular Tracts thereof of the same: the first Tract thereof touching the morall Law laid downe, with the Appropriation of the same to the severall Casts, and a Confutation of the Errours thereof.

GOD knowing that there would be but euill government where there was not the establishment of his worshippe and feare; after the world was replenished anew, bethought himselfe of giuing them lawes to restraints that euill in them that was the cause of the destruction of the former age.

Reveald religion.

Descending therefore on the mountaine *Meropurbatue*, hee called *Bremaw* to him, and out of a dark and duskie cloude, with certaine glimpses of his glory, hee magnified himselfe to *Bremaw*, telling him that the cause why hee brought destruction on the former age, was because they did not obserue the instructions contained in the booke deliuered to *Brammon*. So deliuering a booke out of the cloude into the hand of *Bremaw*, commanded him to acquaint the people with those things contained therein. So *Bremaw* made known the sanctions and lawes vnto the dispersed generations.

Of the contents thereof if any desire to be informed, the *Banians* deliuer, that this booke, by them called the *SHASTER*, or the booke of their written word, consisted of these three tracts. The first whereof contained their morall lawe, or their booke of precepts, together with an explication vpon euery precept, and an appropriation of the precepts to their severall trybes or casts. The second tract vnfolded their ceremoniall lawe, shewing what ceremonies they were to vse in their worshippe. The third tract distinguished them into certaine casts or trybes, with peculiar obseruations meete to each cast or trybe: such was the summe of this booke deliuered to *Bremaw*; of which particulars, if any desire more distinct knowledge, we shall propose the pith and substance of this in that which follows.

First then the tract that containeth the morall lawe, and was by *Bremaw* published to the nations, comprised in the

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same eight commandements, which are these following.

The first commandement, Thou shalt not kill any living creature whatsoever it be, having life in the same; for thou art a creature of mine, and so is it; thou art indued with a soule, and it is indued with the same; thou shalt not therefore spill the life of any thing that is mine.

The second, Thou shalt make a covenant with all thy five senses. First, with thine eyes that they behold not things that be euill. Secondly, with thine eares that they heare not things that be euill. Thirdly, with thy tongue, that it speake not things that be euill. Fourthly, with thy palate that it taste not things that be euill, as wine or the flesh of living creatures. Fifthly, with thy hands, that they touch not things desired.

The third, Thou shalt duely obserue the times of deuotion, thy washings, worshipping, and prayers to the Lord thy God, with a pure and upright heart.

The fourth, Thou shalt tell no false tales, or utter things that be untrue, by which thou mightest defraud thy brother in dealings, bargains, or contracts, by this cofenage to worke thine owne peculiar aduantage.

The fift, Thou shalt be charitable to the poore, and administer to his need, meate drinke, and money, as his necessity requireth, and thine owne ability enableth thee to giue.

The sixt, Thou shalt not oppresse, iniure, or doe violence to the poore, vsing thy power enuiously to the ruine and ouerthrow of thy brother.

The seuenth, Thou shalt celebrate certaine festivals, yet not pampering thy body with excessse of any thing, but shalt obserue certaine seasons for fasting, and breake off some houres of sleepe for watching, that thou mayest be fitter for deuotion and holinesse.

The eight, Thou shalt not steale from thy brother any thing how little soeuer it be, of things committed to thy trust in thy profession, or calling, but shalt content thy selfe with that which hee shall freely giue thee as thy byre, considering that thou hast not right to that which another man calleth his.

These eight commandements are bestowed amongst the foure tribes, or casts, ap-
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propriating to each two commandements in seuerall.

First, *Brammon* and *Shuddery*, the priest and the merchant-man, are bound in the greatest strictnesse of religious obseruance, and hold the greatest agreement in their worshippe; and *Cuttery* and *Wysse*, the ruler and the handycrafts-man, do most correspond in theirs.

To the *Bramanes*, which are the priests, they giue the first and second commandements, as placing the strictest parts of religion in these two things: First, in the preservation of living creatures from destruction. Next, in abstinence from things forbidden, as in the eating of flesh, or drinking of wine, to which obseruance they doe also strictly enioyne the merchant-men.

Next, more particularly they apportion to *Shuddery*, as most proper to his profession, the third and fourth commandements, which two precepts inioyne to deuotion, and binde from cofenage in their dealings, a sinne too incident to those that are conuerfant in the ballance and waightes, who are so mysterious in that particular, as may well neede an act of religion to restrain them from such fraudulency.

To *Cuttery*, their rulers or magistrates, they attribute the fift and sixt commandements, as knowing oppression to be a sinne most common to the mighty, and inioyning them to charity, who are best able to relieue the necessities of the poore.

To *Wysse*, the handycrafts man, they refferre the seuenth and eight commandements, who haue neede of some free times of enioyment, yet giuen to laudiment of their gettings, if they were not admonished by their law; as also binding them from theft, a sinne to which they may be inuited by opportunity, as they discharge the duties of their callings in other mens houses.

In fine, to all these they owe a generall obseruance, but are more particularly cautious in keeping the commandements appropriated to their owne peculiar tribe, or cast.

Since then the lawes or precepts of any religion, are no further to be allowed, than they seeme to be well grounded, and to carry truth and good reason with them; methinks, by the way, here is something to be excepted against, in this *Banian* law, which distinguishing them from men of other religions, may be examined, whether it may haue allowance or no.

The principall part of their law, admitting nothing prodigious to opinion, we passe ouer, onely that which cometh into exception, is that which is laid downe in the first and second commandement, and is

LORD. is enioyned the *Bramanes* and *Banians* to oblerue, viz. First, that no liuing creature should be killed. Next, that they should not taste wine, or the flesh of liuing creatures.

Concerning the first, that they should not kill any liuing creature; the reason by which they confirme this precept, is because it is endued with the same soule that man is.

This we deny, for the *Banians* here seeme to halt in their philosophy, and the learning of the ancients, who haue deliuered, that there is a threefold kinde of soule. First, a vegetant soule, such as is in hearbes and plants. Secondly, a sentient soule, such as is in beasts. Thirdly, a reasonable soule, such as is in man; which soule hath more noble acts to distinguish it selfe from the other two; as also that when the other doe *interire cum corpore*, perissh with the body; this suruiueth, and therefore is not the same soule, as shall hereafter be proued.

But that this tenent of theirs denying the slaughter of liuing creatures for man's vse is nothing soueraigne, may appeare by scripture, which after the flood declareth God's allowance in this particular, *Gen. ix. 3. Eucry moouing thing that liueth shall be meate for you, even as the greene beaue baue I giuen you all things.* Next by the custome of nations, who differenced in other points of religion, yet hold consent in this slaughter of liuing creatures: adde vnto this the practice of *Pythagoras*, one whose name they adore, and who did lay the ground whereon this secte leaneth, he killed an oxe, as *Albenaus* cuncteth, *lib. 1. Diapncjoph.* in this distichon.

*Indcyla Pythagoræ cum primū inuenta figura est,
Indcyla, propterquam victima bos cecidit.*

Neither haue they beene abhorrent to this practice themselves, if the report of history may be credited, for *Carl. Rhodigin.* reporteth, that the ancient *Indians* (which are the people now in mention) when *Liber Pater* discovered those parts, were clothed with the skinned of wild beasts, which were before by them slaughtered. Neither is this obserued by the *Cutteries* now, and therefore may seeme to be a tradition of their owne deuising, neither from the beginning by them practised, nor by authenticke law inioined, that it should be an essentiall part of their religion.

And so we come to their second commandement, which containeth in it two prohibitions to be excepted against. The

first, forbidding to drinke of wine. The next, the eating of flesh.

To the first, whereas the *Bramanes* and the *Banians* abstaine from wine by a religious kinde of forbearance, at all times and seasons, without the absolute vse of the creature; we answer, that this is a tradition voyde of ground or reason.

First, it is against the common end and vse of the creature, which God hath made to comfort the heart of man, obseruing these cautions. First, that men drinke not too much for the quantity. Secondly, for the manner, not in boasting or ostentation. Thirdly, for the time, that it be not when religious fasts require forbearance. Fourthly, for the place, that it be not where the vse of the creature may bring scandall.

Next, those that haue abstained from wine, haue abstained for diuers endes, but not precisely obseruing the points of this *Banian* iniunction. The *Romans* did forbid their seruants the drinking of wine, but it was because they might not forget the bonds of duty towards their masters. They did also inioyne their women to abstaine from wine, but it was as *Valer. Max.* reports, *Lib. 2. Cap. 1. Ne in aliquod dedecus prolaberentur, quia proximus a libero patre intemperantie gradus ad inceffum veniorem esse consuevit.* Left they should fall into the same, for that the next neighbour to intemperance is vnbridled lust. The *Carthaginians* forbade their souldiers the iuyce of the grape, but it was lest drowsinesse should oppresse them in their watch to a publique perill. The *Egyptian* priests called *Sarabaites*, did for temperate ends abstaine from wine, but it was not for euer. That false prophet, *Mabomet*, by his law forbade the drinking of wine, but it was a tradition and imposture of his owne, and the very *Mullaes* and priests do not oblerue it alwayes at present, as I my selfe haue beheld.

The *Leuites* were forbid to drinke wine, *Leuit. x. 9.* but it was only before their entrance into the sanctuary; that as *Tremelius* obserueth, they they might not deliver the counsels of the Lord with a troubled minde, but know what was fit for their administration: This was no perpetual prohibition. The *Nazarites* vowe was to drinke no wine, but this was not euer, but in the dayes of separation, *Numb. vi. 2, 3.* The *Rechabites* vowed to drinke no wine, but this was arbitrary, and not by religious obligation, and not for euer, but for 30 yeeres, the space betwene *Iebu* and *Ioachim* the latter, and *Zedekiah* king of *Iudab.* The ciuill abstinence neuertheless is not to be condemned, but this absolute disanulment of the vse of God's creature.

Again,

Again, the confirmations of men most temperate, doe condemne this interdiction of wine. *Galen* called it the nurse of old age: *Mucijibens* allowed men *luxare banas*, to loose the reynes in merry and harmlesse potations. *Rigid Seneca* said, though a man ought not by drinking to drowne his sense, yet hee might by drinking drowne his cares. *Plato*, that leaned to some of the opinions that this people hold, said that wine was a remedy of God against old age, that a man might have *Plum liberatorem vini*, a more liberall vie of wine; and others thinke, that *Pythagoras* did not altogether abstaine from the *Greece* wines. To conclude, historie reporteth of these ancient *Indians*, that they were *vinarij*, i. e. *vinamatores*, lovers of wine. *Carl. Rhodigin.* lib. 18. cap. 31. reporteth, that at the death or funerall of one *Calanus*, there was a strife or contention managed *Acratoposia*, of healths drinking, and he that gained the victory, who was called *Pro-machus*, emptied foure great drinking bowles. So that this law prohibiting the vie of this creature, was not from the beginning, neither is obserued of all, and therefore seemes no prohibition worthy of obseruance or injunction.

To the second prohibition, laid downe in their second commandement, concerning the eating of flesh, we thus make our entrance.

First, it is certaine, that these *Bramanes* or *Banians*, will not eate the flesh of liuing creatures, that haue either had life in them, or the likeness thereof: egges therefore come within the precincts of their abstinence, because they suppose the life to be in the shell, by which they become hatched or animate: Roots also that are red are abstained from, because they hold consanguinity with the colour of blood. Neither will they cure their feauers by *Plebotomy*, but by fasting, because they suppose some of the life issueth with the blood. The reason why they would deterre men from eating of flesh, is because they suppose there is a kinde of *Metempsychosis*, or passage of soules, from one creature to another, that the soules of men did enter into other liuing creatures, which should make men to abstaine from tasting of them. Which opinion of theirs, that it may appeare to be vaine, we will shew first who were the authors of this opinion, concerning such *Metempsychosis*, and how it hath had his successe of maintainers. Secondly, what is the effect and substance of this opinion. Thirdly, shew the reasons by which it is maintained. And lastly, proceed to the refutation of the same.

First, then, for the originall of this opinion, though certainly these *Indians* are

a people ancient, yet may it not be thought, that this opinion began first amongst them. First, because history that is the light of times, affirmeth them to be slaughterers of liuing creatures. Next, because *Plato* and *Pythagoras* that haue name for defending this *Metempsychosis*, or *Metempsychosis*, haue an honoured mention amongst the people. It is likely therefore that they haue met with some of their writings, in this particular, by which they haue become knowne to them. Thirdly, because *Iamblichus* with *Cicero* the *Stoicke*, thinke it to be first maintained amongst the *Egyptians*: That from the *Egyptians* then it came to the *Grecians*; that after it had bene rife amongst them, it was made more tenable by the wits and learnings of *Pythagoras*, *Plato*, *Empedocles*, *Apolonius*, *Tyannus*, and *Proclus*, and might in *Liber Pater's* discoueries of those parts, be dispersed amongst this people, as well as by a scholler of *Pythagoras*, who spread it in *Italy*, where it found fauour with *Numeri Pompilius*, that superstitious emperor, and was maintained by the *Albanenses*, and *Albigenses*, confuted by *Albanus*.

Secondly, touching the substance of this opinion that gained the patronage of so great schollers; they did hold, that there was a passage of soules of one creature into another, that this transmeation was of the soules of men into beasts, and of beasts into men: Hence *Pythagoras* auerred himselfe to be *Euborbus*, and *Empedocles* in his verse affirmed himselfe to be a fish. This made it an abominable crime to eate flesh, lest, as saith *Tertullian* in *apologet. cont. gent.* cap. 48. *bubulum de aliquo prouo, quispiam obsonaret*, some should eate vp the oxen-flesh, that had swallowed up his great grandfather's soule. This opinion gayned propagnation and defence by *Pythagoras*, and *Plato*, by this meanes; because that beleeuing the soule's immortality, it might gaine assent with others by this thought of its suruiuing in other bodies, after its relinquishment of the deceased, as *Greg. Tholoss.* affirmeth in his *Syntax. Art. Mirab. lib. 8. cap. 12.*

Thirdly, the reasons by which they doe induce assent to this transmutation of soules, were these, because the soule was impure by the sinnes and corruptions of the body, therefore it was needfull it should be sublimed from this corruption, by such transmeation out of one body into another, as chymicall spirits gaine a purer essence by passing through the still or limbecke, diuers times; euery distillation taking away some of his grosse part, and leauing it more refined. Again, because it was meet the soule should make a satisfaction for the filthinesse it had contracted, by remaining in the

LORD. the priion of the body, an exile from blessednesse a longer time, till this passage from one body to another had so purified them, that they might be fit to enter into the *Elysium*, or place of bliss.

Lastly, in confutation of this opinion for prohibition of eating of flesh from supposal of a *Metempsychosis*; we maintaine that there is no such *Metempsychosis*, or transmutation of soules.

First, the immortality of the soule we euince without this *Chymera* of the fancy, by an argument drawne from man's dissolution: This is the nature of all things that are compounded; that they should be resolved into that which they were at first before their conjunction. Man is compounded of soule and body; the very dissolution of these two in death declareth this, for that cannot be separated that was not before conioyned. This composition was by life, and a creature without life, being in the soule alone, it is manifest that the soule had it before ever it came to the body, or else that which was dead could neuer haue liued by the meanes of that which was likewise dead. If the soule had this life before the body, it must needs haue the same after in his separation, and by consequence is immortall.

Next, in confutation of their reasons for this opinion; we answer: First, that the soule is not cleansed by such transmutation from body to body, but rather defiled by that filthinesse those bodies contract, as water becommeth defiled by infusion into an vnclane vessell. Much more, since they affirme the soules of men enter into beasts, which are creatures of greater impurity. Besides, those spirits that are subtiliated by stils and lymbeckes, the fire is effectuell to their subliming, but the bodies haue not the goodnesse in them that may tend to the soule's greater purity in such transmutation. To conclude, it is improbable the soule should be enioyned to such a satisfaction for sinne, as tendeth to its greater defilement. These reasons therefore auail little to confirme the soule's transmutation in the manner premised.

We in the last place shall prouoe this *Metempsychosis*, to be no other then a vaine imagination by the reasons following.

1. Then, that the soules are not deliuered from one another *per traducem*, by way of traduction, appeareth by *Adam's*

speech to *Eue*, *Gen. ii. 23.* *This is bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh:* He doth not say, soule of my soule, and spirit of my spirit. It appeareth then, that though she receiued her body from *Adam*, yet she had her soule from God. And this is that which *Zachery* affirmeth, *Zach. xii. 1.* *The Lord formeth the spirit of a man, & skin him:* whence *Augustine* saith, *Eam injundendo creari, & creando infundi,* That the soule being put into man was created, and by creating was into man infused; if therefore God created some, why not all?

2. Of spiritual things and corporal, there should seeme the same manner of increase; but the bodies haue new beings, therefore the soules.

3. If the soules were purified by their passage from one body to another, then that man that had the soule last, should be capable of all that knowledge that was enioyned by them that had it before, and so the infant should be an experienced creature in past occurrences: but we discern no such extraordinary ripenesse of knowledge in one more than another, but that all our habits are gained by industry; which whilst *Plato* would excuse, saying, that the wandering soules did receive from the diuell a draught of the cuppe of *Oblivion*, and so were forgetfull of that which is past; *Irenaeus* thus taunteth him: If *Plato* had tryall that his soule was obstructed with such a draught: I wonder that he could remember, that his soule had lost her remembrance.

Lastly, If this were true, it would follow, that the soules of beasts should be immortall, which would be absurd to thinke in these better knowing times. I hauing therefore prouoed this opinion of passage of soules out of one body into another to be a fancy, and nothing reall; this may be no just cause to detain them from eating the flesh of creatures, that haue had life in them. Neither would they, if there were great reason to the contrary, permit it as they doe in the casts of *Cutlery* and *Wylfe*, whom, if they pleased, they might restraints by the like injunction. All which thus euicenced, this already deliuered may be sufficient to publish concerning the first tract in the booke deliuered to *Bremaw*, touching the morall law.

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CHAP. IX.

Of the second Tract of the Booke deliuered to Bremaw, containing the Ceremoniall Lawe, in their Washings, Anointings, Offerings vnder greene Trees, Prayers, Pilgrimages, Inuocations, Adorations, together with the Formes of their Baptizings, Marriages, and Burials custumary amongst them.

THE second tract of the booke deliuered to Bremaw, comprized certaine ceremoniall iniunctions by them to be obserued in the particulars following, the knowledge of which being something materiall to set forth the religion of this people, shall be the subiect of this present chapter.

Washings.

First, then, they are enjoyned to frequent washings of their bodies in riuers; the originall of which custome, they say, began with this second age of the world, and was made a part of their worshippe, to keep in memory the destruction that was brought vpon the world for their defilement and sinne. The ceremony obserued in their washings is this; first, to besmeare their bodies in the mudd of the riuier, the embleme of man's filthinesse and corruption by nature; then walking into the riuier, and turning their faces towards the sunne, the Bramanes vtters this prayer: *Oh Lord, this man is foule and polluted as the clay or mudd of this riuier, but the water thereof can purge off the deflement; doe thou in like manner cleanse away his sinne; so diuing and plunging himselfe three times in the riuier, whilst the Bramane iterateth the name of the riuier wherein he washeth, called Tappee, with the names of other riuers in India, celebrated for these custumary washings, as Gonga and Nerboda, with other like riuers, the party shaking in his hand certaine graines of rice, as his offering on the water, receiuing absolution for sinnes past, is there dismissed.*

Anointing.

Secondly, they vse a certaine vnction in the forehead, of red painting, that, hauing certaine graines stucke in the glutinous matter, is as their testimony that God hath marked them for his people: this is no other then to keepe in minde the memory of their baptisme, which accordingly as the marke vaniseth, is daily by them renewed, according to their washings, with the vtterance of certaine words accompanying the action, to put them in minde to be such as becometh Go's marke.

Offerings and prayers vnder greene trees.

Thirdly, they are enjoyned to tender certaine offerings and prayers vnder greene trees, the originall of which custome they deriue from *Wysse*, to whom,

they say, God appeared by vision vnder a tree, as is formerly mentioned, with iniunction of worshippe in those places; so that the Bramanes, under such greene tree, erect temples to pagods, in which they giue attendance to perform religious rites and ceremonies, to such as repaire thither. The tree peculiarized for this worshippe, is called by some, as by *Pliny* and others, *Ficus Indica*, the Indian fig-tree; and by *Goropius Becanus*, affirmed to be the tree of life that grew in the garden of *Eden*; how farre forth to be beleueed, I referre to *Sir Walter Raleigh's* first booke of the history of the world, Part 1. Chap. 4. Parag. 1, 2, 3. where the more probable opinion is giuen. Certaine it is, that to this tree much is attributed by them, and they suppose some notable mischance shall happen to that party that violateth or iniureth the least bough or branch of the same. It is a tree of fertill growth, whose branches be spreading, ample and spacious; from whose boughes so dispend, do descend certaine stemmes, that, rooting themselves anew in the earth, propagate an offspring, and so dilate it, that it seemeth beyond the custome of other trees to be capacious. To this tree when they repaire, they thither bring offerings; there they receiue vnctions, and there are sprinklings of seuerall coloured powders; there they pay their adorations, which they number by the clapper of a little bell; there they pray for health, for riches, for fruitfulnessse of issue, for successe in affaires; there they often celebrate their festiuals with great concourse. In which may-game of superstition to make further inquiry, would be but vaine and fruitlesse.

Fourthly, they are enjoyned to certain prayers in their temples, which may hold some resemblance of common seruice, were it purged of superstitious ceremonie; the summe of which deuotion, is the repetition of certaine names of God, dilated and explained; where also they vse processions, with singing, and loud tinkling of bells; which chaunting is of their commandements, with offerings to images, and such like impertinent seruices.

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Pilgrimages.

Fifthly, they are enjoined to pilgrimages to rivers farre remote, as to the river *Ganges*, there to wash their bodies, and to pay their offerings, that the concourse of people repairing thither is great, and the golden offerings of treasure and jewels throwne into his siluer waues, vnualueable. Hee is likewise esteemed blessed and purified from sinne, that can dye with a palleate moystened with that water.

Inuocation.

Sixtly, another portion of their worshippe they bestowe in inuocation of saints, to whom they attribute the powers of giuing successe to seuerall affaires; they therefore that would be happy in marriage, inuoke *Iurmount*; they that are to begin the workes of architecture, *Gannez*; they that want health, *Vegenaut*; the souldier in his assault in feates of armes, cryes, *Bimobem*; the miserable inuoke *Syer*; and they that are in prosperity, giue their orisons to *Mycasser*.

Adoration.

Seuenthly, their lawe bindes them to giue worshippe to God, vpon sight of any of his creatures first presented to the eye after the rising sunne: especially they pay their deuotion to the sunne and moone, which they call the two eyes of God; as also to some beasts which they hold more cleane then others, they giue extraordinary kinde usage; as to kine and buffaloes, to whom they attribute so much innocence and goodnesse by the foules of men entring into them, that they belineare the floores of their houses with their dung, and thinke the ground sanctified by such pollution.

Baptism.

In the eighth place, touching their baptizings or naming of their children, the ceremony thereof is different in the cast of the *Bramanes*, and other casts: for those that are of the other casts, are onely washt in water; then some of the kindred of the party deliuered, menaceth the point of a writing penne against the forehead of the child, with this short prayer, That God would write good things in the front of that child. All those then that are present, saying, Amen to that prayer, they giue to the child the name by which hee shall be called; and so putting an vnction of red oymment in the middelt of his forehead, as a signe that the infant is receiued into their church, and marked for one of Gods children, the ceremony is absolued. But then the children that are of the cast of the *Bramanes*, are not onely washed with water, but anointed with oyle, with certaine words of consecration, in this manner: *Oh Lord, we present vnto thee this child, borne of a holy trybe, anointed with oyle, and cleansed with water; vnto which*

adding the former ceremonies, they all pray that hee may liue a righteous obseruer of the lawe of the *Bramanes*: so enquiring out the exact time of the child's birth, they calculate his nativity, gathering by the position of the twelue signes of heauen, the chances or mischances that may happen vnto him; all which they conceale, and at the day of the child's marriage (which they account one of the happiest dayes in his life) publisheth the dangers past, and the coniecturall euils to come in the sequeale of his life.

In the ninth place, concerning their marriages. It is considerable, that the time is different from the custome of other nations; for they marry about the seuenth yeere of their age, because they account marriage one of the most blessed actions of man's life; to dye without which they account it a great unhappinesse, which often happeneth by protraction and delay of time; as also that the parents might, before their death, see their children disposed, which commeth to passe by these early coniunctions. Next for their contract in marriage, the parents of the children do prepare the way by priuate conference; the intention and purpose being made knowne, and betwixt them agreed vpon, then there are messengers and presents sent to the parents of the mayden to be married, with the noyse of trumpet and drumme, and the singing of songs in the praise of the perfections of the bride, which may truly giue her the merite of one worthy to coueted and sought vnto: which presents being accepted, then there are gifts sent backe to the bridegroom, in token of their acceptance of the nuptiall proffer, with like singing of encomiasticks in praise of the bridegroom, setting him forth to be so well composed, as may well deserue acceptance. So the *Bramanes* appointing a day for the solemnization of the marriage, then there is a certaine show, to publish to the whole towne this marriage intended. This show is first by the bridegroom, who, in nuptiall pompe, attended with all the mens children in the towne, of the same trybe, some on horsebacke, some in pallankins, some in coaches, all adorned with iewels, scarfes, and pageant-like habiliments, make their curfitation round about the most publicke streets in the towne, with trumpets and kettledrummes, and gilded pageants. The bridegroom is distinguished from the rest by a crowne on his head, decked with iewels very rich. And hauing thus published himselfe, the next day followeth the bride in like pompe crowned, attended with all the girles of the same trybe,

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trybe, in no lesse bravery and triumphant accommodation, exposed to view of the spectators. The day drawing to his decline, they repaire home to accomplish the full rites of marriage. The ceremony obserued in their marriage, is, that they neuer are conioyned together but at the going downe of the sunne, at which time a fire is made, and interposed betwene the married couple, to intimate the ardency that ought to be in their affections; then there is a silken string that incloseth both their bodies, to witnesse the infoluble bond of wedlocke, that in marriage there ought to be no desertion or forsaking one another. After this bond there is a cloath interposed betwixt them, shewing, that before marriage they ought not to make their nakednesse knowne one to another. This custome, they say, was taken from the meeting of *Brammon* with *Saatree*, who, because they were naked, couered their immodest parts till the words of matrimony were uttered. So the *Bramanes* pronouncing certaine words enioyning the man to afford all things conuenient to the woman, and charging the woman to loyalty in the marriage vowe, with pronounciation of a blessing of fruitfull issue to them both; the speeches concluded, the cloath interposed, rest away; the bond by which they were engirt, vnloosed, and after that, full freedom to communicate themselves to each other. Dowry there is none giuen, that the drifts of marriage might not be mercenary, saue the iewels worne on the bridall day; and to the least none repaire but those of the same cast. To conclude, in marriage they haue some particular legall iniunctions, by which the trybes are differenced; as first, that no woman may be admitted to second marriage, except in the trybe of *Wyses*, which are in the handycrafts men. Secondly, that men in all trybes are admitted to second marriages, except in the *Bramanes*. Thirdly, that euery trybe do marry of such as are of his owne cast: therefore the *Bramanes* must marry with such as are descended from the *Bramanes*; and the *Cutteryes* with such as are descended from the *Cutteryes*; so likewise the *Shuderyes*. But the *Wyses* are not only enioyned to match into their owne trybe, but into such as be of their owne trade; as a barber's sonne to a barber's daughter, and so of others, to keepe their trybes and trades from commixtion.

Lastly, as for their burials, this is their custome; when any man is desperately sicke, and past hope of recovery, they enioyn him to vter *Narraune*, which is one of the names of God, importing

mercy to sinners, of which mercy at that time he standeth most in need. His spirits languishing, they stretch out his hande, pouring faire water into it, as the offering of his life, praying to *Kistneruppon* the god of the water, to present him pure to God, with this offering of his hand. His life being departed, they wash his body as a testimony of his cleanness and purity; this is the ceremony obserued in the visitation of their sicke. After this, for the buriall of their dead; it is after this manner. First, they beare the dead body to a riuer's side appropriate to such purpose, where, setting the corps downe on the ground, the *Bramane* vttereth these words; *Ob earth, we commend vnto thee this our brother; whilst he liued thou hadst an interst in him: of the earth hee was made, by the blessing of the earth hee was fed, and therefore now hee is dead, we surrender him vnto thee.* After this, putting combustible matter to the body, accended and lighted by the odours of sweete oyle, and aromaticall odours strewed thereon, the *Bramane* saith, *Ob fire, whilst hee liued, thou hadst a claime in him, by whose naturall heat hee subsisted, we return therefore his body to thee, that thou shouldst purge it.* Then the sonne of the deceased taketh a pot of water, and setteth it on the ground, vpon which hee setteth a pot of milke, when throwing a stone at the lower pot, hee breaketh it to sheards, which rendereth the water to losse, and perishing; the vessell of milke aboue, defrauded of his support, powreth forth his humidity on the ground likewise; vpon which the sonne thus moralizeth the action, that, as the stone by his violence caused the vessells to yeeld forth their humour, so did the assault of sicknesse ruine his father's body, and bring it to losse, as milke or water that is spilt on the ground, neuer to be redeemed. The body then being incinerated or burnt to ashes, they disperse the ashes abroad into the ayre, the *Bramane* vttering these words, *Ob ayre, whilst he liued by thee hee breathed; and now hauing breathed his last, we yeeld him to thee.* The ashes falling on the water, the *Bramane* saith, *Ob water, whilst hee liued thy moisture did sustaine him; and now his body is dispersed, take thy part in him.* So giue they euery element his owne; for as they affirme man to haue his life continued by the foure elements, so they say hee ought to be distributed amongst them at his death. After this funerall solemnity, the *Bramane* presenteth to the sonne or neerest kindred of the deceased, a register of the deceases of his ancestors, as also readeth to him the lawe of mourners; that

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burnt with
their hus-
bands.

*Felix Eois lex funeris vna maritis,
Quos Aurora suis rubra colorat aquis:
Namq; ubi mortifero iacta est fax ultima
lecto,
Vxorum suis stat pia turba comis.
Et certamen habent lætibi, quæ viua se-
quatur
Coniugium pudor est non licuisse mori.
Ardent viatrices & flamm: pectora præ-
bent,
Imponuntq; suis ora perusta viris.*

The English.

A happy funerall law those *Indians* hold,
Where bright *Aurora* shines with
beames of gold;
For when in fiery brands the husbands
lye,
The women stand with hanging tresses
by;
And striue who to their husbands first
may turne
A body chaft into the flaming urne;
Whilst to the fire they yeeld a constant
brest,
And with parcht mouthes do kisse their
loues to rest.

But tho' *Propertius* maketh this to be a witnesse of their coniugall chastity, yet *Strabo* maketh the ground thereof to be the *Indian* womens disloyalty to their husbands; who, in former times, by secret meanes, vntimely poisoned them, to enioy their paramours. The *Raiab*s therefore to restraine this practice, did procure the *Bramanes* to make it an act of religion to interdict second marriages to the women; and that after the decease of the husband, the woman should no longer suruiue, that so they might become more carefull of their preseruation. The chaster fort, to gaine an honour out of the infamy cast vpon their sexe, did, by voluntary sufferance, remooue all suspicion of such machination of euill, since they were so ready to cope with the terror of death, to confirme their loue; the ceremony whereof is this. When their husbands dye, they array themselves in their best ornaments and iewels, and accompany the body to the funerall pit, singing all the way encomiasticke songs in praise of their deceased husbands, expressing a desire to be with them. The body then being layd in the graue, the woman with a chearefull countenance imparteth her iewels to her dearest friends, leapeth in to the corps, whose head shee layeth in her lappe, the musicke sounding aloud, the pile is kindled by the fire, and set on a flame, whilst shee maketh herselfe a martyr to approoue her loue.

These obseruances, partly inioyned by their lawe, and by themselves instanced in their present practice, may haue bene sufficient to giue you information what might be the substance of the second tract of the booke deliuered to *Bremaw*. What the third tract imported, and how it is confirmed by their present maners and customes, we shall glance at in the following chapters.

CHAP. X.

Of the third Tract deliuered to Bremaw, concerning the foure Trybes or Casts; their Iniunction to follow that Order of Government, and so touching the first of those Trybes called the Bramanes; the Deriuation of the Name, their Kindes, the Number of their Casts, their Ministeriall Discharge, Studies, and schoole Discipline.

AFTER the consideration of the ceremonies enioyned and obserued by them in matters of their worships, as it was the subiect of the second tract of the booke deliuered to *Bremaw*, now followeth the third tract, declaring in what manner of order or distinction they

should liue, and what was meete for euery one to obserue in his owne particular Trybe.

And because there could bee no inuention more commodious for the gouernment of the world, then was vsed by the foure trybes in the first age, as to haue

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Bramanes to instruct the people in matters of religion; *the Cutteryes* that should sway the scepter, and keepe men in obedience; to haue merchant men that should vse trafficke in trade, as did *Shuddery*; to haue feruile and manufactory men that should vse the vses of the world in the handicrafts, as did *Wyle*: therefore they were by this tract bound to keepe their owne peculiar trybe or cast, and to obserue what was proper to the faculties of each in seuerall; which accordingly was done, and is yet continued so farre as it lyeth in their power to conferue this ancient forme of gouernment and policie; wherein if I shall somewhat digresse from their inunctions, which for the most part present things lesse pertinent to be knowne, to a more particular display of their manners, I shall better discharge the parts required in this tract.

The *Bramanes* then being the first of these trybes, something shall be noted in particular touching them; and first of the name *Bramane*. *Suidas* is of opinion, that they are called *Bramanes* of one *Brachman* that was the first prescriber of their rites. *Pojellus*, lib. d. *Origin. Cap.* 13. & 15. affirmeth them to be descended from *Abraham* by *Cbeturab*, who seated himselfe in *India*, and that so they were called *Abrahamanes*; the word suffering a *Syncope*, they, in the tract of time, for breuity of pronunciation, became called by the name of *Bramanes*. But they neither know of any such as *Brachman*, neither haue they heard of *Abraham*, but asseme they receiue this name of *Bramanes* from *Brammon*, which was the first that euer exercised their priestly function, as they finde by record; or else from *Bremaw*, by adiection of this particle (*nes*) who was the first of the second age, to whom the lawe was deliuered.

Touching the kindes of these *Bramanes*, taking them for such as discharge the priestly office amongst the people, they are of two sorts; first, the more common *Bramanes*, of which there are a great number in *India*; or the more speciall, of which there be fewer; and these be called by the *Banians*, *Verteas*, by the *Moorees*, *Sevrahs*.

The common *Bramane* hath eighty-two casts or trybes, assuming to themselves the names of that trybe; which were so many wise men or schollers famed for their learning amongst them, called *Agurs*, or southsayers, of such a place of dwelling. Thus the prime of them was called *Vijalnagranager*, that is, the augur of *Vijalnagra*; the second *Vulnagranager*, that is, the augur of *Vulnagra*, a

a towne so called; and so of the rest according to these eighty-two casts to be distinguished, being *Bramanes* of the discipline of such an augur.

These *Bramanes*, as they discharge their ministeriall function in praying with the people, or reading their lawe, haue some peculiar inunctions; as first, that they should straine their bodies into certaine mimickall gestures, so as may most face the people to gaze vpon them and listen to them; that they pray with both their hands open to heauen, as ready to receiue the things they pray for; that they pray with demissive eyelids, and sitting with their knees delected vnder them, to shew their feare and reuerence. Next, that they must neuer reade of the booke deliuered to *Bremaw*, but it must be by a kinde of finging, and quauering of the voyce, which, they say, was not onely practised by *Bremaw* when it was published, but was also inioyned by God, that they might make his lawe as the matter of their reioicing.

The *Bramanes* are likewise the seminaries of discipline amongst the younger sort of that cast, whose orders, both in their initiation and entrance into that manner of learning, is obseruable; as also no lesse in their confirmation, and ordination to the priesthood: for first, about the seventh yeere of their age, they are receiued to discipline, being cleane washed, to intimate the purty of that cast; then they are receiued naked, to shew that they haue stript off all other cares, to apply themselves to study; then their heads are shauen, a long locke being onely left on the hinder part of the head, to shew that they must not forsake their study; if they doe, by that locke they shall be drawne backe againe. They are bound to a *Pythagorean* silence and attention, and prohibited hauking, spitting, or coughing; wearing about their loynes a girdle of an antelope's skinne, and another thong of the same about their necke, descending vnder the left arme. About the fourteenth yeere of their age (if they be capable) they are admitted to be *Bramanes*, exchanging those leather thongs for foure sealing threds that come ouer the right shoulder, and vnder the right arme, which they sleepe withall, and neuer put off, but weare them in honour of God, and the three perions, *Bremaw*, *Vijlney*, and *Ruddery*, and as the badge of their profession. In which ordination they are inioyned, first, not to alter their cast or trybe; next, to obserue all things inioyned in the *Bramanes* lawe; lastly, not to communicate the mysteries of their lawes to any of a different religion.

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Vertues, or
special Bramanes.

gion. These bee the most of the principal things obserued by these *Bramanes*.

Now for the more special *Bramane*, by them called the *Vertea*; he is some man of the cast of the *Sbudderies*, or merchant men, who for deuotion taketh this condition on him: Hee is one, that for his habit weareth a woollen garment of white, descended to the middle of his thigh, leauing the lower parts naked: His head is alwayes vncouered, as a witnesse of his perpetuall reuerence of God aboue. They doe not shaue, but plucke off all the hayre on their heads, saue some small remainder on the crowne: The like they do from their chinne alio.

Of this sort of *Bramane* there be several casts likewise; one is called the *Soncaes*, and these go not to church, but performe diuine rites at home. Another is of the *Tuppas*; these go to church to pray. A third is of the *Curiburs*, and these pray by themselves, without society. A fourth called the *Onkeleaus*; and these indure not images. A fift called the *Pusbaleaus*, the most strict of them all.

These kinde of *Bramanes* haue a festiuall called *Putebeson*, which is kept once euery

month, by five dayes solemnization, but betwixt each day of the five they keepe a fast: This feast is kept at the ablest mens houses; and commonly at those times a pension is giuen, to restraine the death of cattell, or other liuing creatures.

More strict they seeme to be in many things then the common *Bramanes*, for the other are not forbidden marriage, as these are; more abstinent they are in dyer, for out of the former feasts they eate nothing, but what is giuen them, and referue nothing for another meale. More cautious they are for the preseruacion of things animate, for they will drinke no water but boyld, that so the vapour which they suppothe the life of the water, may goe out. They disperse their very dung and ordure with a beafome, lest it should generate worms that be subject to destruction; and they keep an hospital of lame and maimed flying fowle, redeemed by a price, which they seeke to restore: They haue all things common, but place no faith in outward washings, but rather embrace a carelesse and sordid natiuesse. And this is sufficient to note concerning this kinde of *Bramane*.

CHAP. XI.

Concerning the second Tribe or Cast, called the Cutteryes, presenting them in their flourishing Estate, their declining Estate, and their present Estate.

Cutteries.

THE second cast or tribe being the *Cutteryes*, had their denomination from *Cuttery*, the second sonne of *Pourous*, who because domination and rule was committed vnto him, therefore all soldiers and kings are said to be of this tribe. That particular of *Bremaco's* booke that concerned this cast or tribe, contained certaine precepts of gouernment and policie; the knowledge of which being but of common import, I rather chuse to omit, and proceede to shew some other things notable concerning this tribe, touching their state or condition. These *Cutteryes* may then be consider'd, either according as they were in their flourishing estate, or else in their declining estate, or in their present estate.

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kings of India.

As they were in their flourishing estate, they were the ancient kings and rulers of India, especially of that part called *Guzzarat*, and were called by the name of *Raiabs*, which signifieth a king, whereof some were of greater dominion than other, according as they were of greater force. These *Raiabs* had principally four men about them of eminency. The first of which were the *Bramanes*, who by sooth-saying and augury did shew the kings what time was most meete to beginne their designs

to prosecute them with successe. The second was one called the *Pardon*, which was a man of policy in the carriage of state businesse, and dispatched all matters of iudicature, hauing reference to the king for iustice. The third was one that was called the *Moldar*, or the king's chamberlaine, who was most commonly present with the king, as the companion of his conuersation. The fourth was the generall of the king's armies in the field, called *Dijnacke*, who was sent abroad about all expeditions of warre. These were the foure that had chiefe eminency about the king. Furthermore, these *Raiabs* are said to haue thirty-fixe tribes, as the noble families whence they were descended; some were of the cast or tribe of *Cbanrab*; some of the *Solenkees*; some of the tribe of *Vaggela*; some of the *Dodepuchas*; some of the *Paramars*; that so no man of obscure birth might preste to dignity, but being descended from some of the thirty-fixe families: Thus the *Raiabs* liued in their flourishing estate.

Now touching their declining state: It is recorded in their history, that one *Ranne-deuill*, a vertuous woman, did at her death prophecy the decline of the *Bamian* itate,

in the time of *Rauisfaldee*, chiefe *Raiab*, the beginning of which decline should be in his next successor's daies, which they say accordingly happened, as shall appeare by the story following.

It is then deliuered in their history, that there was a *Raiab* called *Rauisfaldee*, who had a sonne called *Syderaijsaldee*: *Rauisfaldee* suffering the common change of mortalitie, his sonne was careful to expresse his duty to his deceased father, in a costly monument, at a place called *Sytbepolalpor*, which being finished with great curiositie of art, and cost correspondent to that curiosity, being pleased with the worke, and desiring to keep his father's memory and his owne lasting by that monument, hee consulted with the *Bramanes*, to know whether that temple should long abide; or if that pile of goodly workmanship should suffer ruine, by whom it should be defaced. It was diuined to him by one *Madewanager*, one famous in the discipline of the *Bramanes*, that one *Sultan Alaudin*, a *Patan*, king of *Delee*, should deface the same; as also gaine some great conquest in *Guzzarat*. *Syderaijsaldee* hopefull to prevent the defacement of this temple, by some timely composition, dispeeded his *Bramane Madewanager*, and his pardon, to *Delee*, to inquire out the said *Alaudin*, and by a summe of money to procure the peace of his father's bones, and the sparing of the temple. But comming thither they could finde no such man of any eminency, but another in the government: onely by strict inquisition they met with a wood-gatherer there, who had a sonne so called; thither they repaire to the amazement of *Alaudin's* poore parents; they make knowne the reason of their coming, and finde the boy administering food to a young kid in his father's backside. The *Bramane* proposing to him the high fortunes that should betyde him in being king of *Delee*, and in the conquest of *Guzzarat*; as also the end of their message, that *Syderaijsaldee* did greet him, and did desire him that when those things should happen, and hee should invade *Guzzarat*, that hee would forbear to deface the temple and monument of his father erected at *Sytbepolalpor*; as a reward to which fauour *Syderaijsaldee* did freely present him with a summe of money, which summe they tendered to *Alaudin*. *Alaudin* boldly answered, that hee was not in appearance capable of any such fortunes, but if the heauens had so set it downe in their great volume, he could not alter it, but must lay waste the temple; and in the majesty of his nature refused the gift and treasure brought him. His parents, better instructed by their owne necessitie what was meete for him to doe, then his heroicke disposition would

be taught, importuned him to take the treasure, vrging their owne needs, and how conuenient a helpe it might be to raise him to thole fortunes that were to him diuined. So apprehending the counsell to be but reasonable, hee tooke the treasure, and gaue an *Escript*, or writing, that albeit the heauens had decreed that he should scatter some stones of that building, yet hee would picke them out of the corners thereof in such manner as should fulfill his fortune, and make good his promised fauour to *Syderaijsaldee*, in the sparing of that temple and tombe of his father. By this money of composition, *Alaudin* gathered souldiers, and betooke himselfe to armes, wherein he proued himselfe so resolute, that hee gained great fame, whereunto his diuining fortunes became such a sparre, that he was made king of *Delee*, and after that made inuasiue conquests on *Guzzarat*, fulfilled his promise to *Syderaijsaldee* in treatie, on the fore mention'd business. In which conquest hee ouerthrew many *Raiabs*, to the great ruine and decline of the *Banian* state. But growing weary of this long warre, and many *Raiabs* flying to places inaccessible, led with a desire to returne to *Delee*, his natie place, hee committed the further managing of these warres to one *Futtercon*, that was his cupbearer, in this manner: For *Alaudin* considering how great hee was grown from nothing (and that accidentally) he determined as accidentally to heape this fortune vpon another; purposing ouer night with himselfe, that whosoever did first present him the next with any gift, on him to confirme the gouernment of that part of *Guzzarat* hee had conquered. It so fell out, that whilst this secret was lodged vp in the king's breast, that the fore-mention'd *Futtercon*, the king's wine-keeper, by the rising sunne tender'd a cuppe of wine to the king's hand, who smiled and look'd fauourably vpon him, and in the presence of his army, confirmed him his successor in the government of that he had wonne, inioyning them all so to acknowledge him, and to doe whatsoever he should command in the further prosecution of that conquest: So *Sultan Alaudin* departed to *Delee*, and the said *Futtercon* did further invade *Guzzarat*, and so did the rest of the *Maboomians* that succeeded him, to the decline of the *Banian* state and regiment.

Now for their present estate, some of their pre-
the *Raiabs* yeilded, others flying to retyre- sent state.
ments impregnable, lay in the mawe of the country, and could not be conquered euen to this day; but making outroades, prey on the *Cassaloes* passing by the way; and sometimes come to the skirts of their strongest and most populous townes, haue-
ing

LORD. ing many resolute souldiers to go on in these attempts of rapine, called *Rajhpoots*, which impleyeth as much as the sonnes of kings; for being of the cast of the *Cutleryes*, it is like they were nobly descended, and some of the progeny of those that were ouerrune in the *Guzzarat* conquest. Of those that liue vnconquered at this

day, such a one is *Raiab Surmulgee*, liuing at *Rajpeelaw*; *Raiab Berumshaw*, at *Molere*; *Raiab Rannager*; *Raiab Barmulgee*, and the great *Rannab*, who hath fought many set battels with the *Mogul's* forces. This may be obseruable concerning the cast of the *Cutleryes*.

C H A P. XII.

Of the third Tribe or Cast called the Shudderyes; of the Meaning of the Name Banian; of their Casts, and the forme of their Contracts, in buying and selling.

SHUDDERIES. **T**HE third sonne of *Pourous* being called *Shuddery*, and the profession appointed him to follow being merchandize, all such as liue by the nature of merchants are comprehended vnder this name, and belong to this caste, that which the booke deliuered vnto him now contained concerning this tribe, was no other then a summary of religious aduancements, proper to the carriage of this profession, enioining them to truth in their words and dealings, and to auoyd all practises of circumuention in buying and selling. What may be further worthy of note concerning this tribe (being those that are most properly called *Banians*) at present is either concerning the name *Banian*, the number of their casts, or the forme of their contracts of buying and selling.

BANIAN. First, vnder the name of *Banians* is comprized either such as are merchants onely, or brokers for the merchant, for nothing is bought but by the meditation of these, who are called *Banians*, which importeth as much in the *Bramanes* language wherein their law is written, as a people innocent and harmelesse, because they will not indure to see a fly or worme, or any thing liuing iniuryed, and being

strucken, beare it patiently without resisting againe.

Next for the number of their casts, they are equall to the *Bramanes*, being the selfe same casts, chusing either to be vnder their discipline, that are *Vijayagranangers*, or *Vulnagranangers*, from the peculiar instruction of which *Bramanes* they are guided in matters belonging to religious worshipp; for being most like vnto the *Bramanes* in their law, they more strictly follow their iniunctions then the other tribes.

Lastly, their forme of contract in buying and selling is something notable, and distinct from the custome of other nations; for the broker that beareth the price with him that selleth, looseth his *Pamerin*, that is folded about his waste, and dispreading it vpon his knee, with hands folded vnderneath, by their finger-ends the price of pounds, shillings, or pence is pitched, as the chapman is intended to giue; the seller in like manner intimateth how much hee purpofeth to haue, which silent kinde of composition they say their law enioyneth as the forme of their contract.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the fourth Cast called the Wyfes, the meaning of the Name, their Kindes and severall Casts; Brama's time is expired, he is tooke vp to Heauen; the second Age is concluded by the destruction of Winde and Tempest.

WYFES. **L**ASTLY, as the fourth sonne of *Pourous* was called *Wyfe*, and was the master of the mechanicks or handycrafts, so all manufactory men were to belong to the cast of the *Wyfes*. Those directions that were in *Brama's* booke for these, were in precepts touching their behaviours in their callings.

This name *Wyfe* impleyes as much as one that is sterile or instrumentary, for this cause as it may be supposed, because they are sterile or helpfull to such as

neede their art; as was *Wyfe*, and those descended from him, who were indued with diuers inuentions; these people are at this present most ordinarily called by the name of *Gentiles*.

Which *Gentiles* are of two sorts or Kindes: first, the purer *Gentile*, such as liueth obseruant of the dyet of the *Banians*, abstaining from flesh and wine, or vsing both very seldom; or else the *Gentile Viscerant*, called the impure or vn-cleane *Gentile*, which taketh a greater liberty

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liberty in dyet, eating flesh or fish, or things animate; such are the husbandmen or inferior sort of people called the *Coutless*.

The purer sort of *Gentile*, as they hold greatest relation in their religious liberty, with *Cutteryes*, so they agree in the number of their casts, having fixe and thirty, according to the number of the trades or professions practised amongst them. In the particular of their handicrafts this is obseruable, that they make as few instruments serue for the effectuating of diuers workes as may be; and whatsoever they do, is contrary to the Christian forme of working, for the most part. Such is the substance of the third tract of the booke deliuered to *Bremaw*, concerning the foure trybes or casts, somewhat accomodate to their present manners.

This booke comprizing in it the platforme of religion and government thus deliuered to *Bremaw*, was by him communicated to the *Bramanes* of those times, and by them published to the people, shewing what religion they should obserue, and how they should liue in their severall trybes or casts. After which, according to the prescriptions therein, the rulers did keepe the people in the order of government; the priests or *Bramanes* did giue aduise in matters of religion; the merchants did follow traffique and merchandizing; and the handicrafts men did follow their severall professions, serueing the needes of all men that had vse of them. All things hauing a good beginning in this second age, religion was embraced, prayers were made to God, and the three persons *Bremaw*, *Vistney* and *Ruddery*, the banks of the riuers were frequented, and daily washings were not neglected.

But after the people were multiplyed, the succeeding generations were not of the primitiue integrity, but the lower the times grew, the worse they were at the bottome. The *Bramanes* grew hypo-

criticall and lip-laborious; the *Cutteryes* LORD. or rulers, swelled with pride and ambition, cryed out for larger territories, meditating vniust amplifications of government; the merchants grew full of fraudulency in their dealings; and the handicrafts grew idle and ouerualuing their labours.

In this vproare of vngodlinesse, the Lord grewe angry and full of indignation, and descended on mount *Meropur-bate*, acquainting *Bremaw* with the wickednesse of the world, who descended and premonished them of the iudgment to come, which a while hushd the cry of their wickednesse; but they fell to their old euils againe. *Bremaw* then interceeded for them, but the Almighty would not be pacified, but tooke *Bremaw* vp into his bosome, the time of his aboad on earth being expired, that hee might not behold the euils of the time to come.

Then the Lord made knowne his purpose of destroying the world to *Vistney*, whose nature and office being to serue the people, did intercede for them; but the Lord would not be pacified, but gaue charge to *Ruddery*, whose office was to bring iudgement and destruction on sinners, to cause the bowels of the earth to send out a winde to sweepe the nations as the dust from the face of the earth.

So *Ruddery* enraged the wind in the bowels of the earth, which brast forth into eruptions, and the great body of the world had her trepidations and wauerings; the day seemed to change colour with the night, the mountaines and hills were hurled from their foundations, and, as some report, the river *Ganges* was carried from her wonted rote, to runne in a new chanel; so the tempest destroyed all people, sauing a few that the Lord permitted *Vistney* to couer with the skirt of his preferuation, referred to be the propagators of mankind in the third age; and so this age concluded.

CHAP. XIV.

Shewing the beginning of the third Age, the Restauration of the same by Ram; new Euils bring a Iudgement, concluding the third Age by an Earthquake or Chafma.

RUDDERY hauing restrained the windes from their former violence, all now was hushd; but miserable and lamentable it was to behold the earth so desolate and voyd of inhabitants, more miserable to see the carkeyes that were scattered on her surface, some blowne from the tops of high mountaines, others

braisted to mash, all ruined and destroyed; so that the Almighty repented him of his owne worke, and *Ruddery* was sorry that hee should be an instrument of so great fury and destruction.

But because the head of all the former disorders was from the wickednesse and ill government of the kings and rulers,

LORD. therefore the Lord utterly rased out all of the tribe or cast of the *Cutteryes*; those that were preferred from destruction by the skirt of *Vistney's* preferuation, being some few of the other three casts or tribes.

Now because these foure casts were so necessary to the world's gouernment, that it could not subsist without them, though the cast of the *Cutteryes* perished intirely, for their wickednesse; yet that they might be renewed againe from a holier beginning, the Lord appointed that from the *Bramanes* the line of the kings should be renewed. So the chiefe of the *Bramanes* that was then preferred by *Vistney*, was called *Ducerat*; the next child that was borne after this destruction, and which was the youngest of foure, was chosen to propagate the race of their kings and rulers, who being religiously educated, might as well fauour piety as policy, and with holinesse and prudence gouerne men in their severall tribes.

So he did many worthy acts, and exceedingly maintained religion, was a patron to the *Bramanes* and churchmen, and his name was *Ram*; who became so

memorable for his worthy deedes, that his name is made honorable in the mention amongst them euen to this day, that whensoever they meete and salute one another, they cry *Ram, Ram*, as a word importing the wishes of all good.

It is like that after him there ruled many worthy kings; but tract of time rendering every thing worse at the latter ending then at the beginning, brought forth such as followed the course of the ancient wickednesse, and new ambitions, and new hypocries, and new frauds and circumuentions, and daily breaches of the law deliuered in *Bramaw's* booke, began afresh to make intrusion amongst them.

So the Almighty was againe angry, that after so many iudgments, the people would not be warned to his feare, therefore by God's appointment, *Ruddery* caused the earth to open and swallow them vp alieue, reseruing onely some few of the foure tribes, as a last tryall for the new peopling of the world againe. And such was the conclusion of the third age of the world.

C H A P. XV.

The fourth and last Age of the World; Vistney's Rapture to Heauen; the Banians opinion touching the final Conclusion of the World, and in what manner they suppose it shall be.

AFTER this, the Almighty againe commanded, that the world should bee peopled by those that were reserued, amongst whom there was one *Kistney*, a famous ruler and pious king, of whose vertues they haue ample record, as being one most notable in the last age, which they thinke now by the course of time to be deuolued vpon vs; hee did wonderfully promote religion, vpon which there was a reformed beginning of goodnesse.

By this, *Vistney's* time (as they say) being expired, in this place and vale of mortality; the Lord took him vp to heauen, there being no further neede of his preferuation, for when this age is concluded, there shall be a final end of all things.

But the *Bramanes* though they suppose time to be running on the fourth age of the world, yet they suppose this age shall be longer than any of the rest, in the end wherof they say *Ruddery* shall be rapt vp into heauen. These ages they call by foure names: the first, *Curtain*; the second, *Drajer*; the third, *Tetraioo*; the fourth *Kolee*.

Concerning the manner of this final iudgement, they hold it shall be more

dreadfull than any of the rest, and that it shall be by fire; that *Ruddery* then shall summon vp all the power of destruction; that the moone shall looke red; that the sunne shall shed his purling light like flaming brimstone; that the lightning shall flash with terrours, the skies shall change into all coulours; but especially fiery redness shall ouerspread the face of heauen; that the foure elements of which the world at first was constituted, shall be at opposition and variance, till by this agony shee be turned to her first confusion.

And that the final consummation of the world shall be by fire, they gather hence; of such as was the beginning of the world, of such shall be her dissolution; but the principles of the world's constitution, were these foure; Earth, Ayre, Water, and Fire; therefore by them shall shee be destroyed, which also they gather by the destruction of the severall ages: for the people of the first age were destroyed by water; the people of the second age were destroyed by winde, which they account the ayre; the people of the third age were destroyed by earth; and the people of the last age shall be destroyed by fire.

Vistney taken up to Heauen.

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Then (say they) shall *Ruddery* carry vp the soules of all people to heauen with him, to rest in God's bosome, but the bodies shall all perish. So that they be-

leeue not the resurrection, for they say, *Lord*. heauen being a place that is pure, they hold it cannot be capable of such grosse substances.

The Author's CONCLUSION to the Reader, together with a Conjure on the materiall Parts of this Relation.

THUS, worthy reader, thou hast the summe of the *Banian* religion, such as it is; not voyd of vaine superstitions, and composed forgery, as well may be iudged by the precedent discourse, wherein, as in all other heresies, may bee gathered, how sathan leadeth those that are out of the pale of the church, a round, in the maze of error and gentilisme. I might leaue the particulars to thy censure, as well as to thy reading; but since I haue detected such grosse opinions in this sect, I cannot let them passe without a rod trust at their backes, as a deserued penance for their crime.

To helpe thy memory therefore in a short reuise of their forementioned vanities; what seemeth their first age to present, but a figment of their owne deuising, to confirm them to be the most ancient of all people? as if, like the *Egyptians*, in the second booke of *Iustine*, they onely would boast of antiquity; and to lay the first ground of religion and gouernment, when the *Scythians* had better arguments to pleade than they. How fabulous and like an old woman's tale seeme their deuised *Medium* for the world's propagation, in placing foure women at the foure windes? And for the second age and the world's reitauration therein, if by those three persons, *Bremaw*, *Vistney*, and *Ruddery*, they glance at the Trinity, how prodigious haue they made that mystery; making it rather a Quaternity, than a Trinity? what a monstrous fancy haue they formed and shaped for the peopling of that age; and if they ayme not at a marke so sublime, what men shall deserue the attributes to them appropriate? touching their law, the maine pillars thereof haue been demolished in its confutation: the kingdome of God consists not in meats and drink. For other their ceremonies and rites, contained in their second tract of the booke, what man of reasonable vnderstanding doth not wonder at their

superstitions, which place their faith in outward washings, lotions, and sprinklings? in worshippe of sunne, moone, and other living creatures, in paintings, vnetions, and garish processions, in offerings vnder green trees, in cringings, beckings, and bowings to images, and other multifarious ceremonies? all euidences of braines intoxicate with the fumes of error and *Polytheisme*. As for their foure tribes or casts, as in all things else, how *Pythagorically* they stand vpon the number of foure? the world was formed of foure principles; diuided into foure points of the compasse; to endure for foure ages; planted by foure men, matched to foure women; restored again by foure; and to be demolished by foure seuerall destructions; in foure seuerall elements; and, to conclude, like *Sadducees* denying the resurrection, in which consisteth the hopes of the blessed: of which *St. Paul*, *1 Cor. xv. 29.* If in this life onely we haue hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable.

All these declare how they haue made their religion a composed fiction, rather then any thing real for faith to leane on. Though then the nouelty of this relation may make it gratefull to any, who like an *Athenian* desireth to hear some thing strange or new: I know not wherein it may be more profitable, then to settle vs in the solidnesse of our owne faith, which is purged of all such leuities; for the vaine-nesse of error makes truthest greatest opinion, which duely considered may well moue vs to say,

*Micat inter omnes,
Iudium Sydus, velut inter ignes
Luna minores.*

That our great light outshines all these,
is farre
As siluer moone outshines each lesser
starre.

T H E

Then

THE
RELIGION
OF THE
PERSEES.

The INTRODUCTION.

LORD.

HAUING declared the religion, rites, customes and ceremonies of a people living in the *East Indies* called the *Banians*, a sect not throughly publisht by any heretofore, whilst my obseruation was bestowed in such inquiry, I obserued in the towne of *Surra* the place where I resided, another sect called the *Persees*; who because I did discerne them to differ both from the *Moore* and *Banian* in the course of their liuing, and in the forme of their religion, as also that the scripture, *Dan. vi. 15.* speaketh of the law of the *Medes* and *Persians* that might not alter, finding these to be that same people that are linked with the *Medes*, I thought it would not be vnworthy of my labour to bring to the eyes of my country-men this religion also, especially since I neuer read of any that had fully published the same, but that it hath re-

mained obscure and hidd from common knowledge. For this cause, desirous to add any thing to the ingenious, that the oportunities of my trauayle might conferre vpon mee, I ioyned my selfe with one of their church-men called their *Daroo*, and by the interpretation of a *Persee*, whose long imployment, in the companies seruice, had brought him to a mediocrity in the *English* tongue, and whose familiarity with me, inclined him to further my inquirie: I gained the knowledge of what hereafter I shall deliuer, as it was compiled in a booke writ in the *Persian* character, containing their scripture, and in their owne language, called their *Zundavastaw*. But because wee should be better informed concerning the people spoken of, before wee lay downe their religion, we will first declare who these *Persees* are, and then proceed to their worshippe.

C H A P. I.

Declaring who these Persees are, their Ancient Place of Aboad, the Cause of relinquishing their owne Country, their Arriuall in East India, and their Aboad there.

*Descent
of the
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THESE *Persians*, or *Persees*, of whose religion we are now to speake; are a people descended from the ancient *Persians*, in times not long after the flood, who then had their native kings and gouernours; but warre, that causeth an alteration in states and empires, brought vpon them a forraigne scepter.

About nine hundred ninety-six yeeres elapsed, one *Yezdegerd*, was native king

of *Persia*, who had his residence in the city of *Tesd*, neere vnto the old city of *Spabaun*, which is somewhat remote from the new city known by that name; this city of *Tesd* was a goodly city in those times, (as those vs to be where kings keepe their courts) spacious for circuit, sumptuous for buildings, and populous for inhabitants, where this people liued in flourishing prosperity.

What time the Arabian captaines of the sect of *Mahomet*, made inuasion into his country, about the nineteenth yeere of his reigne, who hauing before bene newly assaulted by a great multitude of *Turks*, that came from *Turquetian*, hee was forced to flye to *Karajon*, where hee dyed sodainly in the twentieth yeere of his reigne, being the fife and fortieth king that descended from the race of *Güomaras*, and the last in whom the ancient *Persian* monarchie concluded.

The *Mahometans* vpon the death of *Ysilegerd*, carried all in conquest before them, and subiected the natives of the country as vassals vnto them; and as new lords bring in new lawes, they contented not themselves to bring them to their forme of government in state subiection, but also in matters of religion, to liue according to *Mahomet's* constitutions, compelling them to be circumcised according to the *Mahometan* custome, contrary to the forme of their owne religion and worship.

These *Persees*, not enduring to liue contrary to the precept of their owne lawe, and lesse able to reiect their yoke, many of them by priuie escape, and as close conueyance as they might of their goods and substance, determined a voyage for the *Indies*, purposing to prooue the mildnesse of the *Banian Raiabs*, if there, though they liued in subiection for matter of government, they might obtaine liberty of conscience in course of religion.

So repairing to *Isques*, a place in the *Persian* gulph, they obtained a flecte of seauen iuncks, to conuey them and theirs, as merchantmen bound for the shoares of *India*, in course of trade and merchandize. It happened that in safety they made to the land of *St. Johns* on the shoares of *India*, and arriued together, at or neere the

port of *Swaley*, the vsual receptacle of *Lord*. such shippes as arriue there. Treaty was made some of them, with a *Raiab* liuing at *Nuncery*, publishing their aggrecuances, and the cause of their coming thither, as also their suite to be admitted as sojournours with them, vsing their owne law and religion, but yeelding themselves in subiection to their government; vpon payment of homage and tribute, they were admitted to land the passengers contained in fife of their iuncks.

The other two iuncks remaining one of them put into the roade of *Swaley*, and treated with a *Raiab* that then resided at *Baryaw* neere vnto *Surrat*, who entertained them on like conditions to the former; but the *Raiab* of that place, hauing warres with a neighbouring *Raiab*, who got the conquest, the *Persees* that resided with the conquered, were all put to the sword, as adherents to theemie.

The last iuncke coasted along the shoares, and arriued at *Cambaya*, where they were receiued vpon the prementioned conditions, so that howsoeuer this people haue bene disperied in *India* since their arriual, it hath bene from some of these places. Thus they liued in *India*, till tract of time wore out the memory of their originall, and the records of their religion being perished, they became ignorant whence they were, being assigned to the profession of husbandry, or the dressing of the palmitoes or toddy trees, till being known by the name of *Persees*, they were agnized by the remnant of their sect abiding in *Persia*, who acquainted them with the story of their ancellors, and communicated to them both their law, and instructors in the worships according to which they were to liue. And these be the *Persees*, of whose religion, we are to treat in the chapters following.

C H A P. II.

Containing the Opinion of the Persees, touching the Creation of the World, and the Creatures therein; together with a short mention of the Flood, and the generall Diuision of the following Discourse.

NOW after the consideration of these *Persees*, of whose religion we are to speake, we proceede more particularly to the subiect of this booke, which is their worshipspe and religion; wherein first cometh to be rendred their opinion touching the creation.

Touching this, the *Persees* affirme, that before any thing was, there was a God, that was the Maker of all things, who when hee did determine to make himselfe

knowne by his workes in the creation of the vniuersé, and the creatures therein, did diuide this great worke of the creation, into a fixtold labour.

First then, they say, hee made the heauens with their orbes, a place most glorious and pleasant, which hee adorned with great lights and lesser; as the sunne, moone, and stars; as also hee did make the angels, which according to their feuerall dignities, hee placed in their feuerall

LORD. orders one above another, which place hee made a habitation of blessednesse, for such as should liue holily in this life, and hauing thus done, that hee might teach vs to doe great designs with consideration and aduise, he rested fise days from the worke of further creation.

Hell. Next hee made hell, in the lower parts of the world, from which hee banished all light and comfort; that as heauen might be a place of happinesse to those that are good and please the Almighty, so this might be a place of horroure and punishment, to such as offend his maiety; wherein as in heauen, so God had made feuerall mansions that exceeded each other in dolour, which were proportioned according to the degrees of offenders; about which time *Lucifer*, the chiefe of angels, with other of his order, conspiring against God, to gain the soueraignty and command ouer all, God threw him from the orbe of his happinesse, together with his confederates and accomplices, damn'd him to hell, the place that was made for offenders, and turned them from their glorious shapes, into shapes blacke, vgly, and deformed; till the times of the world should be consummate, when all offenders in generall should receiue their sentence of punishment and condemnation. So God hauing accomplished this second labour, desisted from the worke of the creation fise dayes more.

Earth. After this, the Almighty begunne the third labour of the creation, which was to make the earth, which together with the waters called seas, make this lower world like a globe or ball, so agreeing together, that the sea's humidity maketh the earth fruitfull, and the earth's soliditie boundeth the waters in their due confine; which worke thus finished, God suspended the worke of the creation for fise dayes more, and rested.

Plants. The fourth labour was to make the trees, plants, and hearbes, that so the earth might bring forth fruites pleasant to the eye, and taste, and for the comfort of the creatures liuing in the earth; this also done, God rested and gaue the former respite to his labours.

Animals. The fift worke was to make creatures fit to abide in the places forementioned, as beasts of all sorts, to forrage in the Greene pastures; fowles to cleaue the ayre with their nimble pencions; fishes to swimme in the vnknowne depths of the watery ocean. The world thus replenished with creatures, God returned his wonted rest and intermission from this labour.

And lastly vndertook his sixt labour, which was the forming of man and woman, to whom the rest of the creatures were made ministratory and seruile, whose name their records deliuer to be *Adamab*, and *Euab*, who being the first two by whom the multitudes of mankind should be propagated, God, as they affirme, did cause *Euab* to bring forth two twinnes every day; for a thousand yeeres together, death did diminish none of the numbers of mankind by mortality.

But *Lucifer* thus depofed with the rest of his order, grew malignant both to God and man; and as God did good, so hee laboured to doe euill, and to perturb his actions, and tempt men to sinne and wickednesse, labouing to make man odious to his Maker, as also making himselfe an enemy to all goodnesse, which God yet did not fully reuenge, as knowing nothing but euill to be in him and his confederates.

But the better to preuent his mischief, set certain superiours ouer his creatures to preferue them in that state wherein they were at first created. Thus to one *Hamul* was committed the charge of the heauens; to *Acrob* the ouersight of the angels, that they relapsed not as *Lucifer* had done; to *Ioder* the ouersight of the funne, moone, and starres; to *Soreb* the care of the earth; to *Iofab* the command of the waters; *Sumbolab* had the charge of the beasts of the field; *Daloo* of the fish of the sea; *Rocan* of the trees; *Cooz* of man and woman; and *Sertan* and *Ajud*, to whom God had giuen strength and power, were made the guardians of *Lucifer*, and the euill spirits, to master and coniuere them from mischief to God's creatures, who yet notwithstanding the watch of *Sertan* and *Ajud*, did much mischief in the world by suggestion and temptation to wickednesse; which made God offended with mankind for their wickednesse.

The finnes of men growing great, they say it appeareth in their records, that there came a flood or inundation, which ouerflowed the earth and the inhabitants thereof, some few onely God preferred to propagate the generations of the times following; that so there might not be an vtter ruine of mankind. These generations were dispersed to people the earth againe, from which all nations haue had their descent. And as their historiographer *Mircond* reporteth, in times not long distant from the flood, these *Perjes* had a race of kings that were their proper gouernours, continued for about a thousand yeeres by the succession of fise and forty kings.

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kings. The first whereof was *Guionaras*, who as *Mircond* reports, was the sonne of *Aram*, the sonne of *Sam*, the sonne of *Noab*, by the *Persees* called *Adam Asseny*, that is, the second *Adam*; the last, in whom the monarchie of this people concluded (as is before shewed) was *Yesdgerd*. The abridgement of which chronicle I would haue gathered from them, but that I found it to agree punctually both in matter, and order, with that translation of *Mr. Grimstone's*, called *Estates and Empires, &c.* in the chronicle of the kings of *Persia*, to whom I referre those that desire information therein.

What religion this people had in the reignes of *Guionaras*, *Syameck*, *Ousbang*, *Thamull*, *Imfbed*, *Zoack*, *Traydun*, and *Manoucher*, vnto *Loraspb*, which was their fifteenth king, is not the scope of this present worke, though then they had a

peculiar kinde of worshipping. But the religion that is the subiect of this booke, is a religion that was receiued in the reigne of *Gustaspb*, the sonne of *Loraspb*, their sixteenth king in succession, concerning the worshipping of fire: in the defence of which religion *Gustaspb* was so zealous, that hee made warre against *Ariaspb*, king of *Turron*, for that hee reprehended him in a letter about this worshipping.

Hauiug then limited this booke to his proper subiect, three things in generall are to be treated of in this worke: First, to declare who was their law-giuer, how their law was deliuered, and came to be receiued of *Gustaspb* king of *Persia*. Next to shew the substance of their law. Lastly, to proceede to other ceremonies obserued by them, not improper to this present tract.

C H A P. III.

Concerning Zertoost the Law-giuer of the Persees; his Parents; the Omens that did forerunne his Natiuity, their Interpretation; his Perils in his Birthplace; his Escape into Persia, and the Accidents happening in his Trauailes thither.

CONCERNING the law-giuer of this people, it is left recorded in their old writings, that there liued in *Chyna*, two poore people, of honest fame and reputation, married together as man and wife, the man was called *Espintaman*, the woman *Dadoo* these two hauiug long liued in the state of marriage without issue, the woman earnestly prayed that God would giue her a sonne; her request was heard, and much time passed not ere she conceiued and grew pregnant.

About the time of this woman's conception, shee saw a vision presented to her in a dreame, that filled her with great feare and terrour, for shee conceiued that the heauens were of a light fire ouer her head, and that a flaming rednesse had ouerspread the firmament, which droue her into a great agony, when on a sodaine there rushed into her sight foure griffins, of grimme and horrid appearance, who leazing on her body, did from her wombe seeme cruelly to tear out the child shee had conceiued, to her great feare and despaire of life: when on a sodaine slept in a man, of person goodly, and of warlike aspect, with a truncheon in his hand in rescue of her, who with fury and resolution vindicated and recovered the child from the griffins, that would haue torne it in peeces, and with gentle hand putting the child into the wombe of his mother, did by soueraigne art close vp the

rupture, that was by the griffins torne and dilacerate; whose agony thus mitigated by this worthy person, the griffins were driuen away, the fierynelle of the heauens altered, and *Dadoo* awaked out of her dreame and slumber.

But the passion shee suffered in this vision, fixing the forepast occurrences more strongly in her phantasme, she related to her husband the particulars of her dreame, whose passages being so remarkable, shee conceiued it to be an omen, either for good or euill touching the child in her wombe; whereof being desirous to be satisfied, shee with her husband repaired to one that was a soothsayer, to be informed touching the significance of this vision. The diuiner informed them, that this vision partly foretold good, partly euill, that should happen to the child that was in her wombe; that by the fire which gaue light wss imported some strange reuelation, that should be shewed to the child, euen to the enlightning of the whole world, which in that it did shine in heauen, the reuelation should be touching some heauenly businesse; by the griffins was let out enemies that should endanger the life of the mother, but principally endeauour the destruction of the child; by the man was signified God aboue, who should repress the might of those enemies, that they should neither effect their cruelties on the mother or child, but also those dangers should be driuen away,

LORD. away, as appeared by the restitution of the heuens to their wonted estate, and the driuing away of the griffins from the woman: with which interpretation *Efpintaman* and *Dodoo* being highly satisfied, they returned home, awayting the hopes that lay folded vp in this child.

Time having his accomplishment, played the midwife and brought forth this child, who was no sooner brought from the darke wombe to open light, but bewrayed the ioyes he was to bring to the world in open laughter; so the time comming when hee should receiue his name, they call'd him *Zertoost*, which importeth as much as a friend to the fire, because the soothsayer had prognosticated such good to him by the fire his mother beheld in the vision. But these notable things concerning this child, could not so be concealed, but that they were bruited to the eares of the king of *Chyna*, who fearing lest hee was borne to deprive him of his kingdome, or some of his successors, did vnderhand send the griffins dreamed of, that is, certaine conspirators, to betray *Zertoost* to destruction; who attempting euill against him, had their sinnewes thrunke vp, and came to vntimely end; so that euery one was discomfitted in attempting euill against one whom God had so miraculously preferred. But about twelve or

thirteene yeers of age, a great sicknesse tooke him; which the king hearing of, hee wrought secretly by a certaine obscure phyitian, to administer to him poysoned physicke, if by such meanes hee might ridde away his life: but *Zertoost*, sensible of their euill practises towards him, refused both the intruding phyitian and his banefull medicines; and weary of the wickednesse of the place, solicited his parents to flye into *Persia*, by which meanes they should auoyd those mischiefes that the king intended towards them, which would, at some time or other, either bereaue them of him, or him of them. They, chary of their hopes in him, harkened to his aduise, and did, by the ryling of the next sunne, betake themselves to escape away. The various accidents that befell them by the way, we omit, onely it is deliuered, that meeting with deepe riuers that impeded his passage, hee congealed them with hard frosts, and so past ouer; and after long trauaile arriued at the king of *Persia*'s court, in the reigne of *Gustapb* lately mentioned, his parents applying themselves to such courtes as might best procure the supplies of liuing; and *Zertoost* wholly dedicating himselfe to the seruice of God and religious deuotions, as to which from his infancy hee seemed inclined.

CHAP. IV.

Shewing Zertoost's Meditation of the World's Wickednesse; hee goeth out to enquire of God some Reuelation for the World's better Government; hee meets an Angell, is rapt to heauen; his Request of the Almighty, his Vision; hee receiueth a Booke from the Lord, and returneth backe from Heauen againe.

ZERTOOST thus arriued in *Persia*, and there making his abode, vpon a time went into the fieldes, and reuelueing in his minde the world's wickednesse, how one followed his lusts, another his pride, another his belly and epicurisme, another his cruelty; that one fought the depopulation of countries, another the oppression of inferiours, and none obserued good government, or had a good religion or worshippe amongst them, hee beganne to examine the causes of all this wickednesse that thus reigned amongst men belowe, and found it partly because *Lucifer* had laboured to corrupt and make naught that which God had made good; next, because men had receiued no lawes or good institutions, in those parts, to restraine them from sinne, but euery man liued according to his owne deuse,

liberty, and liking, whether it were euill or good.

Hereof *Zertoost* more seriously considering, desired God to giue him some reuelation for the world's better government, and the establishment of religion amongst men; and conceiuing the publique place where hee was, not fit for so excellent communications, hee went out further till hee came to the point of a valley where two mountaines ioynd together, when sodainly there descended before him, as his face was bent towards the earth, an angell, whose wings had glorious pennons, and whose face glistered as the beames of the sunne, saying, *Hayle, Zertoost*, beloued of God, what is it thou requirest? *Zertoost* replied, That hee desired to enter into God's presence to receiue some diuine lawes to deliuer

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liuer to the nations, that fo they might liue in a better obseruance of his feare.

So the angell adminitring something to him to cleanse and purifie his body, to make it capable of entrance into so pure a place, bade him close his eyes, and he would transume and rappe him vp into that place of glory, where hee should come into God's preience; whither being carried by the angell, hee beheld such ioyes as were too mighty for his feeble senses; so that vnable to sustain them, hee fell into a trance, till God gaue him power to endure the height of those pleasures; and being returned to himselfe, beheld the glory thereof, and heard the Almighty speaking as one encompassed with flames of fire, reuealing to him the secret workes of the creation, in what order hee made his creatures; and reuealed to him things to come, shewing him that hee should receiue lawes for the world's better gouernment, and the establishment of religion, with many other things not fit to be vttered, neither by Zertoost euer published.

Then Zertoost, ready and willing to publish to all people, what might be needfull to bring them to God's better worshippe, did desire of God that hee might liue so long as the world should endure, a publisher of that religion which the Lord had promised to diuulge by him, till hee should make all nations beleeue the contents of that booke. But the Lord answered, That if hee should liue neuer so long, *Lucifer* would do more harme then euer hee should doe good; but if vpon better consideration hee would desire to liue so long, his request should be granted.

So the Lord presented to Zertoost in a vision, the state of all things past, present, and to come, where hee saw the troubles, sicknesses, and afflictions of man, more particularly the state of the

Persian monarchy, how *Ouchang* was slaine by a stone; how *Thamul* dyed of a pestilence; how *Imshed* was slaine by one of his owne captaines; how men followed diuers religions, and most their owne wayes, ouerlabouring themselves in the workes of vanity. Ouer and aboue, God presented to his eyes the seuen ages, or times of the *Persian* monarchy; the first was the golden age, that was in the dayes of *Guimaras*; the second the siluer age, that was in the dayes of *Fraxdun*; the third the brazen age, in the time of *Kay-kebad*; the fourth the tynne age, in the time of *Lorasph*; the fifth the leaden age, in the time of *Babaman*; the sixth the Steele age, in the dayes of *Darab Segner*; the seauenth the iron age, in the reigne of *Istlegerd*. So Zertoost perceiuing time to render euery thing worie and worie, desired to liue no longer then till hee should discharge the message about which the Lord should send him, and that then hee might be translated to that same place of glory againe. So God reduced him to his owne proper sense, from which hee was rauished to godlike speculations.

Being thus, as hee was before, of humane capacity, after hee had remained in heauen many dayes, the Lord deliuered to him the booke before mentioned, containing in it the forme of good gouernment, and the lawes of religion that the *Persians* should follow; conferring likewise on Zertoost the heavenly fire, and other gifts that were neuer bestowed vpon any man before or since. So Zertoost taking the heavenly fire into his right hand, and the booke that God gaue him, in his left, hee was deliuered to the conduct of the angell that brought him thither, who was called *Babaman Vmshauspan*, who taking up Zertoost, did cleaue the ayre with his golden wings, till hee had surrendered him to the place where hee found him, and so left him.

CHAP. V.

Shewing what happened to Zertoost after the Angell left him, the Deuill meeteth him and reuileth him; hee cometh to Gustafph's Court; the Ioy of his Parents for his Returne; the Infamy Gustafph's Churchman seeketh to put vpon him; the Miracles whereby Zertoost doth vindicate his Fame; Gustafph's foure Demands, and his foure Grants.

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ZERTOOST was no sooner left by his heauenly guardian, but *Lucifer*, an enemy to all goodness, met him, and called him a seeker after nouelties and delusions, and told him, that God did not loue him in such a manner as hee beleeued, otherwise he would haue kept

him in heauen still, and not haue sent him away; or else hee would haue granted him to liue to the end of the world, when hee desired it; that that booke which hee had was stufte with falshoods; that hee should come to trouble, danger, and shame about the publishing of it; as

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also that hee should be laught at for his fire, as being a creature of destruction, and a consumer of the workes of man, and that there was no neede thereof in hot climates; but that if hee would depend on him, hee could giue him a booke of better instructions, and present to him objects of better delight, could giue him long life and honour, and power to worke great miracles; that if hee did not beleue him, hee was a senselesse man, and deprived of his wits by his late visions.

But *Zertooft* hauing plac'd his confidence better, told *Lucifer*, That hauing lost that glory that his eyes beheld, hee could not speake well of his Maker, nor be pleased with that great fauour God had shewne him; but enuying at it, sought not onely to disanull his, but euery man's happinesse; charged *Lucifer* by the great name of his Creator, that put him into the darke dungeon of hell, vnder the custody of *Sertan* and *Ajud*, and by the truth of that booke, by which hee should in the end of the world be arraigned and condemned, and by that fire in his right hand, by which hee should be burned and tortured, to auoyd his presence as a blacke-mouthed defamer of God and goodnesse; at which *Lucifer* vanished with great horror and feare from him.

Lucifer thus coniaied from *Zertooft's* presence, hee proceeded on his way to the city where *Gustafpb* had his residence, and so to the place where his parents had their aboad, who with no small sorrow had bewayled the absence of their sonne, and with vaine inquest had sought him, but could not find him, in whom their hopes were reposit; who now, to their strange ioy and admiration, told them of his enthusiasmes and raptures, wherein hee had receiued that booke and heauenly fire that was so long being prognosticated by his mother's vision, and so truly interpreted by the augur and soothsayer. His parents blessed him, and became instructed in this new religion how to worshippe, as God had reuealed to *Zertooft*.

These things could not be long hid; for the ioyes of mothers are not silent, but in euery eare did *Dodoo* powre forth her visions in her sonne's conception, and the soothsayers interpretation of them; how true the particulars had fallen out; the late raptures her sonne *Zertooft* had in heauen; his reuelations there, whereof a booke written by God's owne hand, and the strange fire hee brought from thence, were liuely euidences. These rumours being strange to all eares, and not testified by hearesay, but confirmed

by one whose eyes had beheld the things auerred, got passage, and were carried to the eares of *Gustafpb*, then king of *Persia*, who therefore sent for *Zertooft*, of whom hee inquired the further truth of this matter, who affirmed the same to be such as it was reported, that God had deliuered him a booke concerning his worshippe, and other secret knowledge inducing the worshippe of fire, whereof hee gaue some touches in particular to the king. The king admiring these things, and yet so certainly informed in the circumstances, grew wauering in his former worshippe and religion, and somewhat enclined to *Zertooft*, so that hee diuers times sent for him, and had much conference with him.

Gustafpb's churchman then perceiuing his foueraigne to harken to this new religion, wherein hee had no knowledge, and that by degrees hee lost that grace hee had wontedly from him, did seeke to put some infamy on *Zertooft*, by which the king might become alienated from him, and that newsprung religion, wherein hee had no knowledge, and that by degrees began, as hee thought, to sincke too fast into the brest of the king; for this cause hee suborned the porter that kept the doore of *Zertooft's* house, which was a *Persian*, to conuey vnder the bed of *Zertooft*, the bones of dead men, and the dead carkeytes of dogs, a creature loathsome to the *Persians*; of which whilst *Zertooft* was vterly ignorant, the king's churchman put himselfe into the presence of *Gustafpb*, with some other of his nobles that did not fauour *Zertooft's* innoation, saying, Oh king, what new religion is this to which thou standest so much inclined? or what is this new and strange lawgiuer *Zertooft* whom thou so fauourest? the other day came in poore manner into this land, as a fugitiue from his native country, who, as I heare also, was hatefull to his prince and the king of his people, that hee should finde such grace in bringing vp a new religion, false and fictitious, and not of that authority it is pretended to be, being, as I am also informed, a man of uncleane and beauly liuing, in whose house, at this time, and vnder whose bed whereon hee hourly lyeth, thou shalt find the bones of humane bodies, the carkeytes and limmes of dead doges, and filthy caryon, an abomination to the eyes of any cleane person; continue thou then, oh king, in the lawe of thy fathers, and listen not to this nouelift. This speech being seconded with some of the great ones, and the act reported being so odious and abominable, *Gustafpb* commanded *Zertooft's* habi-

habitation to be searched; and it being (as the churchman of *Gustafpb* had reported) effected by the wicked confederacy of *Gustafpb*'s churchman and *Zertoost*'s servants, *Zertoost* was cast into prison, despised and hated of all people.

It happened in this time of *Zertoost*'s imprisonment, that *Gustafpb* had a horse which hee much prized, that fell very sicke, and there was not any found that knew his disease, or how to cure him: this being told the iaylor that had *Zertoost* in custody, and the king publishing great rewards to him that could restore him, *Zertoost* came to the knowledge of it, who told the keeper, That if the king pleased, hee would cure the horse, or else be liable to the king's displeasure. The keeper so fauoured *Zertoost*, that hee made knowe his words to the king; so *Gustafpb* sent for *Zertoost*, who, according to his promise, did restore the beast; which seruice was so acceptable to *Gustafpb*, that hee was had into new estimation againe; and maintaining his innocency touching that same plot that was layd vpon him, the king gaue him liberty and great rewards, and by often conferences became neerely in respect with the king, so that a way was againe afforded to publish this religion of *Zertoost*'s; who working strange miracles amongst them, gained credence to be a man come from God.

This booke of *Zertoost*'s gaining euery day a better opinion then other, and his great workes really demonstrated, shewing him to be a man of more diuine endowments then was found in ordinary men; vpon a time the king sent for him, and told him, That if hee would grant him foure demands which hee would propound to him, hee would beleue his law, and be euer a professor of that religion contained in the booke hee brought with him. *Zertoost* then bade him propose his demands, and, if they were such as were reasonable, they should be granted. The king then proposed them. The first whereof was, that hee might ascend to heaven, and descend from thence when hee list. The second was, that hee might know what God would doe at pre-

sent, and in time to come. The third was, that hee might neuer dye. The fourth was, that no instrument whatsoever might haue the power to wound him or hurt him.

Zertoost thus replied, that these were difficult and high demands, neither did so great power rest in him as to grant them; neither was it meete that any one man should haue them all, for that therein hee should rather seeme to be a God then man; yet difficult though they were, that the booke of lawes hee had brought, might be knowne to proceed from God, hee would procure that these requests might be granted to seuerall persons, but not all to one. So the first, which was to ascend to heaven and descend thence at pleasure, was obtained for *Gustafpb*, who, they say, had this power granted him. The second, which was to know what would fall out at present or hereafter, was granted to the king's churchman, that so hee might direct the king in his designs, what should be vnder-taken, what should be left vndone. The third, which was to liue for euer, was granted to *Gustafpb*'s eldest sonne, called *Pijchiton*, who yet liueth (as they say) if we will beleue them, at a place in *Persia* called *Demawando Coboo*, in a high mountaine, with a guard consisting of thirty men, to which place all liuing creatures else are forbidden to approach, lest they should liue for euer, as they doe that abide there, who neuer suffer mortality. The last, which was neuer to be wounded with instrument or weapon, was granted to the youngest sonne of *Gustafpb*, called *Espondiar*, who, they say, by *Zertoost*'s prayers, was made invulnerable, that hee might put himselfe into the danger of battel, without feare or hazard.

So *Gustafpb* and the other three mentioned, prouing the power of the seueral gifts, they all determined to liue according to the precepts in *Zertoost*'s booke; wherein that they might be informed, *Zertoost* vnfolded to them the contents thereof. The matter or subiect of which booke, of what nature it was, shall be declared in the chapter following.

C H A P. VI.

Wherein is shewed the maine Contents of the Booke deliuered to Zertoost, and by him published to the Perians or Persees.

HAVING shewed who Zertoost was, that was the lawgiuer of these Persees, in what manner, according to their assertion, hee receiued the booke by strange reuelation, with what wonders, as they affirm, hee wrought assent thereunto, and beleefe thereon, by *Gustasp* and his nobles; after this it will perhaps be desired to know, what this booke contained, that this sect deliuer to be receiued after so wondrous a manner, which will be the drift of that which followeth.

They affirme then that this booke contained in it three feuerall tracts. The first whereof treated of that which we call iudiciall astrologie, foretelling the euents of things to come, by iudgement of the starres, which by them is called *Astrologer*.

The second did treate concerning physicke or the natural knowledge of things, with their causes, and the cures of the diseases incident to man.

The third was called Zertoost, because Zertoost was the bringer thereof, and this contained their law and matters that concerned religion; which bookes, according as their matter was diuers, so they were deliuered to men of feuerall studies and learning.

The first of these bookes called *Astrologer*, which treated of iudiciall astrolo-

gie, was committed to their *Iesopps*, or wife men, which are knowne by the name of *Magies*.

The second, which treated of physicke, was giuen to their phyticians to instruct them in that science.

The third, which contained their law, and matters of religion, called Zertoost, was deliuered to their *Darrees* or churchmen, that they might know how to worshipspe God themselues, and also instruct others in the knowledge of the same worshipp; of such three tracts did this booke or volume consist.

These tracts were likewise diuided into certaine chapters, whereof seauen were contained in the wiseman's, or *Iesopp's* booke, seauen in the phytician's booke, and seauen in the *Daroo's* or churchman's booke.

But because that which was giuen to the augur or soothsayer, as also that which was giuen to the phytician, containeth nothing concerning the religion to be declared, the vies of the former whereof are vnlawfull, and the knowledge of the latter in these experient times, seemeth vnneccessary, we make addressement to the third tract, called Zertoost, which layeth down their law or religion, as most appertinent to our present drift, in that which followeth.

C H A P. VII.

Containing the Particulars of the Booke of their Law, as they are apportioned first to the Behedin or Layman; Secondly, to the Herbood, which is the ordinary Churchman: And lastly, to the Dissoore, which is their Arch-Bishop.

THE common diuision of men being of such as are of the laytie, or such as are of the clergie; and those of the clergie being either such as are ordinarie, or such as are extraordinarie, it pleased God, say the Persees, to apportion and diuide his law amongst these three sorts of men.

First, then, unto the layman or Behedin God gaue five commandments; who being by secular occasions drawne from the seruices of religion, had therefore a lesse diffieult injunction laid vpon him,

First, to haue shame euer with them, as a remedy against all sinne; for a man would

neuer oppresse his inferiours if hee had any shame; a man would never steale if hee had any shame; a man would never beare false witness if hee had any shame; a man would never be overcome with drink if hee had any shame; but because this is layd aside, men are ready to commit any of these, and therefore the Behedin or layman must thinke of shame.

Secondly, to haue feare alwayes present with them, and that every time the eye twinkled or closed his leddes together, they should stand in feare at those times of their prayers, lest they should not goe to heauen, the thought of which should make them feare

to commit sinne, for that God sees what manner of ones they are that looke up towards him.

shall shew himselfe to be contrarie to him, LORD. by his speaking the truth, for all men must giue credite to his words.

Thirdly, that whensoever they are to doe any thing, to thinke whether the thing be good or badd that they goe about, whether commanded or forbidden in the Zundavastaw; if prohibited they must not doe it; if allowed by the booke of religion, they may embrace and prosecute the same.

The fourth, to be knowne onely in his owne busynesse, and not to enquire after the things of the world; it belonging onely to him to teach others what God would haue them doe. Therefore the Behedin or layman shall see that hee want nothing needfull, but shall afford it him, and hee shall seeke nothing superfluous.

Fourthly, that whosoever of God's creatures they should first behold in the morning, it should be a monitour to put them in minde of their thanksgiuings to God, that had giuen such good things for mens vse and seruice.

The fift, to learn the Zundavastaw by heart, that hee may be ready to teach it to the Behedin or layman wheresoever hee meeteth him; for from him must the people fetch their knowledge concerning God.

Fifthly, that whensoever they pray by day, they should turne their faces towards the sunne; and whensoever they prayed by night, they should incline towards the moone, for that they are the two great lights of beauen, and God's two witnesses, most contrarie to Lucifer, who loueth darkness more than light.

The sixth, to keepe himselfe pure and vndefiled from things polluting, as from the carkeyes of the dead, or touching meates vncleane, for God is pure, whose seruant hee is, and it is expected hee should be such, abhorring the sight of all things that are foule and loathsome, and stopping the passages of his breath, lest their corrupted aere should enter into him to defile him.

These be the five precepts enioyned to the layman or Behedin; now follow those that are to be obserued by the ordinary or common churchman, called their Daroo or Herbood, who as his place required a greater holinesse then the layman's, to his charge was greater; for not onely is hee, by the booke of their law, inioyned to keepe the Behedin's precepts without violation, but also to fulfill these eleuen precepts more, as particular to himselfe.

The seauenth, to forgieue all iniuries, shewing himselfe the patterne of meeknesse, that hee may be thought one that cometh from God; for we offend God euery day, yet hee giueth vs things that are good, when we deserue that hee should recompence euill for euill.

First, to know in what manner to pray to God, obseruing the rites prescribed in the Zundavastaw; for God is best pleased with that forme of prayer that hee hath giuen in his owne booke.

The eight, to teach the common people to pray according to the directions in the booke of their law, to goe and pray with them for any good they desire to obtayne; and when they come to the place of worshipping, to ioyne in common prayer together.

The second, to keepe his eyes from coueting or desiring any thing that is another's, for God hath giuen euery man what hee thinks mete for him; and to desire that which is another's, is not onely to dislike of God's dispose of his owne gifts, but to challenge to himselfe that which God hath denied him, and whereof hee seeth him unworthie.

Ninth, to giue license for marriage, and to ioyne the man and woman together, and that no parents match their children without the consent and approbation of the Herbood.

The tenth, to spend the greatest part of their time in the temple, that hee may be ready for all that come to him, for to that God hath appointed him, and to that hee must binde himselfe.

The third, to haue a care euer to speake the truth, for all truth cometh from God, and as it is most communicated to men of God, so they should most shew it in their words and actions; but Lucifer is the father of falsehood, and whosoever vseth it, it may be a signe that the euill spirit is powerfull with such an one; the Herbood therefore

The eleauenth and last iniunction is, upon paine of damnation, to beleue no other law then that which was brought by Zertoost; to add nothing to it, to take nothing from it, for therefore was it so miraculously deliuered, and such gifts giuen to Zertoost, that it might be beleued to come from God.

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These are the precepts that are to be observed by the Herbood or ordinary churchman, contained in the booke of their law. Now their *Distoore* or high priest, whereof they have neuer but one, to which all the Herboods pay their obseruance, as hee is aboue the rest in dignity, so hee is enioyned to be aboue the rest in sanctity; his iniunctions therefore are transcending; for not onely is hee bound by their *Zundauastaw* or booke of religion, to obserue all that is commanded the *Behedin* or layman in his five precepts, and all that is commanded the Herbood in his eleauen precepts, but also to fulfill thirteene precepts more as peculiar to himselfe.

The first is, that he must neuer touch any of a strange cast or sect, of what religion soeuer, nor any layman of his owne religion, but he must wash himselfe, because God hath made him especially holy to himselfe, for which cause hee must not approach to God in prayer, with the touch of others vncleanesse.

The second is, that hee must doe euery thing that belongeth to himselfe with his owne hand, both to witness his better humility; as also the better to preserve his purity, viz. to set the beebes in his owne garden, to sow the graine of his owne field, to dresse the meate that hee eateth, vntill hee haue his wife to administer to him in that, which is not euer vntill.

The third is, that he take the tyste, or tenth of all things from the Behedin, as the Lord's dues, and imploy it to such uses as hee thinketh meete, since the Lord hath made him as his almoner, and dispenser of charity.

The fourth is, that as he must vse no pompe or superfluity; so of that great reuennue that cometh yeerely to him, hee must leaue nothing ouer-plus at the yeeres end, that must not be bestowed in good uses, either in charitable contributions to the poore; or in building of the temples of God.

The fift, that his house be neere adioyning to the church, where he must keepe and make his abiding, continuing in prayer and abstinence, not ostentating himselfe to publike view, but liuing reclus and retired from the world, as a man wholly dedicate to God.

The sixt, that hee must binde himselfe to greater purity then others, both in his frequent washings, and also in his dyet, in feeding on meates accompted more pure by

the law, as also that hee liue sequestred from his wife in time of her pollutions.

The seauenth is, that whereas the Herbood is enioyned only to be knowne in the law, or booke called *Zertoost*, that the *Distoore* be acquainted with all the learning containd in the *Zundauastaw*, both in that part which treateth of iudiciall astrology, committed to the *Leioopp*, or wise man, as also in that which concerneth the physician, and most especially in the booke of the law; for it is expected that hee should informe all men, and none should be found like him therein, before hee be admitted to be high priest.

The eight, that hee must neuer eate or drinke excessiuely, for these are enemies to the high speculations required in a high priest.

The ninth, that he stand in feare of no body but God, nor feare any thing but sinne; for hee is so to trust in God, that hee must not feare what *Lucipher* can do vnto him.

The tenth, that God hath giuen him power ouer all men in matters of the soule, that therefore when any man sinneth hee may tell him of it, be he neuer so great, and euery man is to obey him, as one that speaketh not in his owne cause, but God's.

The eleauenth, that according to the wisdom that God hath giuen him, hee be able to discern in what manner God cometh to reueale himselfe; in what manner *Lucipher*, and how to decide betwene falsehood and truth.

The twelfth, that when God manifesteth himselfe to him in visions of the night, and sheweth him in what manner hee made his workes in the creation; he should not reueale Gods secretts, but keeping them to himselfe should admire his power, for God doth not publish himselfe to any as hee doth to his *Distoore*, or high priest.

The thirteenth, that hee keepe an euery thing, that neuer may go out, which hee hath kindled by that fier that *Zertoost* brought from beauen, may indure for all ages, that fier shall come to destroy all the world, and that he say his prayers ouer it, according as is enordered by the booke of the law.

This is a summary of those precepts containd in the booke of their law, that *Zertoost* by them is affirmed to bring from heauen, and that religion which *Gustaf* with his followers embraced, perwarded by the fore-mention'd miracles by *Zertoost* wrought amongst them.

C H A P.

C H A P. VIII.

Declaring other Ceremonies amongst these Perfees, in their Feasts and Fasts, in their idolatrous Worshipp of Fier, Baptismes, Marriages, and Burials.

THE third particular concluding this tract, consisteth in the display of certaine rites and ceremonies, obserued by this sect, differing them from others in the contents aboue mentioned; the particulars follow in their order.

First then, touching their liberty in meates and drinckes, and their customes obserued in their feasts and fasts. Their law alloweth them great liberty in meates and drinckes, but because they will not giue offence to the *Bamians*, amongst whom they liue, nor displease the *Moorees*, vnder whose government they are; they especially abstaine from eating of kine and hogs-flesh, meates prohibited by the lawes of the two former. It is obseruable also amongst them, that they eat alone, as a meanes for greater purity and cleanness; for they suppose they participate of another's uncleanness by eating with him: They likewise drinke euery one in severall cuppes, proper and peculiar to their owne vies, for the same cause; and if any chance to drinke in another man's cuppe they wash it three times, and abstaine from the vie thereof for a certaine season after.

Secondly, for their festiualls inioyned by their lawes, they obserue fixe in the yeere; and these feasts are celebrated for fixe dayes together, each of them according to the fixe workes of the creation. The first is called *Meluserum*, which is vpon the fifteenth of their moneth called *Fere*, which is our *February*, for ioy that the Lord made the heauens to be a place of glory, to entertaine such as feare him. The second is called *Petufaban*, which is vpon their moneth *Sheruar*, our *Aprill*, the fixe and twentieth; for that the Lord had made hell to be a place for the diuell and his angels. That feast therefore is a memoriall to put them in minde that they take heed of that euill, that may bring them thither. The third is *Yatrum*, celebrated vpon the fixe and twentieth of their moneth *Mabar*, which is our *May*, in memory that the Lord made the earth and seas, to bring forth creatures for the vse of man. The fourth is *Melcarum*, kept vpon the sixteenth of their moneth *Deb*, which is our *August*, in memory that God made the plants and trees, by whose fruites man is sustained and nourished. The fift is *Homespetamadum*, vpon the moneth *Spindamud*, which is our *October*, beginning on the thirtieth day, in remembrance that God

made the beasts, fishe, and foule, creatures ordained for the sustenance of man. The sixt is called *Medusan*, falling in the eleauenth of their moneth *Ardebest*, which is *December*, for ioy that then the Lord made man and woman, from whence all mankind had their originall.

In the third place, touching their fasts. *Fasts.* After euery one of their feasts, they obserue a fixe dayes abstinence, eating but one meale a day, in memory that the Lord after euery one of these labours, rested fixe dayes, and whensoever they eate of any foule or flesh, they eary some part of it to the *Eggaree* or temple, as an offering to appease God, that for the sustenance of man they are forced to take away the life of his creatures, and these are the rites most notable touching their meates and drinckes.

Now in the second place for their wor-^{Worship of}shipp of fier, because this is an idolatry^{fiere.} most notably distinguishing their worshipping from the worshipping of other sects. First, for the ground of this their worshipping of fier, it is fetched from the lawgiuer *Zertooft*, who as they affirme, being rapt vp to heauen, had fier deliuered vnto him from God, and brought it thence, together with the booke of their law, as the worshipping by them to be embraced, and by their law enioyned. Morcouer they affirme that *Zertooft* being in the foremention'd rapture in the place of glory, did not see God, but heard him speaking to him out of the fier; and when the fier was deliuered, receiued it as the vertue of God, and his first-borne of excellencie; and for these causes to be worshipped and reuerenced.

Next for the nature or qualitie of this fier. The first fier thus worshipped and idolized, was that *Zertooft* brought from heauen with him, which was a liuing fier, that nothing could extinguish; but whether this haue certainly bin preserved in the succession of time, to be communicable to all, is vnknowne; vpon defect hereof they are licenced to compose a fier of diuers mixtures, to be kept liuing from time to time, to which they are to performe their inioyned worshipping. Such is that which is idolized in *India*, where this sect remaineth, in a place called *Nuncery*, that hath not bene extinguished for the space of two hundred yeares, as they affirme. First then, This fier consisteth of that fier that is made by the sparks flying from the

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LORD. flint, by the finiting of a Steele. Secondly, of that fier that is made by the rubbing of two peeces of wood together, a custome much vsed amongst the heathens of ruder manners, by which they kindle their fiers in all places where they neede. Thirdly, of such fier as is occasioned by lightning falling on some tree or thing accendible. Fourthly, of such fier as is called wild-fier, which flying from place to place and lighting on matter combustible, consumeth it. Fiftly, of artificiall fier, made by coles or wood, most ordinarie in vse. Sixtly, of the fier where-with the *Banians* vse to burne the bodies of their dead. Seauently, of the fier that is made by burning glasse, and the beames of the sunne: Of all these ingredients they compose their idolatrous fier, which they call their *Anisbeherann*, or religious fier.

Lastly, for their ceremonie or rite bestowed about this fier so variously composed, and by their *Dystoore*, or high priest so tended, that it may not extinguish: Whensoever the *Persees* assemble themselves together to this worshippe, the *Dystoore*, or in his absence the *Herbood*, together with the assembly, encompass the fier about, and standing cleauen or twelue foote distant therefrom, (for they hold it so holy that they feare to approach too neare) the *Dystoore* or *Herbood* vttereth this speech: *That forasmuch as fier was deliuered to Zertoot, their lawgiuer, from God Almighty, who pronounced it to be his vertue and his excellencie, and that there was a law deliuered for the worshippe of this fier, confirmed by so many miracles, that therefore they should hold it holy, reuerence and worshippe it as a part of God, who is of the same substance; and that they should lone all things that resemble it, or were like vnto it, as the sunne and moone which proceeded from it, and are God's two witnesses against them, if they should neglect that religion and worshippe so inioyned: As also to pray to God that hee would forgive them, if in the ordinary vses of this element, so seruiceable to man's neede, they should either spill water, which might in some manner quench it, or spilt in it vnawares, or put such Jewell to it to keepe it burning, as was impure and unworthy of that holynesse that was in that element, or whatsoeuer abuses els they should do, as they used it in the necessary seruices of their life.* And this is the summe of their worshippe touching the fier.

Baptism.

In the third place for their baptisme or naming of children, when they enter them into the church; this is their forme: As soone as euer the child is borne, the *Daroo*, or churchman, is sent for to the partie's house, who obseruing the punctuall time of his birth, calculateth his natiuitie; after

that, considering about the name of the child, at last the parents and friends approving the same name that the churchman giueth, the mother in the presence of them all giueth the name to the child, there being no ceremonie but the naming of the infant as then vsed. After this the kindred of the child, together with the infant, accompany the churchman to the *Eggaree* or temple, where he taketh faire water, and putting it into the barke or rynd of a tree called *Holme*, which groweth at *Yed* in *Persia*, and is admired in this one particular, as they affirme, for that the funne of heauen giueth it no shadowe: Hee thence powreth the water into the infant, vttering this prayer, *That God would cleanse it from the vncleannesse of his father, and the menstruous pollutions of his mother*; which done, it departeth. About the seauenth yeare of the child's age, when the same is more capable of his entrance into their church, hee is led thither by his parents, to haue a further confirmation, where hee is taught by the churchman to say some prayers, and to be instructed in religion: wherein when hee is prompt, hee vttereth his prayers ouer the fier, having a cloath fastened about his head, and ouer his mouth and nostrils, according to their generall custome in that worshippe, lett their breath yssuing out of their sinfull bodies, should taint that holy fier. Then after prayers be concluded, the *Daroo* giueth him water to drink, and a pomegranate leafe to chewe in his mouth, to cleanse him from inward vncleannesse; so washing his body in a tank with cleane water, and putting on him a linnen cassock, which hee weareth next his skinned, called *Shudders*, which descendeth to his waiste, as also a girdle of cammell's haire called *Cushee*, which hee euer weareth about him, and is wouen like inckle by the preacher's owne hand, hee vttereth these prayers ouer him, *That God would make him a true follower of the religion of the Persees all the dayes of his life, of which those garments are the badge or sign; that hee might neuer be leue in any lawe but that which was brought by Zertoot; that hee might continue a worshipper of their fier; that hee might eate of no man's meate, nor drinke of any man's cuppe, but in all things might obserue the rites and customes of the Persees.* All which transacted, hee is held a confirmed *Persee*, and one of their owne sect.

Fourthly, touching their mariage and the rites in them obserued. They haue a fisefold kinde of mariage distinguished by seuerall names. The first they call *Shawfan*, which is the mariage of a man's sonne and a man's daughter together in the time of their youth, where the parents agree

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agree without the knowledge of the children; to this they attribute much, and suppose them to goe to heauen that are married in this state. The second is called *Chockson*, when the party once widowed, is married againe. The third *Codherabafan* when a woman enquireth out a husband for herselfe, according to her owne free choyce. The fourth *Eckfin*, when a young man or mayd dying before they be married, then they haue a custome to procure some man's son or daughter to be matched to the party deceased, attributing the state of marriage to be a meanes to bring people to happinesse eternall in another world. Those that commonly vse this, are the richer sort, who by a price hyre the parties to such a contract with a summe of money. The fifth is called *Ceterfon*, when the father hauing no son, a daughter of his owne hauing sonnes, he adopteth some of them to be his, and marryeth them as if they were his owne children; for they account that man unhappie that hath not a male or female, a son or a daughter to ioyne in the state of marriage.

Now for the rite or ceremony obserued in their maryages, it is this; the parties being agreed and mett together for the purpose of contracting, about the time of midnight, the parties to be married are set vpon a bed together (for they are not married in their churches:) opposite to the parties to be married, stand two churchmen, the one in the behalf of the man, the other in behalf of the woman, with the kindred of each by the *Herbood* or churchman to either deputed; holding ryce in their hands, an embleme of that fruitfulness, they wish to them in their generations. Then the churchman that standeth in the man's behalfe, moueth the question to the woman, laying his foure-finger on her forehead, saying, Will you haue this man to be your wedded husband? who giuing consent, the churchman deputed in the woman's behalfe, laying his forefinger on the man's forehead, moueth a like question, of which receiuing answer, they ioyne their hands together: the man making a promise to her, that hee will giue her so many *Dinars* of gold, which is a peece worth thirtie shillings, to binde her to him, implying by that promise to maintaine her with all things necessary; the woman againe promisseth that all shee hath is his: so the *Herboods* or churchmen scattering the ryce vpon them, pray God to make them fruitful and send them many sonnes and daughters, that may multiply as the feede in the ears of haruest, that they may liue in vinity of minde, and many yeeres together in the state of wedlock. Thus the

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ceremony being done, the woman's parents giue the dowry, for the men giue none, and the marriage feast is celebrated for eight dayes after; when such time is expired, they are all dismissed. And this is all that may be obseruable about their mariages or matrimoniall ceremonie.

In the last place for the buriall of their dead, two things are notable: first, the place of their buriall; secondly, the ceremonie vsed therein, differing them from others. First, for the place of their buriall, they haue two places or tombes built of a round forme, a pretty height from the ground, sufficiently capacious and large; within they are paved with stone, in a sheluing manner; in the midst of them a hollow pit, to receiue the bones consumed and wasted; about by the walls are the throwled and sheeted carkeyes layd, both of men and women, expoied to the open aer. These two tombes are somewhat distant one from the other, the one is for all those that are of commendable life, and conseruation, but the other is for such as are notorious for some vice, and of publique defame in the world for some euill, by which they are branded. Touching the ceremony obserued in the burialls of their dead, whensoever any of them are sicke unto death, the *Herbood* or churchman is sent for, who prayeth in the ear of the sicke man in this manner, O Lord, thou hast commanded that we should not offend; this man hath offended: that we should doe good; this man hath done euill: that we should worshipping thee; this man hath neglected: Lord, forgive him all his offences, all his euills, all his neglects. When hee is dead the churchman commeth not neere him by tenne foote, but appointeth who shall be the *Nacesselars* or bearers; they then carry him on an iron bier, for the lawe forbiddeth that the body of the dead should touch wood, because it is a fewell to the fier they accompt most holy; and those that accompany the dead are interdicted all speech, because the graue or place of the dead is a place of rest and silence. Being come to the place of buriall, the *Nacesselars* or bearers lay the body in, and the churchman standing remote from the place, vttereth the words of buriall in this manner: This our brother whilst hee liued consisted of the fouer elements; now hee is dead, let each take his owne; earth to earth, aer to aer, water to water, and fier to fier. This done, they pray to *Serian* and *Aud* to whom was giuen the charge ouer *Lucipher* and the euill spirits, that they would keepe the diuells from their deceased brother, when hee should repayre to their

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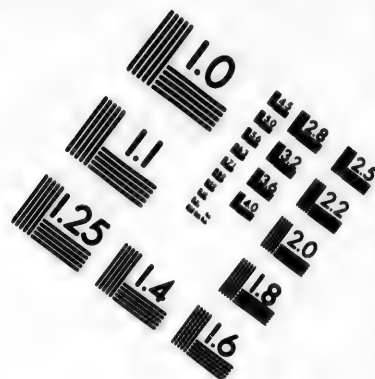
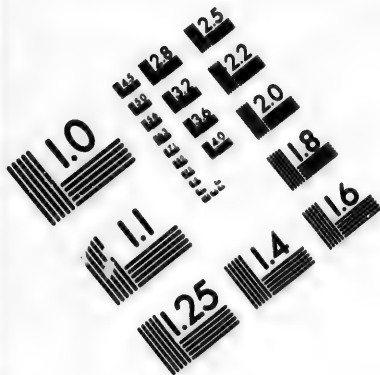
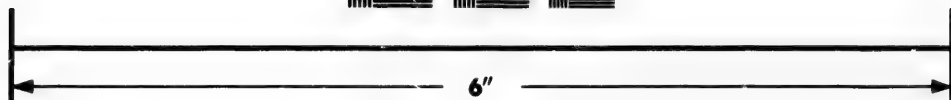
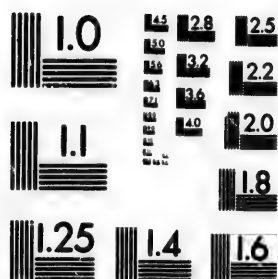


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LORD. holy fier, to purge himselfe: for they suppose the soule to be vagrant on earth for three dayes after his decease, in which time *Lucifer* molesteth it: for security from which molestation it flyeth to their holy fier, seeking preferuation there: which time concluded, it receiueth iustice or reward, hell or heauen. Vpon this opinion they all (as their busyness will permit) assemble themselves for three

days together, and offer up their prayers at morning, noone and euening, that God would be pleased to be mercifull to the soule departed, and remit the sinnes that the party committed in his life time. After the three dayes are expired, and that they thinke the definitiue sentence is past what shall become of him, they on the fourth day make a festiuall, and conclude their mourning.

The Author's Conclusion to the Reader.

SUCH in summe (worthy reader) is the religion which this sect of the *Perfes* profess: I leaue it to the censure of them that read, what to thinke of it. This is the curiositie of superstition, to bring in innouations into religious worshippe, rather making deuises of their owne braine, that they may be singular, then following the example of the best in a solid profession. What seeme these *Perfes* to be like in their religious fier? but those same gnats, that admiring the flame of fier, surround it so long, till they prooue *ingeniosi in suam ruinam*, ingenious in their owne destruction. And if the *Papists* would hence gather ground for purgatory, and prayers for the dead, and many other superstitions by them vsed, to be found in these two sects, we can allow them, without any shame to our

profession, to gather the weedes of superstition out of the gardens of the *Gentile* idolaters. But the catholike christian indeed, will make these errours as a seamarke to keepe his faith from shipwracke, To such I commend this transmarine collection, to beget in good christians the greater detestation of these heresies, and the more abundant thankgiuing for our calling, according to the aduise of the apostle, *Ephes. iv. 17. This I say, and testifie in the Lord, that ye henceforth walke not as other Gentiles walke, in the vanitie of their minde, hauing their vnderstandings darkened, being alienated from the life of God, through the ignorance that is in them, because of the blindness of their heart: but rather that we may pray, that God would establish vs in his truth; his word is that truth.*



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An ACCOUNT of the

Wonderful Preservation

OF THE

Ship *TERRA NOVA* of *London*,

Peter Daniel Commander, Homeward-bound
from *VIRGINIA*.

Written by *Charles May*, Mate in the said Ship.



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An ACCOUNT of the wonderful Preservation of the Ship TERRA NOVA of London.

THE dangers we ran thro' in this passage, and the distress we were in, were so extraordinary, that they cannot but deserve a place among the many relations the publick has receiv'd, of strange shipwrecks, and unaccountable escapes and deliverances of vessels reduc'd to the utmost extremity. Tho' here be no new discovery, or description of nations before unknown, but a passage so much frequented, yet the circumstances of it are such, and the providence so singular, as are scarce to be parallel'd in any other voyage. I have been particular in the circumstances, as believing they would be acceptable to all that have any insight in sea-affairs, and represent the whole matter the more lively. As to the truth, I deliver it not upon hearsay, but as an eye-witness, present at every part, and void of any motive to draw me away from it, besides that there are doubtless many still living, who might disprove me should I be any way inclin'd to romance. In fine, this may serve as an encouragement to all that venture upon the sea, ever to hope the best in danger, and to confide in that providence which deliver'd me when all human hopes seem'd to fail.

On the 17th of August 1688. the ship *Terra Nova*, Capt. Daniell commander, arriv'd at Port Royal in Jamaica. His grace the late duke of Albemarle was at that time governor of the island; but whilst we lay there unloading and providing for our return, the duke fell sick and dy'd. Upon his death, the dutchess resolv'd to return for England with her whole family; and, in order to it, agreed with our commander to take aboard as passengers fifteen of her men-servants, which, with two brothers we had before receiv'd, made seventeen. They laid in a plentiful stock of all manner of provisions, as sheep, hogs, turkeys, hens, &c. with a sufficient quantity of Indian wheat, and other sorts of grain to feed them during the passage, according to all probability. The ship being well fitted, and the provisions and passengers aboard, we sail'd from Port Royal on

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the 24th of December, being Christmas-eve. We were richly loaden with sugar, logwood, Jamaica pepper, hides, indigo, farlaparilla, &c. besides my lord duke's costly furniture, such as rich hangings, curious chairs, large looking-glasses, and all other choice goods. But above all, in the great cabin, was a large chest, so heavy, that five or six men could but just draw it along the deck, full of pigs of silver, bags of pieces of eight, and some gold.

This treasure brought us into some danger; for the night after our departure, a sloop came up with us, and bearing along our side, after haling us, pretended to be sent on purpose with some letters from the then deputy-governor, and desir'd we would send our boat aboard for them, they having no boat, or else they would lay us aboard on our larboard quarter, and deliver the packet. Our commander suspecting some knavery, commanded them to keep off till day, and then they might deliver their message, our guns and small-arms being all ready to fire upon them if they offer'd to come near us. However, they ventur'd sometimes to make up towards us, but our commander threatening them hard, they fell astern of us again; and at last, seeing us resolute in keeping them off, they durst not attempt us, but made away, firing two guns with shot at us, which we return'd in like manner with interest.

Being rid of them, we pass'd by the islands of Caimanes, and that of Pinos, so round the west cape of Cuba, call'd St. Antonio, in 21° 52' N. lat. and then enter'd the gulph of Florida, which we pass'd in few days with safety; and being got into the open sea, we ply'd to the northward till we got to the westward islands, of which Corvo is the most northerly in lat. of 40° 9' N. Our commander fearing the north winds, flood on, still plying to the northward, till we got into the lat. of 45° N. It was then the beginning of February, at which time we met with very hard winds, for the most part east southerly; and being got so far northerly, we design'd not to raise

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C. MAY. our lat. any more as yet, but were forc'd by the violence of the said winds to ply with our three courses, for about seven days, our topmasts struck and lower'd snug down.

On the 8th of February 1688, the tide when the sun enters *Pisces*, the storm ceas'd, and it prov'd a pleasant morning, with a fine ealy gale, tho' in the same corner still, which made us all fall to work with willing minds; so we sway'd up our topmasts, fet our topails, and let out all our reefs. But at noon, when we expected a good obervation, having had none for some days, we found the weather thickened again, and look'd foul, the wind at the same time shifting to S. E. and beginning to blow hard. We reef'd our topails again, then handed them, lower'd our topmasts snug down, as before, and lay some short time under three courses. Toward night, perceiving the weather grew still worse, and the wind stronger, we handed our fore-fail, and lower'd the yard clofe down a portlongs; then did the same by our mizen, and before night reef'd our main-fail; but at last finding the wind too fierce for us to hold that fail, we lower'd our main-yard snug down a portlongs, and furl'd the fail. Having then but one mizen-fail, which was to the yard, our commander was loth to venture it in the force of the wind, and therefore order'd a main-bonnet should be spread on our weather quarter; which done, and our helm clap'd apart, being then our lee-side, the ship answer'd our expectations, and lay very well, looking upon the sea all night.

About four in the morning, the commander consulted with us all what was best to be done, the wind raging, and the sea running very high; and it was agreed to let her lie as she had done all the night, not daring to scud, lest the sea should overtake us, or for fear of broaching to, and so foundering the ship. This was the 9th of February 1688. when about six of the clock in the morning, day appearing, as I stood at the steerage door, a violent sea fell in upon our deck, and floated our deal yawl, which was then stow'd in our long-boat on the deck, clear over our lee-gunnel; but her painter being made fast to the ring of our long-boat's bow, she tow'd by it under our lee, till we presently cut her loose, and never saw her more. Next our sprit-fail broke loose, and in a moment was gone clear out of the boltrope. No sooner was this past, but a second violent sea broke in upon us, and carry'd away our tow-bowers and stream-anchor clear

out of the lashings, and they were quite lost; but the same sea wash'd our sheet-anchor off our lee-gunnel, where she was stow'd; however, the stopper to which the stock was lash'd, holding, and the bill of the anchor lighting upon the upper channel-wale, there she remain'd, tho' without board. Fearing lest the past unhappy accidents should be follow'd by a worse, our men went forward upon the fore-castle to overhawl our runner and tackle, whilst I stood in the lee-scuppers with a pair of slings to sling the anchor that lay quite without board. We were at least half an hour slinging and hooking the tackles, all which time I was, without any intermission, beaten by the sea continually breaking in; yet we compass'd our design, and lash'd the anchor, with a rope thro' the scuppers, to the gunnel.

This done, and having try'd the pump, and found the ship tight, we went in to refresh us, it being about eight of the clock in the morning, our passengers all abed as if they had been ashore; but our commander bearing an equal share in our labour, and endeavouring to secure all things. When we had let all to rights, and provided the best we could for other accidents, I brought some bread, and every one having taken what he thought fit, for we had plenty enough of that and other provisions for a long *West-India* voyage, yet, as it happened, little enough, tho' it had been much more, as will appear hereafter, I went to the leeward, and stood looking forward out at the steerage door, when on a sudden a prodigious wave broke to the windward of our ship, and fell with such violence upon us, that it set us all a swimming, scarce knowing whether we were within or without the ship, but that on me rould the men, chests, handspikes, shot, and whatever lay to windward. The same sea broke away our starboard gallery, in which were all our compasses but two that stood in the bittacle in the steerage, and stav'd all the great cabbin windows, so that it was like the rest, full of water; and the chest of drawers, cabbin table, chairs, and what else lay to windward, fell all upon the captain, keeping him striving for life under water. The passengers far'd no better; for being in close low cabbins, they were almost smother'd before they could get out. The violence of this sea had quite overset our ship, so that the coamings of the main-hatches lay under water, and a man might have walk'd upon her starboard side without-board, as he could before upon the main deck. We could not have lain long in this

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this condition without perishing, and therefore it pleas'd God, that the same sea which overfet us, raking us along on our weather quarter with so much violence, hove our ship quite round against the sea, so that, tho' thus overfet, being so violently to's'd round, she brought the sea under our lee-bow, and that side of the ship which before was the weather side, became the lee side. Having now the sea under our larboard bow, it gave her such a second to's, as set her upright again; and being at a stand, the water fell from off the deck.

Tho' this disaster all together was not the work of a minute, yet the damage our ship sustained by it was incredible. It carry'd away her head and cut-water, broke the boltiprit within a foot and an half of the stem, bore away the fore-mast close by the forecattie, the main-mast within five foot and an half of the deck, and the mizen-mast, which was steept in the gun-room, close to the quarter-deck. It wash'd away seven powder chests plated fast to the deck with winding plate, off the forecattie and quarter-deck, stav'd the long-boat in her lashings all to bits, and in her drowned and wash'd over-board six hogs, as many sheep, and some goats, besides six hen-coops full of hens it carry'd away; and in one hen-coop left on the quarter-deck with about two dozen of hens, there was not one alive. Thirteen turkies were drowned in the forecattie, standing on the guns, two tire of water-casks wash'd off the main-deck, and a spare topmast which was broke into three pieces, two minion guns, carriages and all, were lost from off the main-deck, on each side the bulk-head of the steerage, tho' well lash'd with new britchings and tackles; two falconets and a paterero were taken off the quarter-deck, and both the bulk-heads of steerage and great cabbin stav'd to bits, so that there was not the biggness of a trencher to be found of them. But the worst of all was, that it carry'd away our starboard-side, fore and aft, from the steerage to the cook-room, as if it had been saw'd close by the deck, and at the same time stav'd our bittacle to mash, with one of the compasses that were in it. The dish of the other compass, by great providence, rousing about among the other broken things, was taken up by the duke's first gentleman, who threw it carelessly into his cabbin, without considering of what value and use it was like to be to us, but the box of it was lost.

When our captain had, with much difficulty, clear'd himself of all the things

that fell upon him, he call'd to me to know how things stood, who soon acquainted him how all our masts were gone, and we lay like a wreck. Here-upon we run to clap our helm a-weather; and coming to lay hold of the whiptaff, I found it was fallen into the gun-room; and going down to see the cause of it, was almost up to the knees in water upon our lower deck, which, with the beating of the ship, wash'd from side to side in such manner, that I had much ado to scramble in to feel for the tiller. Having at length waded thro', I found the tiller lying in the gunroom on the deck, broke off short at the rudder head. Whilst I was thus groveling in the dark, I felt my body all over cover'd with rats, as thick as they could stand upon me, on my coat, arms, neck, and my very head, so that I was forc'd to make my escape into the light to get rid of those vermin. Going up to see if we could by any means get the stump of the tiller from the rudder head, we perceiv'd our rudder hanging only by the upper gudgein, and floating in the sea across our counter; and in less than a glass's time it broke clear away.

All this while our gunnel lay open, the water continually pouring down into the hold, and we could not tell which way to remedy it to prevent foundering. Our masts and yards lay still under our lee; and the ship driving in the trough of the sea upon them, it was hard to get rid of them, and it was altogether impossible to save any, because of the violence of the wind and sea, and the rousing of the ship. All our main chain-plates, both of shrouds and back-stays, both to leeward and windward, broke off short as if they had been glass, and not one of them held: so did all the chain-plates before, excepting the two aftermost plates of our larboard shrouds, which alone held, and kept the wreck under our lee, till at last our boatwain cut them away with a hatchet, and then they drove away a-head of us. Our mizen chain-plates broke all to windward, but those to leeward held; by which means we sav'd our mizen shrouds, which, with one half of our cross-jack yard, and a piece of our ensign-staff, was all we could save of our wreck. Besides, we found our grindstone at the end of our windlass, in the corner of our starboard gunnel; which was very strange, considering, that before we lost our mast, the stone lay in its trough, and that nail'd down to the deck, between the guns by the steerage door; yet the trough was wash'd over-board, and the stone rould so far forwards,

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wards, and lodg'd in that unlikely place very unaccountably, considering the rousing of the ship; and we should have had a great mis of it, had it bee' lost. Nor was it a less providence, that our main-mast and all the rigging falling over-board, did no harm to neither of our pumps; for had they been spoil'd, we could never have out-liv'd the next day.

Next we must contrive to secure our broken side, and keep the water from running down into the hold; for our ship, by the shuffling of the wind, lay again with her broken side to windward, and the weather continuing tempestuous, we were afraid the sea would drive away our other gunnel, by beating upon it continually; besides that, the water which broke in upon our deck, was constantly running down into the hold betwixt the side and the ceiling. The first thing we did was to stretch a coil of two inch rope from the timbers of the forecattle to those of the quarter-deck, fore and aft, in the nature of a rope-maker's walk when their tenterhooks are all full of cable yarns. This we did to lay hold of as we walk'd along the deck, because, having nothing to steady our hull, she roul'd intolerably, and it was almost impossible for a man to keep his feet on the deck, without holding. This done, the boatswain and I having a bolt of *Holland's* duck deliver'd

by the captain, and our pockets full of nails, we stretch'd the said duck from the top of our broken gunnel, afore and along the deck, tacking it down with here and there a nail, both within and without the deck; and, to keep it the closer, our commander bor'd some hoops taken off an old cask, and drawing them out strait, we nail'd them upon it. It had been impossible for the boatswain and myself to have done this, had we not had two long pieces of new rope about our middles, which were made fast at the other end to the rings on the deck, and two men attending us, they were let loose or shorten'd as we had occasion. With all this precaution and care the work took us up about two hours; during all which time, the sea continually beating in over us, we could scarce keep our eyes open to see what we were doing, or have full time to breath for fear of the water, which never ceas'd falling upon us.

By that time we had done, it was near night, and our commander had made two long holes of canvass, and nail'd them to the pumps to convey the water we pump'd out of the hold, over-board; and whilst the pumps were fixing, we tack'd up a main-topgallant-sail for a

bulk-head to our steerage, rather to keep out the wind than the sea. Then our captain encourag'd the men the best he could to stand by one another in their distress, which they promising to perform, he sat him down on the steerage with an half hour glass, the only one that had escap'd breaking, betwixt his legs, and four men were set to pump, being reliev'd every half hour by four others; which was continu'd for eighteen hours incessantly; at the end whereof, to our unspeakable joy, we found the pumps did suck. What water was betwixt decks we were forc'd to cut holes to let out, the scupper holes being all stop'd, except what was let down into our run, at the powder-room scuttle; which was done by our boatswain, who seeing so much water between decks, took up the said scuttle, thinking it might have drain'd down there to come to the pump; but we paid dear for this his indiscretion; for the water gushing down there, fell into our bread-room, and damnify'd half our bread. Thus ended the 9th of *February*.

The next morning after our pump had suck'd, we found several great leaks in the run of our ship, which were occasion'd by the breaking loose of the rudder-bands, and the leaks were in such places that there was no coming to stop them; only the upper gun being nail'd to the rudder, we fasten'd upon an iron hook drove thro' the stern-post; which drawing, and the hole being left open, I stripp'd an ear of *Indian* wheat, and thrust the husk of it strongly into the hole, where it remained till the ship got a new rudder. The other leaks were a continual trouble to us; for besides them our ship was as tight as a drum, notwithstanding all the damage receiv'd. About eight of the clock in the morning, this 10th of *February*, to lighten the ship, our commander caus'd fix minion guns to be hove over-board, which was done by giving them a run out at the port-holes, on the lee side, where they stood in the steerage. Then we got up several *West-India* hogsheds of *Jamaica* pepper in baskets, and threw it over-board, with several casks of indigo, and the duke's curious chairs, and cafes of all manner of goods, and rich hangings, as also abundance of logwood and other goods: but the indigo scattering about the decks, spoil'd all our beds and cloaths, so that not one man had a dry or clean rag to put on. Still the storm continu'd, and the pump was ply'd day and night.

We were now tir'd, and, what was worse, must think of retrenching our allowance,

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lowance, for we had fed two days on the hens and turkies that were drown'd, which was dainty fare; but no more being left, and we not knowing how long we might remain in that condition, judg'd it convenient to begin in time, and reduce our selves to short allowance that it might last the longer, about half of our bread being damag'd by the salt-water. The cook had every day a pail full of it deliver'd to him, which he heated in the furnace, and then every six men had a mels bowl of it full: this we eat with sugar, having cut a hole thro' the bulk-head of our bread-room, to come at a hoghead, which prov'd very good, and was a great help to get down that wet basket. This choice fare lasted us about ten or twelve days, and agreed with us well; but after that, the wet bread grew perfectly rotten, mouldy, and of several colours, so that we could eat no more of it, but hove what was left over-board in ballast baskets, and our allowance still grew harder. I had hitherto kept the key of the bread, but now observing that some men mutter'd, as believing I could go to it when I would, and so far'd better than they; therefore to satisfy all, I deliver'd up the key to the captain. From this time our allowance was settled all alike to men and boys, our commander himself not excepted. When we were rid of our rotten bread, we liv'd for some days upon the provisions that were laid in for the sheep and hogs, being *Indian* wheat, which lay about the gun-room dammified by the sea-water: this we boil'd sometimes whole, and sometimes, when we could, would beat it in a piece of canvas, and eat sugar with it to get it down. When the *Indian* wheat was done, then every six men had two pounds of bread for a week; four times a-week stockfish was boil'd, and then every six men had a pound and an half; and three times a-week beef, each time a small piece between six; also puddings three times a-week, each time a pound and half of flower betwixt six. The meat was water'd, and puddings made with salt-water, and boil'd in the same, as were the stockfish, and eaten without any oyl, butter, or other thing whatsoever. Our allowance of drink was a small coconut-shell a-man, being about half a pint, or little more, deliver'd every night by the captain himself, or his steward, and then the spike cut off close till next night. The carpenter and I had a thirteen gallon cask of lime-juice, after all the rum was gone, which we broach'd, and when we could come at it without being seen, drank it with melasses, or sugar spoil'd

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by the sea water; but it lasted not long. We always drank it in private, because if any man saw another eat or drink, he would beg most earnestly, tho' he knew not what it was; for our short allowance pinch'd hard.

I was often commanded to go help stow the dry provisions with the steward, they being apt to shake loose in the lazaretto under the cook-room, which was a very agreeable employment, because I always found some scatter'd pease lying about in the scuppers, which I put in my pocket; and tho' they were swollen and ready to burst with salt-water, I eat them very greedily in some corner, not daring to be seen to eat upon the deck. Other times going to scuttle a cask of beef, and giving out the allowance to be put into water, I put into my pocket all the loose bits I found in the pickle, or could pick off the pieces, and would afterwards privately eat them raw without bread. But when the steward went down for sugar or bread, I had always some pretence, as looking to the powder, or the like, to go down with him; and when his head was thrust thro' the hole in the bulk-head of the bread-room to come at the sugar which was in the hold, then would I stuff a pair of *Turkish* boots I wore, as full of bread as I could, so as not to be discovered, and getting up into the gun-room where my chest lay, put out my cargo there in the dark; which done, I got again into the bread-room, and waited till the steward came out, begging a bit of bread of him, which he seldom refused me. This lasted not long, for at last the steward found the bread in my boots; and tho' he said nothing to any body but myself, yet I lost the favourable opportunity, and was forc'd for the future to fare as my brethren did. When we could gather rain-water on the quarter-deck, we boil'd pease, and not else; and tho' they were, when boil'd, as hard as swan-shot, and as bitter as gall, yet they went down pleasantly enough without butter. Very often when the beef was laid in water, it would be lie'd away, and half of it eaten raw, and yet we never knew who did it. The manner of dividing our victuals was thus. When six men had their allowance given them, it was laid down fairly betwixt them, and divided as equal as possible; then one man stood aside so that he could not see it; and another pointing to a piece, ask'd who should have it? and he that was nam'd by the other that did not see, took it; by which means we had no dispute about victuals. There were abundance of parrots aboard,

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and almost starv'd for want, and the duke's servants would commonly sell a parrot for a biscuit to any man that could pinch one out of his belly, which several seamen did, and brought some of them home, tho' many dy'd by the way. I brought a delicate bird to *Plymouth*, which cost me five dollars in the *West Indies*, and thought it harder to maintain that poor creature aboard than I have since done a wife and two children. Rain water sav'd in a blanket was often sold by the men for a royal plate, or sixpence a pint to the passengers.

But to come now to the manner of building our bulkheads, we had, as I said before, sav'd half our cross-jack, and a piece of our ensign-staff; with these two we made a pair of shoves, and fixing them on the deck over our starboard pump, lifted it clear off our lower deck. Then I went down into the hold, or well, and having made way by removing some sticks of legwood, I got at our dry ox-hides, and rousing them close together, made a shift to hand up sixteen of them through the hole of the pump. Then the pump was again lower'd down into its place, we struck our shoves, and with the hydes we made up our bulk-heads, which when dry did very well, but as soon as wet they slopp'd like a piece of tripe.

All this while the weather was no way favourable, and we were spent with labour, and had not a dry thread to put on, and for about a week the boatswain's eyes and mine were so sore with the great cold we had taken, that we were not able to do any thing, but sit all day in a dark hole; but with our surgeon's assistance we soon recover'd of that distemper. However the blisters we had on our knees by nailing *Holland's* duck on the side of our ship troubled us long after. The foul weather held us full twenty days without any abatement, and all this time we drove in the trough of the sea, the same side still to windward. However by the dish of our compass we always observ'd her dritt according to judgment, and now and then took a bad observation, and every day at noon lay flat on the deck to write down our past four and twenty hours work.

On the 21st day it prov'd fair weather, and being on the deck we spy'd a sail to windward of us standing to the eastward with his starboard tack aboard, the wind being now westerly; whereupon we fir'd four or five guns out of our fore-castle on the starboard side, and at last perceiv'd the ship bear down upon us, to our great joy, as hoping for some relief. When she was within a bowshot to windward and a head of us, discovering us to be a

wreck, she hoisted out a small boat; and in her sent four men, two of whom were *Dutch* and *Portuguese*. I was the only man that could speak to them, having learnt some *Dutch* in my youth, when I lived two years in the city *Amsterdam*. The *Dutchmen* told me the ship was a *Portuguese* homeward bound to *Brazil*, of about 5 or 600 tons, as I remember. A *Portuguese* and a *Dutchman* were left aboard our ship, and the captain and I went aboard the *Portuguese*. The *Dutchman* interpreted betwixt the *Portuguese* captain and me, and I told our commander what the *Dutchman* said: we told the *Portuguese* the condition we were in, and heartily begg'd of him to afford us a spare yard or top-mast to make us a jury-mast. He had three or four of each sort lash'd along his gunnels and upon deck. Our commander offer'd him goods or money for them, and desir'd he would spare us a compass. The proud fellow flood on the deck with his hands in the sleeves of his watch-coat, and without returning any answer to our request, ask'd, How far we thought the rock of *Tajlon* distant from us? we answer'd, about 160 leagues eastward; then the *Portuguese*, thrugging his shoulders, told us, he could not spare us so much as a compass, for fear the same accident should befall him in sailing thole 160 leagues, as had happened to us. But in case we were willing to quit our ship and bring our provisions and water with us, he would receive us aboard, and carry us to *Lisbon*. Hereupon our captain resolving to stay by his ship, left him, and the unnatural monster never so much as ask'd him to sit down, or to drink a draught of water; so we went into the boat again, and return'd to our own ship. As we put from his side, he order'd some of his men to throw us a piece of wood, which was so rotten that it did us no service. Our commander made their men drink some rum, and then sent them back to their own ship, which then hoisted sail, and in three hours time time was out of sight. But before the boat went off, our commander call'd all the seamen and passengers together, and told them, if any had a mind to go aboard the *Portuguese* whilst the boat was there, he would send them away with a competent allowance of provision, he being resolv'd to stay by his ship. To which the duke's chief gentleman made answer, he would stay and share his fortune, and all the company resolv'd the same; whereupon the boat was dismiss'd. Within half an hour after the boat was gone, the boat-swain began to revile me, as if I had been the cause, that he and all the ship's crew were not taken aboard

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the *Portuguese*; but our captain hearing it, took him up severely, and never lik'd him well after.

The weather now growing fair, and the water smooth, a black we had aboard, and I, were let down in ropes out at our great cabin ports, with each a pocket full of spikes and a hammer, to try if we could stop the leaks made by the tearing of the rudder bands; which with great trouble we perform'd, driving in two and thirty spikes between us, about a foot and a half under water: which made our hull so tight in the run, that she made not a drop of water there all the voyage after; so that we had no more trouble of the pump. The same black that afternoon going up on the poop, happen'd to drop the piece of our ensign-staff over-board, and knowing we should be at a mighty loss for want of it, he boldly leap'd into the sea, and brought it to us again, which after serv'd us for a mizen-mast. Being now somewhat favour'd by the weather, as hath been said, we began to consult how to get new masts and yards. In order to it, with the help of our former shores, viz. the piece of our cross-jack yard, and the piece of our ensign-staff, we got up the stump of our mizen-mast, which was about seven foot long serviceable, and no more. Our carpenter proving a meer bungler, and unfit to do any thing, the captain himself made a pair of cross-trees on one end of the aforesaid stump; then I saw'd away all the splinter'd part of our main-mast down to the sound wood, and about two foot and a half lower down I saw'd the remaining stump one third part through, and with a cooper's adze I hollow'd a place in the said stump of the main-mast, large enough to contain the stump of the mizen-mast when plac'd in it. These two stumps we spik'd and woulded together, and with wedges drove within the woulding with a maul, secur'd them. Then taking out the stump of the bolt-sprit, whose serviceable timber was not above three foot and a half, we fix'd that to the lower part of our main-mast in the well, which, with the help of another man, I plac'd in the step, and spik'd them together, then woulded and wedg'd them securely. So that when we had done, our main-mast was about seventeen foot high above our upper-deck. The piece of bolt-sprit was lower'd down to me through the hole of the pump into the well. Whilst I was in the well, I knock'd down two boards at the bottom of it to get at the ground tire of sugar, and bearing in the head of a hog'shead, found all the said ground tire was quite out, and pump over-board. The piece of our cross-

jack yard made us a main-topmast. A main-yard we made with a spare tiller we had in the ship, and the tiller that broke in the rudder head. The top-fail yard was a main-top gallant yard that lay between decks. Our mizen-shrouds made us main-shrouds, and for the top-mast we made shrouds of two inch rope. Our main-top gallant fail was a main-top-fail, and we made a main-fail out of an old fore-fail. Thus the main-masts, yards and fails were fix'd.

What to do for a fore-mast we knew not, but being one day in the gun-room, I perceiv'd a beam under the great cabin, which was loose upon the ceiling, not bolted nor kneed. Having acquainted the captain with it, he view'd it, and had it cut down at both ends, and carrying it on the deck, he himself lian'd it all round with three-inch plank, after which we clapt eleven wouldings on it, and having fix'd on a cap and cross-trees, we stept it in the stump of our fore-mast, and made shrouds of two inch and a half rope; so was our fore-mast fix'd. For a top-mast to it, we took our whip-staff, and to strengthen it with a small gouge, on that side we design'd to stand at, we goag'd a score, into which we put a long piece of a spare iron-bolt of about two inches and a half in size, and having woulded it securely with seven yarn fidnet, we got it over head, and it prov'd serviceable all the voyage. Our bolt-sprit was the long-boat's davis, lash'd to the stump of the cut-water, and spik'd. It was lash'd with our two main-top gallant clunings, and our fore-flay, being a two inch and a half rope, came over the roule, and then reev'd upwards through the hole, where the lanier of the davis was wont to be reev'd, so with three or four round turns about the davis, we hitch'd the end on the standing part, and belay'd it. Our fore-top fail was the fore-top gallant fail, and the yard belonging to the same for a fore-top fail yard, which went as a down-hall top-fail. Our fore-yard was made of pieces of three-inch plank nail'd together, and then woulded. We made a fail to it of our spirit-fail top-fail, adding two cloths to it in the middle of the fail. The mizen-mast was made of the piece of our ensign-staff, on which we carry'd our long-boat's main-fail with a reef in it. We also made a stay-fail, which was hoisted up to the head of our main-mast, and belaying the tack forward, we hawl'd aft the sheet.

This was the best shift we could make, and had then about 265 leagues to the lands-end of *England*. It pleas'd God the wind from this time always continu'd westerly, and yet the greatest of our run

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with all our sails drawing, was scarce a knot and a half, that is a mile and a half an hour, so that we could scarce perceive the ship's motion through the water. Our lame side we had made up by clenching a piece of our main-sheet we had sav'd about a timber on the quarter deck, which with a small gun-tackle we brought taugt forwards upon the fore-castle, and belay'd the fall. Then we sew'd the wet hides round this rope with some marline or a boltrope needle, and then nail'd them without board with small battens to the side, which serv'd to keep off the spray of the sea. We endeavour'd to steer with our head sails, but they not being enough to command her, it was an unspeakable trouble; for when our course was to be north-east, she would take a fling and look south-west. Then the way to pull her about was thus: We had lash'd two of our burton clocks forward, one at each cat-head to a timber of the gunnel, and having aboard two small warps of about 120, or 130 fathom long each, one of these warps being receiv'd in a block to the uttermost end of it, we did bend a grapnel, which had a cross made of three-inch plank slip over the ring down the plank, and a coil of old rope coil'd round the said cross, which was of two pieces, each five foot and a half long; this rope was seiz'd securely fast to make it hold water taugt, and on the fluke of the iron grapnel was a nun-buoy made fast, to keep it from linking. Then veering this out to the better end of our warp, all our people, being 31, would turn violently to, and by meer strength pull her about the right way again. It would sometimes take up two or three hours to get her about, and in five or six minutes she would look again as she did before. Thus were we continually plagu'd till our commander found out another way to steer, which was very ingenious; but it somewhat hindred the ship's way.

The thing was this; we took the end of our stream cable, about five inches and a half in size, and veer'd out at the larboard stern port in the great cabbin about five or six fathom, and bringing the end upon our poop or quarter-deck, there we had a cross made of three-inch and half elm plank, about five foot and a half in length, bolted in the center with a short pump bolt, and having a small ring over the small end of it, we forelock'd it, and then drove two spikes in each quarter; then clench'd them securely; and in each end of the cross we bor'd with a large auger two holes, into which we drove two trennels; then we coil'd an old rope about the cross, and between the two trennels, and bor'd other small holes in each end of

the cross, and through them seiz'd this rope very fast, and on one end of the cross we bor'd a hole, and there splic'd in a wooden buoy, to keep the cross from linking. Then we took a round turn about the cross with the end of the stream cable, and clench'd it round the standing part of it, which done, we hove the cross, thus fix'd to the cable, over-board, and veer'd it a fathom about twelve fathom; next we took one of our small warps, and receiv'd one end of it through the block at our cat-head on the starboard, and the other on the larboard side, and pulling the ends of the hauler or warp round our quarters, we brought them into our great cabbin stern-port, and clapping both ends on the stream-cable with rowling litches, and seizing them fast, veer'd the cross in all about sixteen fathom a fathom. Then we belay'd the cable to our main-mast, and with good caskets seiz'd it securely to the rings of our ports, along the larboard side within board, in the great cabbin and steeage, and with a piece of two inch and a half rope, we made two small sarvices splicing in each an iron thimble. These sarvices we clapt upon each part of the warp within board, abast the windfalls on deck, and hook'd therein two small tackles. They being hook'd in the sarvices, and the other blocks hook'd in the eye-bolt, where our top tackle was wont to be hook'd at the bulk-head of our steeage, and a man standing on the main-hatches with a tackle fall in each hand, when he saw the ship fall off, he slack'd the lee-tackle, and hawl'd lightly the weather-tackle, and the ship answer'd immediately. And if the ship came too near the wind, he slack'd the weather-tackle, and gently hawl'd the lee-tackle, and so she fell off without any trouble. So that in short one man could steer the ship, and she answer'd as well as she would before the rudder. All the harm was, that the draught of water of the cross, did hinder our way.

By these contrivances we were fitted for sailing, and had a little ease from labour; but our fare was still very hard. And therefore for fear we should be drove to greater distress, we made trial of eating hides, both by boiling and broiling, but still found them not eatable, for the first way they were but meer thong, and the latter no better than a burnt sole of a shoe. Some days after we had fix'd our new rudder, we met with another storm, which lasted a few days, and one night we shipt a sea, which falling upon the bunt of our main-sail, tore it to rags, and carry'd our main-top mast by the board. The mast we soon got up again, tho' about two foot shorter than before. We cut up an old top-sail to make a main-sail, and for

want

want of twine to fix it, we cut a piece of a white steering hauler, which we open'd and made hemp, and holding one end in our teeth, with our hands made small threads, and the captain and boatwain sewed them up. Thus we made the sail, and quilted it all over, and it prov'd serviceable. When it blew so hard, that we were fain to lie try, we would bowle our stream-cable up to the cat-head, with that part of the hauler or warp that lay to windward, and belay him fast, so that as we drove to leeward, the cross would always check her bow to windward, by which means, and the help of our main-sail, she always tended the sea well. A great dog we had, who before our misfortune was as fat as bacon, was now grown as lean as a rake, and so ravenous, that he was ready to seize upon the men; him we now threw over-board. We had contriv'd to make a box to our only compass left us, which the captain had one day upon deck, and coming down, left it wrapt up in his watch-gown. Our black going up, put the gown about his shoulders; but being still very cold, left it again carelessly with the compass upon deck; and soon after he was gone, we hearing a rumbling above, a man ran up, and found the dish of the compass standing fast on the top of our lee gunnel, but the box it hung in before was fallen over-board. This was the stranger, because our ship being but 130 ton burthen, the gunnel was very low on the quarter-deck; and had this compass been lost, we had been in a miserable condition, being still many leagues from land. The storm continu'd about 48 hours; and tho' the wind was fair, we could carry no sail to it, which made us lie a-try.

When the weather broke up, we out with all the sail we could make, and crouded on to the eastward, with the wind sometimes right aft, and sometimes upon our quarter, a brisk gale, yet the feldom ran above a knot and half, or six miles in four hours; but if ever she happen'd to run two knots, or eight miles in four hours, we were all overjoy'd, and presently began to reckon how long we should be getting into the soundings. At length, when by our reckoning we judg'd we could strike ground, our deep-sea lead and line were brought out, and having hove it over-board, we struck ground the first cast at 100 fathom water. But when I drew up the lead, I perceiv'd two of the strands of the deep-sea line quite broke asunder just above the eye of the line, so that only one strand brought up the weight. Then going to hang it on a cleat at the main-mast, the strap was so rotten, that it

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broke from the lead, so that it had a double escape in the sea, being to near failing in two places; and if that had been lost, we had none left aboard. For joy of striking ground and preserving our lead, the captain made a half powder barrel of punch, and gave every man a large cocoa nut shell full, which was about a pint. By our soundings we guess'd our selves to be upon one of the outward banks coming into the channel from the westward, so we held on our course with very brisk westerly winds, and a day's good observation, often heaving our lead.

At length, by our account, observations, and soundings, we judg'd our selves very near the channel, and expected by the next day at noon, to fall in about six leagues to the southward of *Scilly*. That night I was upon deck from twelve till four in the morning, and, according to my commander's order, carefully steer'd E. N. E. it being a clear moonlight night. This was the 11th day of *April*, 1689. and at 4 in the morning I went off, leaving the boatwain upon deck, and my orders. When day appear'd, one of our passengers coming upon the deck, and looking forward over our larboard bow, the weather being foggy, he thought he discover'd a parcel of rocks; and acquainting the captain with it, he was of the same opinion, and took them to be the rocks by *Scilly*, call'd the bishop and his clerks. Hereupon he calls for me up, and asking what course I had steer'd, all I could say did not persuade him that I had steer'd E. N. E. according to his orders, but was positive I had fallen asleep, and not minded which way we went, concluding we were lost, as not able to avoid being upon the island of *Scilly*: however, he order'd in a hurry, the ship to be brought to, with our larboard tack aboard, to stand for *Milford* haven. I us'd all possible means to convince the captain, that I had punctually fulfill'd his orders, yet we could not guess what those we took for rocks should be. We held on our course for *Milford* haven; but the fog clearing up in half an hour, we discover'd those we had taken for rocks, to be sixteen men of war, with some yachts, and other tenders in their company, which prov'd to be admiral *Herbert*, or lord *Torrington*, bound for *Bantry* bay, where, on the first day of *May*, he engag'd the *French* fleet.

The fleet discovering us, and judging we were in distress, the *Ruby* man of war stood with us; and being come long-side of us, hois'd out her boat and came aboard. They told us, King *James* had left the kingdom, that the prince of *Orange* was proclaim'd king, and war

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declar'd

C. MAY. declar'd against *France*, which was all news to us. They took a particular account of all our damages, and then return'd to their ship, and made sail to the fleet, our commander having desir'd them to acquaint the admiral with our condition, and beg the assistance of some ship to tow us into any harbour of *England*, for fear the wind should come about easterly, and drive us out to sea again, where we must all perish. The commander of the *Ruby* went and acquainted the admiral with our distress; and Capt. *Greenville*, commander of the *Advice*, and youngest son to the earl of *Bath*, whom the voyage before we had carry'd from *Smyrna* to *Constantinople*, being there present, and hearing the ship's and commander's name, acquainted the admiral with it, and had orders to sail after us, and tow us into *Plymouth*. We were now in despair of any help, the fleet being almost sail'd out of sight, when at last we discover'd a great ship making all the sail she could after us. She came up with us, and prov'd to be the *Advice* aforesaid. The lieutenant came aboard, and acquainted us his captain had orders to tow us into *Plymouth*: then our commander order'd the tarpaulins to be taken off our hatches, and the hatches unlaid. By the by I must observe, that these tarpaulins were no other but some of the duke of *Albemarle's* rich hangings curiously painted in oyl colours, which had lain there ever since our misfortune, and kept out the wet to admiration. When our hatches were open, we rous'd up the end of our best bower-cable, and brought it to the windlafs; and then passing the end of it out at the hawse, we bent it to a warp we had on board from the man of war; then we veer'd the cable out, and their men rous'd the end of it on board their ship, where making it fast on one quarter with a spring from the other quarter, they tow'd us after the rate of eight knots a glass, that is, eight miles an hour, or ten leagues and two miles a watch, which is four hours.

When we were fast to the man of war, our commander gave up the keys of the bread-room and lazaretto, and order'd we should all have what bread, meat, and drink we would, which we were very greedy of; and yet when it was dress'd, we had very little stomach to it. The *Advice* tow'd us in as far as the buoy in *Plymouth* sound, where she cast us off; then we rous'd in our cable, and by the help of their pinnace and our sails, we ran our ship fast a-ground at low-water mark, under the *Lammey*, and against the *Barbican* at *Plymouth*; then running

our stream-anchor and cable out to windward upon the flood, we veer'd her into the harbour between the old caufey and the *Barbican*, and warp'd her up to *Smart's* key, thousands of people flocking on the shore to see us. This was on the 11th of *April*, 1689. Abundance of people came from all parts of the country to see the wreck ship, by which name she is call'd at *Plymouth* to this day. Here we enter'd a solemn protestation against the sea, drawn by Mr. *Samuel Eslick*, notary-publick of that town, and sign'd by our commander, the boatwain, and myself; but nevertheless the *Cambridge* man of war press'd eight of our men the next day; and had I not by chance made my escape down thro' the hole of our pump, into the well, they had carry'd me away too. The next morning their press-gang came to beset me before day, but I kept close in my hole till they were gone; then I made my escape in a small boat to one *Madam Spark's* at the *Friery*, where I was known, and the lady kept me above a week in her house; till having an opportunity to ride out as far as a place call'd *St. Aulsebrook*, where my parents dwelt, I had the satisfaction of seeing them again, and they new rigg'd me. When my commander sent me word that the press ship was gone, I return'd to *Plymouth*, and by that time he had got our boatwain clear. Here we new rigg'd, got new masts and yards, boltspirit, sails, and rudder, but did not repair our sides or bulk-heads till she came to *London*, where, I suppose, our masts may now be seen lying at our captain's house near *Roberts's* church. From *Plymouth* we went in company with the fleet that came from *Bantry* engagement, to *Spithead*, where I and all the ship's crew, except the commander, his servant, and the black, were press'd to sail in his majesty's ship the *Old Lion*, Capt. *Charles Skelton* commander; from aboard whom I was one of the 106 men put ashore sick at *Godsfort*, upon the king's account. Our ship went away to *Chatham*, and I left my chest with our old boatwain, who being careless, consum'd and lost all my books, instruments, and cloaths, and among the rest, the journal I kept of this voyage.

Thus have I given an exact account, to the best of my knowledge, of all our proceedings, without deviating the least from the truth, which whoever is pleas'd to read this relation, I hope, will give credit to, and not think it too tedious. Written on board his majesty's ship the *Resolution*, at *Spithead*, the 2d of *February* 1693.

CHARLES MAY.

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An ACCOUNT of the King of Mocha, and of his Country.

THE respect which is due to this *Mahometan* prince, ought not to be past by in silence; for his qualifications are very eminent, and the country which he inhabits, extremely pleasant.

I will begin with the climate, which is very temperate, especially near *Kuddera*, which is dignified with the palace of the king; the air likewise is healthful, and the situation delightful, and the land, in some places, is enrich'd with very pure pleasant streams. In the winter, indeed, the cold is sharp and penetrating, especially in the mornings and evenings, beyond what the latitude of the place might seem to threaten; for allaying of which the natives seldom make use of any stove or fire upon their hearths, but only burn some rich perfumes that are warm and fragrant; the smoke of which diffusing itself thro' the room, and by continuance condensing, does both afford a most grateful smell, and revives and cherishes the cold and benumb'd senses, whereby their spirits are both refresh'd, and their garments are perfum'd with costly odours: for this is a place considerable for myrrh and manna, for incense, cassia, balm, and gums of several sorts, all which are here in great plenty, and are therefore purchas'd at an easy rate. And notwithstanding its nearness to the sun, yet are not its beams so very scorching, but that an *English* cloth coat may here be worn in most seasons of the year, without any very great inconvenience.

The richness of the ground produces yearly two crops of corn, both of wheat and barley, and other grains, by the plenty of which the poorer *Arabians* have their wants very happily supply'd. Nor is there wanting great variety of the choicest and most excellent fruits, such as grapes, apricocks, peaches, quinces, pears, mangoes, dates, mulberries, oranges, plantains, figs, limes, pomegranates, &c. which are neither of an ordinary size, or common taste, but are large and fair, pleasant to the eye, and delightful to the palate. The peaches continue from the latter-end of *May* till the beginning of *December*; but the grapes hold in season till *January*, of which there are abundance, and of sundry kinds: for nature here is so luxuriant, that plenty seems to vie with variety, and 'tis dubious

whether she pleases herself more in the multitude of her productions, or in the delicacy of her increase.

The beef that is eaten here, and fed *Mont* on only by the poorer people, is but coarse, but the mutton compensates for it, being fine and sweet, and apt to invite the most delicate palate. The country abounds with store of wild beasts and fowls, with antilopes and deer, with hares and partridges, wild pigeons, and especially *Guiney* hens, and upon the sea-coasts with plenty of fish: and nothing is wanting, either in the agreeableness of the climate, or the fertility of the soil, to represent us with a faint idea of ancient *Canaan*, that lovely blessed place, which as this approaches in situation, so we may fancy that it does in some measure in quality too. And were we to judge of the future bliss of its natives by their present felicity, we should then conclude them to be in reality the happiest nation in the world: so that considering the constant moderation of the weather, and the distance of it from the excessive heats and colds, from the intemperate rains and droughts; considering the great plenty and variety of most delicate and grateful fruits, and the great abundance of fresh and healthful provisions with which this kingdom does so much flourish and abound, this country may very well challenge its claim to that epithet which bespeaks its felicity, and justly deserves to wear the title of *Arabia the happy*.

And as the people are extremely blest *Inhabitants* in the temper of the air, and the fruitfulness of the country, so is the country equally happy in the probity of its inhabitants, in the exercise of their temperance, lenity, and justice; for their religion severely prohibits the use of any strong drink, which might be apt to unman their faculties, and tempt them to disorder and excess: and honesty is so much the practice of the natives, both abroad and in private concerns, that robberies here are very rarely heard of. Yet if any one here has been so grossly misled, as to fall into so detestable and uncommon a crime, they will however extend their clemency in his punishment, and not immediately deprive him of his life, who only robb'd them of their goods, but inflict the penalty upon the offending part, and cut off that hand which

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did the fact; so that here you may see forty or fifty camels loaden with the richest goods which *Arabia* affords, sometimes with gold and silver, passing the road without any danger or disturbance, and only driven by six or seven men. And that which inclines these gentle *Arabs* to so much innocence in their lives, and the observance of so harmless a deportment, ought in a great measure, in my opinion, to be ascrib'd to the royal example of their kings, men generally of singular behaviour; which leads me now to speak of the present king, and his eminent qualifications.

Descent of
the kings
of Mocha.

The kings of *Mocha* and the parts adjacent, boast their descent from the grand prophet *Mahomet*, and *Hafsem* his great grandfather. Nor do the eastern princes deny them this pretence, which renders them both renown'd at home, and gives them a singular veneration among all the *Mahometan* emperors abroad; and therefore both the great *Mogul*, the great *Turk*, and the *Persian* monarch express their respect to him, not only in fine words and formal compliments, but in valuable and costly presents, in such presents as become the riches of *Asia*, and their eastern grandeur to bestow; and for this reason he is allow'd not only to live tribute-free, exempt from the impositions of any superior and more powerful prince, but receives considerable donations from other kings.

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This prince is dignified with the title both of priest and king; and as he is stil'd *Amam*, which in their language imports a king, so is he likewise call'd *Xriff*, which signifies a high-priest; for, according to the original custom of the world, every man, in matters of private personal concern, acted as his own priest, as we read both of *Cain* and *Abel*, *Gen.* iv. 3, 4. But if the sacrifices of a family were to be perform'd, and oblations offer'd upon their account, the father officiated then as priest, as *Noah* did, *Gen.* viii. 20. and *Job* for all his sons and daughters, *Job* i. 5. But when men began to multiply in the earth, and families united into societies, and rank'd themselves under one common head, as formerly they were under only one father, then was the prince of each society also the supreme priest; and both among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, and other nations, were originally the high-priests of their country, as *Plutarch* tells us of the *Greeks*, in his *Quest. Rom.* and *Virgil* in his *Æn.* III.

Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phœbique sacerdos.

The same *Anius* was both king of men, and priest of *Phœbus*; and being honour'd

with both these titles, this king of *Mocha* does endeavour to maintain as well the piety of the priest, as the dignity of the monarch: for the eastern sovereigns being commonly absolute, and restrain'd by no laws, but only their own judgment and authority, do nevertheless rule their subjects with that moderation, and so temper their meekness with their sovereignty, that the lives of their subjects are commonly as safe in their hands, as if they were guarded by the strictest laws of *Europe*. And therefore tho' the present king has wielded his scepter with that compassion, that sixteen are the most that have been put to death since he ascended the throne (which is no less than fifteen years) yet is he reputed a prince severe and rigid, tho' the criminals condemned were notorious offenders in their esteem. But he quits himself clearly from any imputation of this kind, by his constant exercise of mercy, which is so much his favourite and beloved virtue, that he shews it upon all occasions, and measures his kindness so much by the distress of those that are miserable, that scarce any were ever yet known to depart from his palace without some relief answerable to their needs: for tho' he is attended with numerous guards, and is careful to maintain in all places the port and dignity of a king, yet he lays aside all awful majesty when misery and distress appear before him, and commands very strictly his great retinue to make way for the clamours of the calamitous, that the meanest peasant in his kingdom may not be deny'd to approach his person, when his extremities call for his aid; at which times he both vouchsafes to cherish them with kind expressions, and bountifully to supply their needs; and takes a pleasure, upon all convenient occasions, in dispensing his royal liberality with his own hands. A certain portion of victuals is provided by his appointment every day, and distributed in doles at his own gates. And upon *Fridays*, which is their weekly solemn festival, and upon all other religious days, his charity exceeds the common bounds, and flows in a larger current of liberality. In all the publick entertainments which are made for the nobility and state-officers, the poor have constantly a share in them, and are as constantly taken care of as the principal guests that are invited; for the king commands that such a quantity of fresh provisions should at the same time be made ready for them. At other times their fare is but ordinary and mean as their condition, and is frequently no better than camels flesh, especially that of the barren females; the others are made use

use of for burthen and increase. However, we read, that among the ancients, persons of the best quality in *Persia* treated their friends upon their birth-days (which were stated festivals) with a whole ox, and a whole camel drest. *Herod. in Clio, and Antiphanes a ud Athen. L. 4. says, That a camel served up hot, was a feast for a king.*

When the winter approaches, which is not too severe in these parts, the royal bounty, as if it glory'd in patronizing the necessitous, takes likewise care to provide some raiment warm and convenient for such as are destitute of cloathing, to prevent their sense of misery in that season, and that nature might not be oppress'd by labouring under the want of necessities. Nay, the king himself, and likewise the young princes of the blood, do often part with their own cloaths from their bodies, to cover such as they find naked, transcribing herein exactly the precept of our blest Saviour, *Luke iii. 11. He that has two coats, let him impart to him that has none.* Thus he lives an illustrious example to his kingdom, of all those princely virtues of meekness, charity, justice, and humility, which render him more belov'd than fear'd; and is ambitious to shew his greatness rather by his acts of mercy than his power, as if he made use of that exalted station wherein he stands, only that he might, with more advantage, see and succour his peoples wants. And certainly this charity will hide a multitude of his sins, and plead powerfully in the excuse of the errors of his mind and education. And this merciful *Mahometan* shall find more favour with that Almighty Being, whose glory it is to excel in mercy, than the greatest zealots for the Christian faith, whose souls are not inflam'd with this divine temper.

And as his kindness is thus conspicuous to all that are in want, so is he likewise very bountiful and princely in his favours to all his servants and dependants, as particularly *Mr. Henry Watson, an English surgeon*, has observ'd, who is capable of confirming this relation; for the king hearing of the fame of the *English* in this art, sent for this gentleman to entertain him as his physician and surgeon; for in *India* they generally practise in that double capacity. When he arriv'd at *Mocha* from *Surat*, which was in the space of 28 days, he was detain'd by sickness for two months in that city, before he was able to travel to the court. During which time his salary was 125 rupies a month, besides an allowance for domestick expences. When the recovery of his health prepar'd him

for undertaking the journey, the king sent him a curious *Arabian* horse, and appointed both a linguist and a cook, a groom and footman to attend him; and upon his arrival, receiv'd him with a gracious countenance, and allow'd him to kiss his hand. Besides his monthly salary of 125 rupies, the king order'd him a dollar a day for the maintenance of himself and seven servants, besides three pounds of flower, one pound of butter, one pound of coffee, one sheep, wax-candles, and oyl for his lamps, and daily provision for three horses.

The first patient whom this new physician undertook to cure, was the queen, who labour'd under a tedious consumption, of which she was recover'd in four months; which was so grateful to the king, that he immediately sent him a curious horse and rich furniture, and a considerable sum of gold. Which present was seconded by the queen with a purse of gold, a rich piece of flower'd silk, and several yards of choice *English* broad cloth; who at the same time also cloath'd all the servants that waited upon him. Several likewise of the sons and daughters, who were heal'd of very dangerous distempers, never fail'd of bestowing some generous present suitable to their high birth. Nay, the very opening of a vein, or a dose of physick, were always gratify'd with some considerable reward. And when some urgent occasions call'd the physician from the court, and he went to take his last leave of his generous master, he found him very averse to grant him a discharge, enquiring, with much concern and tenderness, whether any of the domesticks had given him any private distaste or affront. But when the king saw him pressing, and resolv'd to depart, he sent for him into his presence, and conferr'd on him a mark of honour, as a farewell sign of his royal favour, and generous retirement of his eminent services; and therefore he commanded a couple of spears to be shak'd over his head, and presented him with a delicate horse and fine sword; and after that they call'd him *Sheek*, which is a ceremony somewhat resembling the making of a knight with us. Besides this he gave him a writing, to which was affix'd his hand and seal, allowing him the privilege of all his own goods custom-free; and another with the same privilege for the goods of all *English* merchants that came into the port of *Mocha*: but the latter of these two was lost upon his departure from the kingdom, when, in his voyage towards *Surat*, the *European* pirates made him and his companions a prey.

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Some REASONS for the Unhealthfulness of the Island of Bombay.

SINCE the unhealthfulness of this place is so fatal to the *Europeans*, and such a prejudice to the commodiousness of the harbour, where the captains are forc'd to exchange the lives of their sailors for the safety of their ships; I think it fit therefore to insist more particularly upon the reasons of this fatality; that when the causes of it are understood, all possible care may then be taken for preventing such an evil. That which therefore contributes considerably to this sad and deadly inconvenience, is the overflowing of the tide, which from the time that it is half flood, t'il it returns thither again, overspreads one half of the whole island. This makes the ground which is overflow'd, very waterish and marshy, and thereupon very thick and plentiful exhalations are rais'd by the constant vigor of the sun, and these being impregnated with the steam of the dead fish that are left behind at the retiring of the sea, are render'd extream noisom.

1st. Reason.

Another reason, and that which is akin to this, is the laying abundance of small fish at the roots of the trees, in the time of the rains, to make them the more fruitful. The putrefaction of which not only diffuses it self into the adjacent wells, which are often at no more than twenty or thirty yards distance, but likewise scatters a most fetid and nauseous stench into the ambient air, whereby the inhabitants are as much infected by what they breathe, as what they drink. Besides in the months of *October*, *November*, *December* and *January*, the easterly winds bring every morning great store of very thick and humid vapors upon the island.

3^d. Reason.

To these may be added the excessive rains which fall from the month of *May*

till *September*, inasmuch that sometimes they continue without any great intermission for three weeks, or a month. At this time the natives throw up little banks three or four foot deep, to confine the water where the rice grows from falling away, so that the whole island seems in a manner to be under water, from whence arise such constant powerful exhalations as if the air it self were half chang'd into the element of water; and by this means the walls of their houses are all over cover'd with thick drops. These prodigious damps therefore insinuating themselves continually thro' the pores, which are all of them open'd by the heat, and mixing themselves with the blood and humours, produce abundance of diseases even among the natives themselves, particularly rheums and agues, distillations and catarrhs, which degenerate often into fevers, and these terminating in a flux, commonly put an end to the patient's life.

The cause therefore of the unhealthfulness of this island are various, some deriving themselves from the natural situation of the place, and others from the carelessness and imprudence of the natives; and tho' it's impossible to prescribe a means for preventing all this, yet something may be thought of to alleviate these dire effects; and for the rest, whatever is within the reach of human industry and prudence, ought not to be neglected: particularly this, of building their houses two or three stories high, according to the custom of the *Portuguese*, who are much less subject to these diseases than the *English*, whose apartments are commonly upon the ground, which indeed prepares so many of them so early to take up their rest in it.

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Made Thro' Part of the

Low-Countries, Germany, Italy, and France.

By PHILIP SKIPPON, Esquire.



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An ACCOUNT of a JOURNEY made thro' Part of the Low-Countries, Ger- many, Italy and France.

APRIL 17. 1663. St. *Vet.* being Friday, Mr. Ray and myself took horse at *Leeds* in *Kent*, and rode to *Canterbury* 20 miles, and 15 miles further we arrived at *Dover*, where we stay'd all night, and met the rest of our company, viz. Mr. *Willughby* and M. *Bacon*, with two servants, who came post from *Gravefend*.

Dover.
the Castle.
April 18. In the morning we went up to the castle, seated on a high hill, garrisoned by 150 soldiers, and governed by *C. Stroud*; without the walls is a deep trench, and within high 30 acres of ground; here stand the ruins of a church, and the palace, a compact building, now somewhat defaced; a broad pair of stairs make the ascent into two or three large rooms; some small impressions were made by cannon bullets in the siege 1648. Within the castle walls are three wells, one in the outward space about 60 fathoms deep; a stone let down perpendicularly into it, strikes against the sides many times. Another well at the palace in the inner space about 80 fathoms deep; it has a little house over it, where they put two asses into a great wheel which being mov'd round by them, brings up the bucket of water: the third well is near the broad stairs of the palace. In a little vault where beer is sold, we saw the brass horn call'd *Julius Caesar's*, the sound whereof gave notice to the workmen to begin and leave off their days work, when they were building this castle. Below the cliff, and under the castle, is a platform, with guns that command the sea near the shore. On the walls of the castle are many platforms, having great guns mounted, among which one we observ'd about 23 foot long, made in *Flanders*, 1544; the bore of it is small. In this castle we saw a *Turkey* ram with four horns, two of the horns recurved like a goat's, the other two hanging down by his ears, which were much larger than our ordinary sheep's; his snout was arched, and his tail cut off because it trail'd upon the ground; the body seem'd not much bigger than our common sheep; the wool was coarser.

The town of *Dover* is large and long, situated under the cliffs; it is a corporation, and sends two parliament-men to the house of commons. The haven has a peer of wood, and not far off is a ware-house of an indifferent bigness.

Before we entered the packet-boat, we pay'd to the clerk of the passage four-
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pence custom for a trunk, and two-pence a portmanteau, four shillings and ten-pence for transcribing a pass for four persons, and three shillings and six-pence for transcribing a pass for two persons. To the water-bailiff one shilling; to the master of the ferry one shilling and six-pence a man; i. e. one shilling town-custom, and six-pence for himself. To the searcher, six-pence a man for writing down our names, and we gave him two shillings and six-pence because he did not search us.

April 18. About two in the afternoon we went aboard the packet boat; about eight in the evening we were becalm'd, and were forced to lie two leagues short of *Calais* till the morning, and then about five o'clock we arriv'd at *Calais*-shore, having sail'd eight leagues from *Dover*. We gave five shillings a man for our passage, and five shillings for the use of the master's cabin. Two *French* boats met us off at sea, and boarded us, and paying three-pence a-head to the master of the ferry, we enter'd one of the boats in the haven; but before they would let us ashore, after much wrangling with those brawling sharking fellows, we were forced to give them six-pence apiece. When we came to the town gate, the searchers opened our portmanteaus: they can demand nothing for searching, except any new things are found, as silk stockings, laced bands, &c. for which there a considerable custom must be paid.

When we came to our inn, we repos'd our selves till noon, and then walk'd over a large square market-place, where there is a market twice a week, viz. on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*. The town-house (*maison de la Ville*) hath a fair tower; the hall for lawyers courts was burnt down 1659. We view'd *Nesvre Dame* church, N. Dame Church, and saw many altars dress'd with pictures, &c. The high altar is curio is wood-work, adorned on one side with the statue of *Charlemagne*, on the other side with the statue of *St. Louis*, and on the top the virgin *Mary*. To this church belong 20 priests, the chief of which is *Le Doyen*. On the north side of the church is a monument erected to Sir *Andrew Young*, an *Englishman*, Baron de *Baume*, who dy'd 1637. In the church-yard the tombs are set up on the wall, as in *Scotland*. While they are at their devotions, the poor will beg of strangers and others in the church. We visited the nuns of the Dominican order, they were 28 in number; their chapel is a plain building

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SKIFFON.

without and within; none of the nuns appear in the chapel, but their fingings may be heard thro' the wooden grates in the wall. we were brought into a little parlour, and discoursed through a wooden grate with two of them, (one could speak a little *English*). They told us several things made of straw, and saints bones wrought up in wax, and made at *Rome*, which were impress'd with the saint's effigies; they did not give them immediately to us with their own hands, but put the lesser thro' the grate, and the bigger things into a cylindrical box, which having a hole in one side, they turn'd the box, and then we took the things out of it. They would not shew us their faces. Besides the grate they have a curtain within, and they have a maid that stands nigh the altar to put out some of the candles when service is done. They chuse their abbess once in three years. Another nunnery call'd the *Hospital*.

MINNUMS.

At the convent of the *Minnum*s who are of the order of *St. Francis de Paolo*, we saw a poor maid in the church, who (they say) was three years before miraculously cured of a palsy and asthma in a quarter of an hour's time, by praying before *St. Francis* his picture, she herself telling us that she was thus suddenly restor'd to her health and use of her limbs, after she had been four years disemper'd; her picture hangs up there, praying to that saint, and underneath are her crutches. And we also observ'd a great many legs, arms, hearts, &c. of wax, being resemblances of such parts as were cur'd. The friars brought us into their parlour, where the story of *St. Francis* is painted in several pictures, and we were in one of their cells, where they shew'd us a piece of our Saviour's cross brought out of *England*, and a piece of the sponge us'd at the passion. They have a small library, and garden; 20 monks did belong to this place, but now they are reduc'd to 12. Their cells are mark'd 1, 2, 3, &c.

April 20. being Rogation week, we saw their procession.

We went to the Capuchins chapel, but saw nothing there remarkable.

Calais is populous, it hath two gates, one at the haven, and the other very handsome, call'd *la Porte Royale*. The houses are much after the *Scotch* fashion, built of brick, and tyl'd; their windows are half glaiz, and the lower half is a wooden casement. The great church (*Notre Dame*) and a large square stone building, were built by the *English*. Many of the women wear green rugs in cold weather about their heads and shoulders, like the *Scotch* plads; they call'd this rug *une mante*.

A strong old wall made by the *English* encompasses the town, and a deep trench

full of water round about it, and without this trench is a new wall, built about 35 years ago, with two trenches of water about it. They would not suffer us to go up any steeple to view the town, nor permit us to go into the citadel, which is large, and within the walls of *Calais*; two forts besides and bulwarks without the walls. The number of the foldiers in garison is sometimes 2000, sometimes 3000, more or less. The present governor's name is *Monf. Le Conte de Chano*, one of the four captains of the king's guard, *marechal de Camp*, counsellor to the king, governor of *Calais* and *le pais Conquis*. Soon after we came to *Calais* we sent our names to him; drums and trumpets gave us their salutes. Old *Calais* is not far distant. Hereabouts and in the town are 22 windmills.

The government of *Calais* is by a mayor ^{Gover.} and four *eschevins* chosen by the freemen ^{men.} every year; the eldest *eschevin* is deputy mayor. None can be mayor except he hath first been treasurer and four times *eschevin*. There is a court of justice to decide controversies between merchants.

The *Hugonots* or *Protestants* that are freemen, are not capable of the aforesaid honours; the governor can arbitrarily dispose of the town offices.

On the sands near *Calais* we found growing *Rhamnus 1^{us} Diops*. and *Coclelearia minor rotundifolia*.

April 21. paying first to the searchers at the gate five-pence a portmanteau, and five-pence a trunk, and five-pence for a pass through the Gate, and eleven-pence for a pass to *Greveling* and *Dunkirk*, we went into our waggon, and travelled by *Oye* in a fenny level. Some distance before we came to *Greveling*, our portmanteaus were visited by a troublesome searcher, notwithstanding the pass we procur'd in the morning; then we ferry'd over the river *Aa* in a boat, which was pull'd over by a rope that cross'd the water. Four leagues from *Calais* we arriv'd at *Greveling*, passing first over five draw-bridges. Many trenches, strong bulwarks, and a firm wall about this place. The houses are poorly built, being a frontier of *Flanders* which is divided from *France* by the *Aa*; the streets are broad and well paved; we saw *Notre Dame* church, and gave a visit to the *English* nuns of the order of *St. Clare*; the name of the abbess was *Taylor*; ^{Engl'n} she spake very civilly to us, and told us ^{New} they wer in number 44. They live very strictly, and never see the face of any man; the bars were of iron that we discours'd through. They have a large house and garden. About eight years ago part of their chapel was blown up with the magazine of the town. The abbess is chosen for life by the major vote.

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Another nunnery of 14 black nuns.
And a monastery for 14 recolets.

A large market-place, where are mar-
kets on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*.

He that is governor of *Dunkirk* is go-
vernor of this place. They would not
permit us to walk the fortifications.

After dinner we pas'd in sight of *Bor-
borgh* steeple, and riding a sandy way by
little hills, we saw the ruins of *Mardyck*
fort. The country hereabouts is much
spoil'd by wars.

Dunkirk.

In the evening we entred *Dunkirk*, and
the next morning, *April 22*. we had
drums beating at our chamber door.
About five or six months before, the town
was garisoned by 5000 *English* foldiers,
but now sold to the *French* king for
5,000,000 livres; the governor is mon-
sieur le *Sirade* ambassador at the *Hague*,
and his deputy-governor is the marquis
Montpeffant; there are about 3000 in ga-
rison. The foldiers have two or three
streets of uniform lodgings, two stories
high, three beds in the lower room and
two above, and three foldiers lie in a
bed. We went in a boat to the fort built
lately by the *English*; it is on the land,
which by some winds is so driven, that you
may walk over the walls. The *English*
made two firm bulwarks which com-
mand the sea, and under them is a broad
platform, and then a thick wall (not yet
finish'd) and within the wall is a passage
for foldiers to stand in, and shoot through;
a trench round besides; beyond the fort,
towards the sea, is another land. There
are three gates besides the watergate; the
town is not so populous as *Calais*. Most
of the dead are buried in a church with-
out the suburbs, and a little chapel called
St. Louis. The *Stadtbuys* is a good stone
building; there are three market-places,
one for corn, another for fish, and a third
for herbs, called the green-market.

There are three gilds or fraternities,
first, of the cross bow; second, the hand-
bow; third, the musket. *St. George* is
patron to the first, *St. Sebastian* to the
second, and *St. Barbara* patroness to the
last.

Dunkirk town is govern'd by 16 magi-
strates, who out of their own number make
a yearly choice of two bailiffs and a burgo-
master. The freemen elect the 16.

The buildings are fair and uniform,
and the streets broad and handfomely
pav'd. *St. Peter's*-street is so called from
his statue erected there.

We visited the *English* nuns of the or-
der of *St. Clare*, which are 10 in number:
they told us, that they came from *Greve-
ling*, and that 17 of their order remov'd
themselves to *Rouen*. They never eat

flesh; we went into their chapel, and then
through a wooden grate we had liberty
to see one or two of them in their habits,
but would not discover their faces. The
abbess's name is *Browne*. They perform
their devotions six times in 24 hours. They
wear a cord about their waist, with which
they discipline themselves.

SKIPPON.

We went then to another nunnery of *English*
English, called the rich nunnery, and being
admitted into a parlour, a curtain was
drawn, and we had freedom to see and
discourse with the ladies; about five or six
giving us the entertainment of their com-
pany through an iron grate; the lord
Rivers's daughter and one Mrs. *Carew*
were two of the ladies we saw; the ab-
bess of *Guant* is their abbess. These nuns
transplanted themselves hith; about a
year ago, and are 13 in number, which
is not limited. If any desire to be ad-
mitted, they have two years tryal; the first
year they may go abroad, the second
they are more strict, but yet have liberty
to recede; they have a school-mistress to
teach young gentlewomen to work, sing,
&c. These nuns say their publick prayers
five times a day, spend two hours in re-
creation among themselves, and the rest
of their time in private. They told us,
that at *St. Omer's* are kept the bodies of
two or three *English* saints. The *Bene-
dictine* nuns are stinted in time for work,
and an hour before dinner is allotted for
mental prayer.

At the cloister of the *Annunciata* are
white nuns.

The black sisters or nuns attend on the
hospital.

We saw a procession of 13 recolets; *Recolets*.
they are barefoot, but go on wooden san-
dals. In this town is a cloister of *Carme-
lites* and another of *Minims*.

The jesuits have a fair college and a *Jesuits*
handsome church; two tall marble pillars *College*.
support the gallery the organ is on. Here
are many pictures representing the suffer-
ings of jesuits in *Japan*. Arms, legs,
&c. of wax hang up on the walls of the
church. On the left hand of the high
altar was written *Sacellum reliquiarum*.
The confessing seats are handsome.

We view'd the great church, which is *The great*
fair and large, adorn'd with good pictures, *Church*
as the stories of *St. Sebastian* and *St. Aga-
tha*; the virgin *Mary* is well drawn; and
there is a very great picture of the resur-
rection at the west end, drawn from a
little original, *Rattobamar* the author.
The high altar is very sumptuous, built of
marble, and encompassed with black mar-
ble pillars; two stately high candlesticks
(nigh 10 foot high apiece.) There are con-
tinual prayers said whilst the sacrament is

set

SALFORD.

set on the altar, two of a religious order being on their knees, till other two come. We observ'd the statues of *St. Lawrence* and *St. Giles*, &c. In this church are 15 chapels. A canopy of wood stands over the front; the steeple is of a good height, having many bells in the windows that chime tunes. Every one of the chapels is covered with a pyramidal pinnacle. The roofs of the wings or isles of the church are fallen down, and that which remains is the nave or body, and the choir, which is much higher than the body.

The key is of a great length, and is handsome; on the wall of the shore stands a tower or *Pbarrus*. The town on the other side, is strengthened with the same wall, and a deep broad trench, and fortify'd with good works without the suburbs. Without the outworks are three or four draw-bridges.

We took notice here of two sorts of fishes, viz. first, the *Murner*, and another which some call'd *Tench*. We met with another fish call'd *Potshoest*, i. e. *Scorpaena Bullonij*.

April 23. In a waggon we rode over the place near the shore where the *English* encamp'd, and fought 1658. with the *Spaniards*; and after four leagues riding, on our right, saw at a distance *Vuerne*, and two leagues further, passing over three bridges, we entered *Nieuport*, and then went to one of the garison captains, who asking whence we came, &c. dismiss'd us. This place is well strengthened, and is possess'd by the *Spaniards*. The governor's name is *Don Francisco Gonzales d' Alvedo*. The streets are well pav'd, are broad and strait; the houses are low, but uniform; the market-place is a pretty square area; the stadthuis is indifferent. A tower at the market-place which hath many chiming bells in it. A handsome key by a long and safe harbour, at the entrance whereof stands a tower. The place is not populous, and the inhabitants that are, maintain themselves by fishing.

Nieuport.

Nine magistrates, two burgo-masters, and one bailiff, rule the affairs of the town.

Five convents, viz. 1. White nuns of the *Annunciata*. 2. Penitents of the order of *St. Francis*. 3. Recollets. 4. *Carthusians*. 5. The monks of *St. Norbertus* his order, clad in white.

We view'd the church of *Nôtre Dame*, which hath a stately large and high porch; the apostles statues stand on the pillars of the body of the church, and *St. Norbertus* among the rest. About the frame of the canopy which is carry'd over the host is written, *Eco panis Angelorum*.

After dinner we travell'd over the place where the famous battle was fought be-

tween prince *Maurice* and the king of *Spain's* forces; and on the sandy hills we observ'd a black cross erected in *Perpetuum rei memoriam*: then we rode over a sandy shore, and in the evening arriv'd at *Ostend*. Having pass'd over three draw-bridges, we came into a neat square market-place, where one of our company went to the captain of the guard to be examined whence we came, &c. At night we sent our names to the governor's deputy, there being no governor at present; but *Don Pedro Cbeval* is expected; there were not above 500 or 600 soldiers that garison'd this exactly fortify'd place, and the curious bulwarks. The town is indifferently full of inhabitants, who are under the government of eight magistrates, one bailiff, and one burgomaster, who are chosen every year, two years, or three years, as the commissaries of the country please.

There is a little square market-place for cattel. The key is handsome and broad, and the haven is large.

The great church is indifferent; but having no chapels, the altars are set against the pillars. At the high altar is a fair picture of *St. Peter* fishing. At the west end hangs this inscription.

Ab insidijs Gallorum liberavit nos Dominus.
Anno 1648. 15. Jun.

Two monuments, one of the last governor.

The prison is well built, and hath a beautiful tower, with many chiming bells in it. The king of *Spain* hath granted many immunities to this town. There are but two gates, and but two monasteries, one of *Capucins*, the other of *Jacobin* or *Dominican* nuns.

April 24. We took our places in a boat that went a league, being a fourth part of the way to *Bruges*; and then we came to *Sluces*, and entered another boat, which brought us betimes in the afternoon to *Bruges*. In our passages the boatman pay'd something at two bridges, which were remov'd aside, to let the boats pass.

The city of *Bruges* hath very fair streets, well pav'd, strait and broad, the citizens houses are handsome, five or six stories high; in the market-place, a spacious square, we saw a multitude of people about a stage, where actors entertained the company with dancing, &c. this week being a time of jollity, there being a kermes or fair. The gentewomen in their coaches rode through the principal streets, and observe a tour as our *English* gallants do in *Hyde-Park*, and the ladies are treated with sweet-meats, &c. And yet it is reputed a great absurdity to eat apples or any thing else as one walks in the streets.

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We saw a very tall man, 27 years old, born at Schoonbeven in Holland, his name is Jeanne Taeks; I stood under his arm-pit with my hat on, which was two yards; from his middle finger's-end to his elbow, 25 inches and a half; the length of his hand from the tip of his finger 11 inches. His finger was as long as my hand, eight inches. He spoke English, having some years since been in England.

A burial.

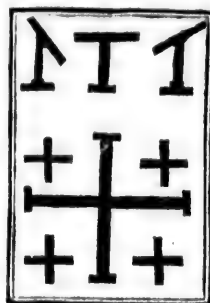
We observ'd the burial of one in the Dominicans chapel, the friars first carry'd a cross and banner, then followed the corps borne by four of them; some distance before they enter'd the church they began their singing, which continued a good while after they came in; one of the monks going round the body with a pot of incense, with a brush sprinkled holy water; then he read some prayers, and all that while two of them rung a bell near the dead body, which was then carry'd to the grave accompanied by three or four of the Dominicans, the rest went to the choir and sung: at the grave one of them took a spade, and threw earth on the feet, middle and head of the coffin, then incense was shaken over it, and holy water sprinkled about.

The Dominicans church is large and handsome; on the pillars stand statues, and the entrance of the choir is marble.

Jerusalem.

We went to the Jerusalem church, which we were assur'd exactly resembles that at Jerusalem; it was built by one Merklier, who travel'd three times thither about 300 years ago, to take a true survey of all particulars. His and his wife's monuments are before the altar, just in the same place where queen Helen lies buried at Jerusalem. At the east end beyond the fourth corner, is our Saviour's tomb, and on the side wall is written, *Et erit sepulchrum ejus gloriosum*; the tomb is one entire stone seven foot long, the breadth is one foot nine inches, the height two foot nine inches. The effigies of our Saviour lies in a hollow of the wall, the length of it is near five foot, all marble, and of such stone as that at Jerusalem, and all the dimensions of this place agree with that. All the walls are black'd over. A double red woollen-cloth, and over that a linnen of net-work, cover'd the figure of our Saviour's body; on Good Friday and Ascension-day, two soldiers stand with halberds at the entrance, who take care that all may see that come on those days. About two foot seven inches from the tomb-stone, is an unpolish'd stone, like that at Jerusalem whereon the angel sat, and its dimensions are exactly the same. Over a vault where pilgrims that dye

here, are buried, is a marble stone (four foot two inches broad, and seven foot eight inches long) which is marked with crosses thus.



An artificial rock is behind the altar, whereon are express'd three crosses, three death's heads, two ladders, two whips, a pair of pincers, three nails, two cords, the crown of thorns, the lanthorn, the sponge, a torch, the pillar, the purse of money, three dice, a bucket, the coat, &c. Fourteen steps on each side of the altar, lead up into another chapel, the steeple is of a parallelogram figure, with the corners cut off. A piece of the cross is kept at this altar, and over the altar is a picture of the passion. On the top of the steeple we went into a copper globe, where a dozen men may stand, and above this is a piece of a wheel, like that piece of St. Katherine's wheel at Jerusalem.

In this city are five gilds or fraternities; Gild.

1. of the fences; 2, 3. Two of the cross-bows; 4. The musket; 5. The hand-bow; this last we saw, and went into a garden, where, in a long gallery, the spectators stand to see the shooting: here a high pole stands with a wooden parrot on the top, which is shot at every last Sunday in April; he that shoots it off is chosen master with a great deal of triumph; the late duke of Gloucester took it down, and under his picture in the great hall is inscrib'd.

Henrico D. G. Duci Glocestriae Sodality
Sti. Sebastiani Mœcenati et Sodali.

Our king Charles the second's picture is in white marble with his arms.

In the garden lies a whale's throat-bone

We saw one of the cross-bow gilds. In the garden are long bowling alleys (made like Pall-malls) where they play with sphaerical bowls; a chapel at this gild.

SKIPPON.

In the hall under the picture of king Charles II. is written.

Carolo II. Dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ regi, grata Confraternitas Sodali suo & Mæcenati Monumentum. P.

And under the duke of Gloucester is written,

Henrico D. G. Glocestriæ Sodalitij Sancti Georgij Mæcenati et Sodali.

The picture of one Onnoti a burgo-master who procured our king moneys in his exile, which are now repay'd to Onnoti, who hath 1000 l. per Annum (they say) settled on him.

The picture of one Onnoti a burgo-master who procured our king moneys in his exile, which are now repay'd to Onnoti, who hath 1000 l. per Annum (they say) settled on him.

We visited St. Donatus's church, which is the cathedral; having many statues of the apostles, &c. on the pillars; the entrance into the choir, is of marble. St. Jerome's chapel, among many others, we took notice of, which was hung with gilt leather. In the middle of the choir near the altar is the monument of Louis earl of Flanders, having this inscription round the edges of the marble.

Cy gist noble et puissant Prince de bon memoire Monseigneur Loyis Conte de Flandres, de Nevers, de R.... qui trespassa en l'an de grace 1446. Aug. 25. Pries pour l'ame.

On the north side of the choir, near the altar, is another monument, with this inscription.

Cy gist tres-illustre Prince Monseigneur Jaques de Bourbon, Chevalier et Frere de l'Ordre de la Thouton d'Or, belle et adroit de Corps, sage, vertueux, va-lereux, bien ami, et fils de feu M.... de tres-noble memoire Monseigneur Charles Duc de Bourbonnois et D' Auvergne, &c. et de Madame Agnes de Bourgogne, et Uncle maternelle de tres-haut, tres-excellent, et tres-puissant Princeesse Madame Marie par la grace de Dieu Duchesse d' Autric, de Bourgogne, de l' Orlricht, de Brabant, de Luxenbourg, de Limbourg et de Geldric, Comtes de Flandres, d'Artoys, de Bourgogne, d' Hainault, d' Holland, de Zealand, &c. laquelle trespassa de ce siecle 23 an de son age, le 22 du May. En memoire de quelle ladite madame sa Niece fist faire ceste Sepulture et fonda l'autel prochain en l'an 1479. Pries Dieu tout-puissant pour l' ame ue luy.

In the corner between this last monument and the altar, lies Margaret coun-

tefs of Flanders; and at the foot of Louis earl of Flanders is a white grave-stone thus inscrib'd.

Siste Viator, metes ades ad quem properas, monumentum hoc injunxit perillustre. Reverendissimum D. Dyonyssium, bap-tis quondam ædis Canonicum, Scholasticum, Decanum, dein Sextum Brugensium Episcopum hæc Urna tegit, sed Mentem sed Virtutem non tegit, effulgens illo in æternum, in hac quam ars sua statuit manu sacravit, decessit, sub per-petuis vivit in illustriori monumento, Civium Brugensium in animis, pauperum memoria, hæc una honoris curjæ non annos mensis est, testis ei religio, testis ei patria, ab illo strenuo propugnata, sed prob dolor..... in... annos, mensis 10, dies 10..... Pra-sulis Virtutem mors immatura contraxit, ingenuit pietas, sed cum pugili suo non occubuit, ultro triumphat, calamitj, quia patiende luctata est. Tu Sepulto bene Apprecare. Obijt Anno Domini 1639.

A little below the earl of Flanders his tomb, on the north side, is a stone, which we guess'd was over Ludovicus Vives; but the letters of the epitaph were scratch'd out.

Not far off is a grave-stone over Petrus Curtius, primus Episcopus, and another over Drusus, secundus Episcopus, qui obiit 1594. Note, the bishops of the city of Brug are always chancellors to the King of Spain; the present bishop's name is Henric. Carolus Philippus de Rodan, Confiliarius & Episcopus, hath a monument in a little chapel on the north side of the body of the church. A Præpositus of this church lies buried here, who was elected archbishop of Palermo, but dy'd before he was consecrated. Arnolphus earl of Flanders founded seven of the canons places, and is buried here. In a great cloister on the wall is this written under the virgin Mary's picture, with our Saviour in her lap.

O Mater Dei, Memento Mei. Nobilissima Augustæ Domine Gunildæ Canuti, Angliæ, Danemarcia, Norvegiæ & Sueciæ Regis Filia, Imperatoris Augusti Henrici nigri laudatissima Conjugi, post acceptam gravissimam à marito injuriam hoc in Castello religiosi viventi, & A. D. 1042. 12. Kal. Septembris defunctæ, hoc monumentum Ecclesiæ (cui perquam erat munifica) erexit, quod denuo restitutum per M. Nicolaum Helewout, Organistam.

30 Canons, 25 Chaplains, and 12 Musicians (who have each five Flemish pounds per mensum) belong to this church.

April

April 26. We saw the bishop of Bruges enter the choir; he wore a purple habit faced with scarlet; about his shoulder it look'd like our judges robes; there was a pot of incense brought to him, which he took into his hands. The steeple is high.

N Dame.

We view'd many particulars in *Nestre Dame* church; on the pillars stand the apostles statues, and others; the body of the church and choir have double isles; a good picture of our Saviour's passion is over the high altar; marble pillars adorn the entrance into the choir. In this church stands the statue of St. Christopher, of a huge bigness. The chapel to the virgin Mary is encompassed with brass pillars, and hers and our Saviour's statue are over the altar, being valued at its weight in gold. On the north side of the choir not far from the altar, lies a grave-stone, with this inscription.

Sir Robert Louell of Harling, in the county of Norfolk, married * Jane daughter of John Roper Baron Tenham, Sister of Christopher Baron Tenham, and Aunt of John Lord Tenham.

Maria Roper, Angla, Roberti Louell Equitis aurati Vidua, Johannis Roper Baronis de Tenham filia natu nobilissima, tamen fidei zelo Catholica quam ut liberè exerceat patria & parentibus relictis exilium subijt voluntarium, sollicita semper ut de bonis bene mereretur, vixit pauper ut pauperes pasceret, religiosus & locis sacris devota, & beneficia Monialibus Anglis Antwerpiae ex Sanctae Terefiae familia monasterium fundavit & redditibus ornavit, & dum aliud erigere ad honorem Sancti Bernardi in hac civitate meditabatur, superatis magnis laboribus & impensis varias oppositiones & non paucas pertrumpens difficultates cum jam piam intentionem ad finem quasi speratum promovisset, placuit Domino Deo huic maxime faminae pro vita caduca quam piissime egit & peregit aeternam commutare 12^o Novembris, Anno Dom. 1628. Aetatis 77. Requiescat in sancta pace. Amen.

In the middle of the choir, near the altar, are two stately monuments, one thus inscrib'd.

Cy gist tres-haut tres-puissant & magnanime Charles Duc de Bourgogne, de l'Othryck, de Brabant, de Limbourg, de Luxembourg, & de Gueldres; Conte de Flandres, d'Arthoys, Conte de Bourgogne & Palatin de Hainnau,

de Holland, de Zealand, de Namur, & de Zutphen; Marquis du Saint Empire, Seigneur de Frize, de Salines & de Malines, laquelle estant grandement doué de force, constance & magnanimité, prospera longtemps en bandis Enterprises, Battailles & Victoires tant à Mont-le-Herien Normandie, en Arthois, en Liege, que aultre part, jusques a ce que fortune lui tournant le doz l'oppressa la nuit des Roy, 1476, devant Nancy, le Corps du quel deposte au diel Nancy fut depuis par le tres-haut & tres-victorieux Prince Charles, Empereur des Romains, Cinque de ce nom, Son petit nepveu, Heritier de Son Nom, Victoires & Seigneuries transporte à Bruges, ou le Roy Philippe de Castille, Leon, Arragon, Navarre, &c. Fils dudit Empereur Charles le fait mettre en ce tombs du costé de sa fille & unique Heritier Marie Femme & Espouse de tres-haut & tres-puissant Prince Maximilian Archiduc d'Autric depuis Roy & Empereur des Romains. Pries Dieu pour son ame. Amen.

Clofe by is the other monument, with this following inscription.

Cy Sepulchre de tres-illustre Princeesse Dame Marie de Bourgogne, par la grace de Dieu Archiduchesse d'Autriche, Duchesse de Bourgogne, de l'Othryck, de Brabant, de Limbourg, de Luxembourg & de Gueldres; Contesse de Flandres, d'Arthoys, de Bourgogne, Palatine de Hainnau, de Holland, de Zealand, de Namur, de Zutphen, Marquis du Saint Empire, Dame de Frise, de Salines, & de Malines, Femme Espouse de tres-illustre Prince Monsieur Maximilian lors Archiduc d'Autrich & depuis Roy des Romains, fils de Frederick Empereur de Rome; la quelle Dame trespasfa de ce siecle au l'age vingt cinq Ans le 27 jour de Mars l'an Mille quatre Cens quatre vingts & un, & demoura son beritier Philippe d'Autrich & de Bourgogne son seul fils en l'age de trois ans et neuf mois, & aussi Margarete sa fille en l'age de quatorze mois, et cinque ans fut Dame des susdit pays quatre ans & neuf mois fut en mariage vertueusement & en grate amour vescut avec Monsieur son Marie. Regretté, plainté & ploré fut de ces Subjets & tous autres qui fa cognoissoient autant qui fut enques Princeesse. Pries Dieu pour son Ame. Amen.

Over against these monuments, on the north side of the choir, is a great tomb, with a Dutch inscription about the edges, which

SKIPPO.

which one of the chaplains writ thus in Latin. *Dominus de Guelhuyse Princeps de Brugis*. In the pavement is a stone over one *Tristram, Præpositus Ecclesiæ*; and in the South wall of the choir is a stately monument of one *Le Toure, Præpositus Ecclesiæ*.

In the *Sacristarium* or vestry, we saw four vestments of cloth of gold, set with diamonds and other precious stones of a very great value; three keys to them are kept by three persons, one by the provost, another by the *ædituus*, and the third by the chapter; they are only worn at *Easter*; they were given by *Charles V.* or some of that family about his time.

Jesuits.

The Jesuits chapel is a fair high building, the front very noble, and over the entrance is written

D.O.M. & S.P. Francisco Xaverio Sacrum.

Seven fair arches within the chapel, which is pleasantly lightfome; there are good pictures, and the confessing seats are of handsome wood-work. In the middle of the chapel stood a table, having a piece of *Xaverius* his hand expos'd in a rich and many silver candlesticks about it; a great deal of marble and silver was about the altar, and two very high brass candlesticks, and over the altar were represented soldiers converted by *Xaverius*, and angels in the clouds. The pavement of this chapel is finely variegated with crosses after this manner,



In a cloister of this city is a monument of *Maximilian* arch-duke, which is shewn but once in a year; his head and other bones are preserved, by which some judge his height was ten foot. The occasion of his death is thus reported: In a dearth, the monks of that convent hoarded up corn, which the arch-duke understanding, he commanded it to be sold at reasonable rates to the poor; whereupon the monks revenged themselves by murdering their prince, to whom the king of *France* was related; and he so prosecuted them, that he caused them all to be hang'd, and that monument to be erected to the arch-duke's memory.

At *St. Servator's* church we heard a *Cappucin* preach, who threw off his mantle when he began to be hot with tossing his body to and fro, and speaking huge earnestly; towards the latter end of the ser-

mon, he desired something might be given to the poor, and for the reparations of the church; a crucifix was placed on one side of the pulpit, as our ministers have hour-glasses; in sermon-time the men put on their hats.

We were inform'd the parish-churches of this city are but seven; the number of the convents we could not learn; *Golnitz* in his Itinerary says there are about 60, among which are two *English* nunneries, one of the *Augustine* order, and the other of the order of *St. Clare*, being *Franciscans*. English Nuns.

There are three abbeys, one of *St. Bernard*, the second of *St. Bartholomew*, the third of

That of *St. Bernard* is a handsome building, having a very fair and high cloister, well glazed and paved; it is adorn'd with many pictures, among which we observ'd these with their inscriptions, viz.

- R. D. Helias sextus Abbas Duncen' Regi Angliæ à consiliis, quem à captivitate Ducis Austriæ liberaverat.*
B. Alexander Convesius princeps Scoticæ.
B. Eugen' Pont. Rom.
B. Conradus Cardinalis.
B. Robertus Anglicus Abbas.
B. Thomas Archiep. Cantuariæ.

The chapter-house is square place, supported by four pillars; a little thatch'd chapel is built into the area where the abbots are buried. Every monk hath a little garden; we were in one of their cells one story high, and in their library, a spacious room furnished with few books; the MSS. are kept by themselves, where only the monks are admitted: We went up another pair of stairs among more cells, convents for the most part having all the cells in one floor. The *Calefactorium*, or Stove, is a long, square, and great room. The *Refectorium* or dining-hall is a fair place: the monks sit all on one side, with their faces to the middle of the room, and serve one another by turns; a chapter is read at meals, and the dishes of meat are given thro' such a box as the nuns use to put their work which strangers buy of them. Under the cloister is a fair arched vault full of provisions; this abbey was founded about 20 years ago, and hath 36 fathers or monks, and 14 lay brethren or servants belonging to it.

The other abbey of *St. Bartholomew* afforded us nothing remarkable, besides an altar (in the *Refectorium* or *Calefactorium*) of shells, curiously made; on the wall hangs this inscription.

Annus

*Jubileum
Decimi Seculi
Primæ fundationis Brugenfis Abbatiæ
De Eeckhoude
Lactæ per S. Trudonem,*

*Anno 650.
Celebratum ipso festo ejusdem S. Trudonis,
23 Novembris, 1650.*

In the cloister is the prophecy of *Lubert Haujebill*, abbot, which is printed in a sheet of paper; and to be fold here.

Channels of water run through many of the streets, which channels have their sides well brick'd up. The brads statues of *St. John*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. George*, &c. give names to the bridges they stand on. The comedians chamber is a good building. The *Bijcayers* have a house in this city. Nigh the cathedral is the bishop's palace; *Palatium la Franche* and the *Stadthuys* are both well adorn'd on the outside with statues of princes, &c. The *Stadthuys* hath a very stately high tower; the prison and the fencing hall, a very long and large building is near the market-place, which is spacious; there is a large beast-market. The cloisters about the town hall are used by merchants to walk in; a pair of stone-stairs lead up into walks like those in our *Royal-Exchange*, tho' not so handsome, and the shops are but meanly furnished; *Mons pietatis* is written on the gate of a house, where things pawn'd are kept, and which are forfeited, if they be not redeem'd within a year and six weeks, and the overplus the things are sold for is given to the owners. Here we first observ'd the *Low-Country* custom of tying a linnen cloth about the knockers of doors, which signifies that a woman in the house lies in; if a malefactor flees into such a house, he is in a safe asylum.

This city hath nine gates and many bridges; it is fenced with a thick earth-work, and a hedge grows round the bottom of it; two trenches besides and bulwarks; on the mounts of the works are windmills with sails, that have their beams on one side. In one mill we saw them with stamps beat sheepskins in oil and make parchment; of calf-skins they make vellum.

The *Spanish* foldiers beg with their swords by their sides, in the churches and streets; they have their lodgings in buildings like our alms-houses.

Nigh the city wall, we saw a pleasant water-work; in a yard stood *Neptune* and other figures, and on a sudden the spectators were catch'd, and sprinkled with water, which is forc'd up little pipes, and through the pavement, and the water

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shap'd in some places into stars, &c. The stars are made by a circular piece of brads, with a round and narrow hollow, thorough which the water forces a passage;



a is the circular piece of brads made hollow, and *b* is the pipe that is fitted to the water-pipe. We saw a brads ball play a great while upon a stream of water.

A water-houfe here.

The high and the low burgo-master, the high and the low bailiff, and 14 magistrates, govern this city.

Vandyke here first invented laying colours in oil.

Our beds were like little cabbins, with little coverlets. Some of the women wear a black tuft on their forehead, which they call *Een-boet*.

The porters themselves draw little carts like horfes with things of burden and weight.

April 27. About one in the afternoon, we took our places in the passage boat for *Ghent*, and we pass'd in a channel between high banks; about the middle of the way, a gathering was made for the soldiers, and afterwards another for the poor, and the maintaining of the channel. We went under three or four draw-bridges, and at night came to *Gant*; having travel'd from *Bruges* six leagues.

April 28. We went to the cathedral, dedicated to *St. Peter*. The pillars of it, have the apostles statues; here are two organs, one of them very fair; many rich chapels of marble about the body of the church and the choir; the bishop's chapel is behind the choir. In one of the chapels is the monument of *Vigilius*. The present bishop's name is *Charles Vanden Boesb.* At the entrance into the choir, on the right hand is the effigies of our Saviour, and two laying him in his grave, with this inscription overhead.

*Triginta Venditum denarijs
Oculum vides
Causam requiris? edissero
Peccata puit
Commissor redemptionem querens
Dietim
Ter denis hic pandus
I eluit
Et hoc missi sacrificio
Recreari
Ut tu qui me intueris
Imiteris.*

: B

Underneath

SKIFFON.

Underneath the cathedral is a church where the last bishop of Ghent lies buried, and D. *Egidius du Faing*, who had been sent 23 embassies.

An old tomb there of *Fræw Margareta van Gbistele, Fræwe van Kalkedre, Vachdele van Wichlene, &c.* int. yaer XCIII^{ie} en XXXI den eerste daech van Augst.

English
nuns.

We visited the English nuns of the *Benedictine* order, and, thro' a grate in their parlour, freely discoursed with Madame *Fertescue* the prioress, and with Madame *Muscul*, who gave us a printed paper of her being miraculously cur'd of lameness, &c. by using some of the oyl in a lamp that hangs before the altar of our lady of *Succour's* chapel in *Brussels*: she was cur'd 26th of *August*, 1660. Madame *Mannock* (who has a sister in the nunnery at *Dunkirk*) and Madame *Monfon*, and Madame *Wakeman* (who has a brother in the college at *Rome*) were of the company we saw. Madame *Kutschull*, Sir *Norton Knatchbull's* sister, is the abbess. There are 33 dames of the choir, and 16 lay-sisters, who help as servants in ordinary occasions that belong to this convent. They say their devotions seven times in a day. They say their matins over-night at 9 of the clock. In the morning they rise at 5, and work before dinner an hour and an half, without speaking a word, except the prioress gives them leave. An hour after dinner, the time we were entertained by them, and an hour after supper, is allotted them for recreation. In the afternoon they work an hour and an half, and they go to supper at 5 of the clock, and to bed at 10. They teach young gentlewomen to sing, &c. who are at liberty to return home when they please. We saw some of their work, which was an imitation of flowers and greens in a pot. They have a fair building, and a large garden. In *N. Dame* church-yard lies a great heap of skulls.

The abbey
of St. Be-
nédicte.

The abbey of *St. Benedicte* hath a fair glazed cloister. Here is kept a fair relique of the crofs. The church is new and fairly built; two stately marble entrances into each isle of the choir: the seats and the organ are of most curious wood-work. 25 monks here.

On a pillar hangs a table with these inscriptions over the several pictures, viz.

1. Matilda uxor Baldwini, mater Arnulphi, filia Hermannii, Ducis Saxonum.
2. Arnulphus major filius Baldwini, 988. hic in sacello d. vii Laurentii tumulatus.
3. Susanna uxor Arnulphi, filia Berengarii Regis Italorum, hic sepulta.

4. Baldwinus Barbatius, Filius Arnulphi, Comes Flandriæ, Anno 1035. hic sepultus.
5. Ogma uxor Baldwini, Filia Gisberti Lucemburgensium Ducis, hic quiescit.
6. Gisla, Ogmæ Soror, alterius lapide ad plagam meridionalem sepelita.

Over a tomb-stone in the wall is this writing.

Serenissima Principi D. Isabellæ, Daniæ, Suetiæ, Noruegiæ, Gothorum, Sclavorum, Vandolorumq; Regiæ, Archiduci Austriæ, Burgundiæ, &c. Comiti Flandriæ, &c. Domine sue clementissimæ Cornelius Duplicius Scepperus perpetuum monumentum. Anno MDCXXVI.

Among many verses we transcrib'd these following, viz.

Dania me coluit, pulsam Germania videt, Primum ortum dederat terra Brabantia prius;
Nulla harum poterit monumentum cernere, sed quæ
Ganda habuit montem, nunc quoq; corpus habet.
Tempora si quæris, quæ me requere sub umbras?
Accipe, & in memori scripta recondere sinu,
Pectore sub medio, Phœbum cernebat
Aquarius,
Marque boram tenuit, sed Venus ipsa diem.

At the English Jesuits college, a mean building, we discours'd with one *Greene* Jesuit: a father: the rector's name is *Bennet*. They expect a removal to a better place.

There are four gilds in this city, 1. of *Gild* guns, 2. fencers, 3. hand-bow, 4. crofs-bow.

In the Friday market-place, on the pedestal of a pillar whereon the statue of *Charles V.* stood, is this inscription,

D. Carolo V. Imp. Cæs. Aug. Pio, Felici, Turc. German. Gall. Geld. Ital. Hisp. Sicil. & Ind. Regi, Flandr. Comitii, Principi. Sac. Imp. Vindici, quietis Auspici D. N. Principi potentiss. victori ac triumphatori perpetuo Magno Max. universi Christiani orbis, bono Deo volente, celo favente, huic urbi sue Flandriæ Max. feliciter innato. Alberto Austriaco, Maximiliani II. Imp. Fil. & Isabella Clara Eugenia Philippi II. Hisp. regis filia, Austriæ Archiducibus, Belgicæ P.P. hunc

*hanc urbem latiff. civium applaufu ingre-
dientibus. Anno falut. Chrifti MDCCCIX.
Jacobus de Langlee Eq. Pecqui
D'Heyne Barone Præf. Sup. Joanne
Bethlant, Triest Merlebeque D. Cof.
SPQG Pof. Pofteri conſervanto.*

town from a virgin; the picture of the ^{SHIPON}
little chamber where WAS
born (which we ſaw in the ruin'd palace)
and this written on it;

*Currite felici ſub tegmine currite fuji
----- magnum Jovis incrementum.*

Not far off lies a huge cannon, the bore
whereof is 26 inches in the diameter.

In St. *Jaque's* church are good pictures,
viz. the picture of St. *Hierom*, and one
over the altar, drawn by *Ruben*. The
repository of the ſacrament hath a ſtately
pyramidal cover of marble, and this
written on it;

*Bone Paſtor, Panis Vere,
Jeſu Noſtri miſerere.*

St *Michael's* ſteeple is now building;
the church is but plain, but adorn'd with
rare pictures, *viz.* the crucifying of our
Saviour drawn by *Van Dyke*, the picture
of Chriſt's ſepulchre, the picture of a
pope in a ſilver monument, St. *Thomas*
putting his finger in our Saviour's ſide,
the aſcenſion, the Holy Ghoſt deſcending,
&c. On the pillars of the church ſtand
the apoſtles ſtatues.

The dominicans church is one ſtately
arch dreſt with very good pictures. The
entrance into the choir is of marble. *His*
Belgica tuta. Super & Garantes & Indos,
written underneath two little pictures.

In this city are ſeven pariſh churches,
about 55 convents reckon'd by *Golnitz*.

The Jeſuits have a fair college.

A new ſchool was erecting at this time.

There is an *Engliſh* nunnery of poor
Clares.

We went up *Bellefort* tower about 400
ſteps high, having a great chiming wheel
of braſs, and many bells, among which
a very big one called *Roland*.

The ſtadthouſe is a ſtately great build-
ing. In the court we ſaw what *Golnitz*
mentions; and beſides ſaw this written;
Pace cum Gallo paſſa. In a fair chamber
hang the pictures of the duke of *Saxony*
and the duke of *Cleve*; the battle of
Pavie; the family of *Spain*; *Charles V.*
reſigning his kingdom to *Philip II.* *Charles*
V. leading away an *African* woman cap-
tive, having two horns on her head, an
elephant's proboscis, and a lion under her
arm; the emperor of *Germany* crowned;
Romulus and *Remus*, with many other
good pictures, are in this place. In the
magiſtrates room are theſe pictures; the
ſon ready to behead his father (their ſtat-
ues we ſaw on a bridge of the city) whoſe
blade of the ſword flew out of the hilt as
he was going to ſtrike; the reſurrection;
prince cardinal receiving the keys of the

The city is of a large compaſs, which
made *Charles V.* ſay, He could put many
cities into his glove, *Ghent* in *French* ſig-
nifying a glove. There are fields of
corn, and large gardens in it. The mar-
ket-place is ſpacious. *Golnitz* ſays there
are 13 market-places. Before the priſon
ſtand the ſtatues of prince cardinal the
king of *Spain's* brother, and the king of
Spain.

We were told of a trooper that ſhot
againſt the picture of the virgin *Mary*
painted on a ſtreet wall of a canon's houſe
who belongs to St. *John's* church, that
the bullet reflected back, and ſhot him
dead. This might have happened from
any other wall; but becauſe of this pic-
ture the accident is turn'd into a miracle.
About five or ſix years ago the houſe was
burnt twice, and this picture eſcaped.

There is a large building where many *Beguins*.
women reſort and live together in a kind
of religious way, being habited ſomewhat
like nuns; but they are not obliged to
a perpetual virginity, having freedom to
marry when they can get huſbands. They
are called *Beguins*.

The city is well fortify'd with an earth-
work and trenches full of water. The
people are very induſtrious, and the
poorer ſort make profit of the horſe-
dung in the ſtreets; ſome get 100 florins,
or ten pounds ſterling *per annum*. You
ſhall ſometimes ſee three or four ſtriving
very eagerly for the dung of one horſe.

April 29. Paying fiſt two-pence apiece
head-money, we hired places in a wag-
gon, and gave 30 ſhillings ſterling for
our paſſage to *Bruffels*. We travell'd bad
way; and after five leagues din'd at *Aeſt*, *A.E.*
which is not very big, but is well wall'd
and trench'd. The Jeſuits have a college
here. The great church is indiſferent,
where St. *Roebus* his ſtatue is kept, and
often carry'd in proceſſion. In the after-
noon we rode bad way mended with wood,
the country ſhaded with trees. Two
Spaniſh ſoldiers on horſeback begg'd of
us. At night we reach'd *Bruffels*; where, *Bruffels*.
on the 30th of *April*, we walk'd to the
warrande or park, which is a pleaſant
place planted with many high beeches,
&c. This park is between the two walls *the park*
of the city; a pall-mall, many deer kept
here; three fountains. We ſaw three
gardens; in the fiſt a *corona* of dancers
mov'd

SKIPPOON.

mov'd by water; in the second garden we saw a comical cap of copper kept up by a stream of water; out of the garden knots the water sprung up in several places, and a ball playing on the top of a stream; in the third garden we saw a *Cupid* shooting water, and a goose putting water out of its mouth; a summer-house supported by pillars over the water, and a water-work in the midst of a labyrinth of arbors. Near the palace lies a good statue of *Mary Magdalen*, the statue of *Charles V.* and a *Hercules* standing against a pillar, and another of *Hercules* struggling with *Anteus*. The riding place is just by, and a gallery where we heard our voices echo'd ten times distinctly; the wind hindered, else we were assur'd we might have heard the echo 15 times. Organs are here mov'd by water. We saw at this place two eagles, two white *Moscovy* ducks, and an ostrich which was about an ell high, the feathers of the body black, except the tail and the wings, which were white and little; great eyes and large ears, a long neck, being most of it covered with a whitish down; large nostrils, a broad head and bill; it had short thin blackish hairs on the head, long legs, both legs and thighs naked. It had two toes, and no heel or posticus.

The first line.

The palace is a stately building. In a gallery there are standing the statues of 13 emperors, viz.

1. *Imp. Cæs. Rodolphus I. Pius Felix Aug.*
2. *Imp. Cæs. Albertus I. P. F. Aug.*
3. *Imp. Cæs. Fredericus III. Pulcher. P. F. Aug.*
4. *Imp. Cæs. Albertus II. P. F. Aug.*
5. *Imp. Cæs. Fredericus IV. P. F. Aug.*
6. *Imp. Cæs. Maximilianus I. P. F. Aug.*
7. *Imp. Cæs. Carolus V. P. F. Aug.*
8. *Imp. Cæs. Ferdinandus I. P. F. Aug.*
9. *Imp. Cæs. Maximilianus II. P. F. Aug.*
10. *Imp. Cæs. Rodolphus II. P. F. Aug.*
11. *Imp. Cæs. Matthias I. P. F. Aug.*
12. *Imp. Cæs. Ferdinandus II. P. F. Aug.*
13. *Imp. Cæs. Ferdinandus III. P. F. Aug.*

The royal chapel.

In the royal chapel, over the altar is written on a picture of the wisemen offering,

*Aurum, Myrrham, Thus Regique, Homi-
nique Deoque dona ferunt.*

At the west end of the chapel is this inscription,

Anno Domini 1553. sexto nonas Julius, Nos Hieronymus Dandinus Ciesenus titulus Mathæi S.R.E. Pbr. Cardinalis cognomento Inolensis Julii 3. Pont. Max. & sanctæ Apost. sedis ad gloriosiss. & invictiss. Præncipem Carolum Roman. Imp. semper Aug. universam que Germaniam Superiorem & Inferiorem, reliquasque illius ditiones Legatus à Latere. Pississ. votis desiderioque ipsius Caroli, & atrisque ejus joris Helleonoræ Galliarum & Mariæ Hungariæ Reginarum, hoc sacellum, & summam in eo aram, Divo Philippo Apostolo, & Divo Joanni Baptiste, consecravimus, ac omnibus Christi fidelibus, qui hodie eodemque per singulos annos die sacellum hoc religionis adorationisque causâ adierint, Veniâ absolutionisque annos 7 in marem Ecclesiæ solitum condonavimus.

One side of the court of the palace hath cloisters, and in the middle is a fountain.

The exchange or hall is a large and high roof'd place, where are many little shops. Before the entrance into the palace is a piazza environed with stone pillars, whereon are placed but five statues yet.

We endeavour'd to see the galleries of pictures in the palace; but meeting with the marquis *Carraceni* (the king of Spain's governor of the *Low-Countries*) he commanded us away, and in *French* bid us go out.

We saw the stable, and therein six mules, and two *English* horses much valued. The manger is of tree-stone. One of the grooms wip'd our shoes; which ceremony was requited with a piece of money. Here we took notice of a sheep brought either out of *Armenia* or *Africa*; it was of a good stature; the tail was as broad as the buttocks, and hung divided, the weight whereof was between 15 and 20 *lib.*

Over the stable is an armory, where we saw *Charles V.* his armour inlaid with gold, his batton, sword wherewith he us'd to knight men, coat of mail, gun with seven barrels in it, his shield which he us'd when he visited his mistress in the night; a spear came out of the side of it, besides that in the middle; if any thrust were made at the shield, the sword's point was catch'd in it and broken; his hunting sword with a point like a spear; another rich suit of armour of his, curiously carved into figures of horsemen, worth 100,000 florins; archduke *Albert's* rich armour, and his fighting armour, his spear, standard and sword; the sword *Henry IV.* of *France* sent him as a challenge to war, which was requited with a suit

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a suit of armour which the archduke sent Henry IV. the skin of the horse which brought the archduke out of the battle of *Nieuport*. This horse was then shot thro' the neck, and the mark may be still seen; a year after, on the same day the fight was, this horse died, and hath a *Latin* epitaph, which we observ'd to be as *Golnitz* hath transcrib'd it. The perspective the archduke us'd to view the enemy thro'; the armour, spear, and lance of *Philip le Bon*, two suits of armour of prince *Ernest's*, two of duke *d'Alva's*, and two suits of armour of prince *Parma*; one hath five shots in it; the armour of *Leopold*, prince cardinal, and *Don John* of *Austria*; the armour of one of the house of *Lorraine* shot thro' and kill'd; 36 suits of armour of several princes, and the arrows of seven princes; the effigies of *Isabella* in armour on the horse she rode on when she entered her *Brussels*; her stirrup. The history of *Pyrrhus* is curiously carved with a diamond on a shield. A gun that will kill 600 foot distance, the length whereof is indifferent, which was presented by the king of *Hungary* to the prince cardinal; a spear-head with two little pistols; *Indian* armour made of whale-bone, and cover'd with fine work; *Indian* bow and arrows; the great *Turk's* quiver; a great sword sent from *Nuremberg*, from whence, they say, is sent one every year to the magistrates of *Brussels*.

The stadthoufe is a very fair and uniform building, having a stately high tower. We were in several rooms of it, and saw many pictures. One was explain'd by this inscription, viz.

Erkenbaldo Burbanio Aequiff. Duci.
qui graviter aegrotans unicum ex sorore
nepotem & heredem ob stuprum Vir-
ginis illatum dum judices convivent, pro-
pria manu occidit. S. P. Q. Bruxel. de-
dic. Rogerius pinxit ex Caesario Hei-
sterbachensi libro. IX. C. XXXVIII.

Another was thus explain'd.

Hic moriens Eucharistiam postulat; alla-
tam Praesul ei negat, quod crimen inter-
fecti nepotis non esset confessus; ille ze-
lum asserens, episcopo abnuente, divi-
nitus communicat, & revocato sacram-
entum in lingua offendit. Vivit Cae-
sarius An. MCCXXII.

There are two inscriptions under other pictures; the sense of one was, "That pope Gregory seeing *Trajan's* pillar, and admiring his actions, begg'd pardon for his foul." The sense of the other

was, "Of a woman begging justice of *Trajan* on a soldier that kill'd her son."

A picture of *Ulyssipona Conservata Calais, Ardres, &c.*

We went to the little chapel dedicated to the lady of *Succour*, and saw there the picture of *Madame Minsbul*, the *English* nun at *Ghent*, who was cur'd by the oyl of a lamp hanging in this place.

The jesuits chapel hath a fair front.

In *S. James's* church over the altar, is a picture of the Virgin *Mary* giving a garment to *St. James*, drawn by *Rubens*; her statue is drest with a mantle set with diamonds. Above it is written,

Plus
600
Agris
Sanitatis
57
Extinctis
Vite
Mediatrici
Sacrum.

The *Carmelites* church is fair, having a marble entrance into the choir. About the choir the arms of the *Golden-Fleece* knights are painted on the waincoat, as in *St. Gudula's* church. A handsome cloister is now building here. In the middle of the choir, before the altar, is a monument with two effigies on it, and this *Dutch* inscription on it.

Hier leeght begraven Saligher Ghedencken-
nissen Die Hogeboeren Vermogen Vorstinne
Vrowe Jébanne byder Gratien Gods
Hertogine van Loibryck van Brabant
ende van Limborch, Mergravinne des
Heylich Ryts oudste dootber des derden
Hertogen Jans van Brabant ende Vrowe
en Marien dootber Lodewyck Greven
Van Eureux Die Zoon was Philipps
Coninc Van Vrancryck Welcke Vrowe
Jébanne hadde drie Brueders, Twesten
Henrick en Janne ende Godevards die
alle drie Hoe waelsy ende el Van Hen
Aen Coninche Bloet Te Huzwelycken
state Waren Comen Astwrick worden
Sonder enwize Wutige Geboorte Achter
Telaten jerst te manne hadde Willem
Greve Van Henegouwe van Holland,
van Zeelant, ende Heer Van Vrieglant,
ende na dat by Astwrick was Wencelyn
Van Bebem, Hertoge Van Luxemborch
ende Greve Van cbinet Allet byden Le-
wenden Liue Hertogen Jans Haers Va-
ders Voiscreven ende dese Vrowe Jo-
hanne hadde ou Twee Zusteren, daerof
die oudste was geboeten Margariete die
Témanne hadde Lodowycke Greve Van
5 C Vlan-

Vlanderen et cet. Daer af sy hadde ene Dochter oic Geheeten Margriete die temanne hadde Philips Zone des Coninc Van Vrancryck, Hertoge Van Bourgougnen, &c. daer af sy hadde drie Zonen te weten Janne, Antonys ende Philips ende Dandere Hare Jongstijster was Geheeten Maria die temanne had Reynalt Hertoge van Gelre ende starf Sonder wittige Geboorte welcke Voorscreven Vrowe Johanne na dat sy Li. Jaer lanc hare Landen in Grooter Eeren hadde beseten en Geregert starf ou sonder Eenighe Geboorte Van haren Lieve after Tselaten int Jaer ons Heeren XCIII. VI den yersien dach van Decemb.

Hier leeght oic begraven Willem Van Brabant Zoon Antooni Hertoge Van Lothbrck, Van Brabant ende van Limborch dien by hadde van Vrouwen Elizabeth Van Gorlitz Synre Tweester Gekynnen die Dochter was Jans Hertoge Van Gorlitz Zoon Karles des Vierden Roemischen Kersers ende Conincs Van Bohem ende Brueder Wencelins Roemischen Sigbmonds Conincs Van Hongaerien ende Naemalis Roemischen Kersers welcke Willem niet Lange en Leefde ende starf Alsmen Sebrece daer ons Heeren Duijnt Vierbondert ende Tienne, opten Thyensten dach der Maent van Julio.

St. Gudula

Just before the altar in St. Gudula's church, is a tomb with a bras lion on it, made by John de Montfort 1610. and underneath lies the body of archduke Ernest, and this is inscrib'd.

Memoriae serenissimi Principis Ernesti Archiducis Austriae, Maximiliani II. IMP. F. ex Maria Caroli V. Imp. F. Ferdinandi Nep. Maxim. I. Abn. Rudolphi II. fratris, Qui cum regnum Hungariae & finitima loca per Annos XVII fortiter feliciterque administrasset, ad Belgii gubernacula a Philippo II. Rege Avunculo vocatus easdem provincias ceteri brevi XIII mensium spatio cum aeterna sua laude & gratia rexit, in azita religione, in pace, in imperio reducendo intentus, in usque curis mortuus Anno co. 15. xcv. x. Kal. Martii cum vixisset annos xli. menses viii. dies v. posuit Albertus Archidux Austriae, Belgii princeps singulari in fratrem affectu, ejusque corpus ex adverso in tumulo Ducum Brabantiae reliquit, monumentum hic voluit extare.

Near the altar are buried Albert and Isabella, without either monument or inscription.

Over the seats of the choir are the arms of the knights of the Golden-Fleece painted; among the rest one of our English kings, and this inscrib'd;

Tres-haut, tres-excellent, et tres-puissant Prince Henry Roy d'Angleterre, Seigneur d'Irlande trespasse.

And under all the coats of arms, these following words written.

Beneficio Archiducum Alberti ac Isabellae Ducum Brabantiae, Ducis Arschota, &c. Ducis Bruniwic. March a Bergis, March de Lullin, Conte de Beurjeu, Com. de Baligny, Præs. Richardot, Cance. Damant, Conf. Dafflonvil, Conf. Salinas, Præs. Vannetten, Coron. Standly, Audient Verrey, Proto de Lalae, Magist. Bruxel. Fabricæ D. Gud. P. D. PDM. FA. M. P. Anno 1610.

On the south side,

Liberalitate Archiducum Albert. & Isab. Ducum Brabantiae, Ducis Aumalie, Principis, March. D. Havre, Com. Fonteno, Dominus de Baraffior, Decani Pantini Cantoris, de Mol. Capli. de Gudula, Baron L. Tassis, Baron de Bornhem. Magist. Bruxel. Fabricæ D. Gud. P. D. P. D. M. FA. M. P. Anno 1610.

There are 23 seats on each side of the choir, and in the middle hangs a great bras candlestick thap'd like a triple crown. Our Saviour giving St. Peter authority to feed the sheep, is esteem'd a rare picture. On the pillars of the north isle of the choir, hang three frames with a relation of the Jews stabbing the host written in Dutch, French, and Latin; the last is thus,

*Stupendum supra omnia
Miraculum!
Miraculum perpetuum!
Tres Hostiae sacrae,
Anno Christi MCCC LXX.
Ab impijs Judæis sacrilegè surreptae,
Et pugionibus (prob nefas!) confossae,
Sanguinem effuderunt;
Nec latuit abominandum scelus
De Judæis igne supplicium sumptum
Sacrae Hostiae
In D. Gudulae Aede principe
Populorum venerationi expositae,
Et prodigijs in mortales beneficis inclytæ,
Mortuis Vitam,
Cecis Visum,*

Glasde

*Claudis gressum,
Alis alia subsidia contulere,
Atque etiamnum super sunt
Divina Vestigia,
Et*

*Tam Veterum plagarum Vestigii,
Quam illarum post tot lustra specierum formis,
admiranda*

Bruxellæ adorantur

M. DC. XXXX.

SS. Eucharistiæ

Otho Zylius è Soc. Jesu

D. N. M. Q. E. P.

Once a year there is a solemn procession, when these hosts are carry'd about, and persons of the best quality will follow barefoot.

The sense of the relation in French, is, "That Anno 1369. about St. Rem's day, the Jews that liv'd in Brussels entered by night into the chapel of St. Catherine à Molenbeque, near the said town, and then stole six hosts, one of

"which was very great: the Jews kept them till Good-Friday, and on that day they stabb'd them, and immediately blood appeared; which amazed them so, that they immediately sent for one Catherine who was a converted Jew, and hired her to carry the hosts back: but she discovered it to a priest, and he to two more, and they three with Catherine brought the hosts into the church. At last it was publicly known, and the Jews were apprehended, put to the rack, and burnt alive. Three of the biggest hosts are kept in this church, and the other three in the church they were stolen out of." See the printed history in French.

There are 41 stone steps up to the entrance at the west end of the church.

Five gilds in this city. On a fair house where two of their halls are, is written this chronogram.

*A pesse, fame & bello Libera nos Marta paClis
LIC VoWM paClis pVLICæ eLijabet ConscraVIt. 1625.*

In this city are many convents; one of English nuns of St. Bruno's order, and other nuns called by some the galloping nuns, because in afternoons they have liberty to go abroad.

At this time there was here a Minnum, a famous preacher, who had a licence to preach before he was 20 years old.

There are about 500 Beguins that live together in one place, six in a building, who wear a flat black straw-hat, and a black plaited mantle called a byick.

The Quetsels are maids who vow virginity for what time they please. They wear great hoots on their foreheads, made of serge. Married women and maids that have not made any such vow, may wear velvet hoots.

Dogs of a mastiff kind draw little wheelbarrow carts with considerable burthens, a porter holding up the end behind. These dogs are frequently thus used, and understand when to stop and turn as carters horses do, and will strive to outgo other dogs that are drawing the same way.

Brussels is a populous city, much frequented by the nobility and others that attend the governor's court. The buildings are very fair, and the streets broad. That side of the city the palace is on, is on a hill.

We observed here waggons with cross chains that hang near the ground, so that when they are filled with wood, &c. they hang down with a long and low belly.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27 inches, Measures, and almost half an inch.

May 2. We travelled four leagues by waggon, and early in the afternoon arrived at Louvaine, where, as soon as we alighted, women-porters strove who should carry our luggage to the inn. This was the first place we observed storks in.

The government of this city is in the hands of a mayor, two consuls, seven scabini, and eight counsellors.

The mayor is for life, chosen by the king; the rest elected after this manner. The town is divided into eight companies; each of which by suffrage chuses one deputy, and the eight deputies elect a nobleman, consul, who takes, by his own choice, an assistant out of the number of the deputies; then the deputies present to the king 21 names, part of the gentry, and part of the commonalty, and out of these the king chuses four of the gentry, and three of the other, which are the seven scabini. The deputies also elect the eight counsellors, who are half gentry, and half plebeians.

May 3. Being Whitsunday, Stilo Novu, St. Peter's, we ascended many steps, and entered St. Peter's church, where a scaffold was erected before the choir, and an altar on it, over which the effigies of four apostles beholding the ascension of Christ in the clouds, capuchins performing maïs. We saw here a procession; first a banner was carried with two candles borne by two boys

SUFFON.

boys who had red gowns, and surplices over them, and little black hoods hanging by strings to the middle of their backs, their heads much shaven; then went singing-men with their heads shaven; after them canons with rich copes; some canons went before them, having only their long furs on their arms, as we had seen them in other places; in the midst of the canons, two singing-boys in copes; after the canons, eight beadles, with maces, in gowns that reach'd not much further than their knees; and many other servants, in the same habit, came before the rector of the university, whose habit was a black gown, with a high collar which was rais'd almost as high as his head; over his shoulder hung a purple hood lined with a white furr on the edges; a priest's cap of a purple colour, which some of the canons also had: after him follow'd the mayor's servants, and then the mayor, behind whom came three or four halberters, and one with a long black rod.

In the choir is a monument with a marble statue on it, and this inscrib'd.

Anno Dni. 1235. Natus Sept. obiit Henricus 4tus Dux Lotharingæ, bone & pia memorie.

On the edges is written,

Hic sepultus jacet Henricus Dux Lotharingæ 4tus, cui conjux bina . . .

University.

The university hath 43 Collegia and Pædagogia, which with the founders names are printed in a catalogue. The several faculties are distinguished by different habits, caps, &c. The divinity students have high square caps, each corner whereof is pinch'd into a high peek, and their gowns are shap'd like the rector's. Other students, except at their exercises, wear none.

There are four Pædagogia of the aforesaid number, in which only philosophy is taught by two professors, call'd *Primarius* and *Secundarius*; the *Primarius* reads in the morning, from half an hour after six in the morning to half an hour after seven, then the scholars are at mass till eight; and when that is done, they go to their private studies till 10, and then that professor reads again till half an hour after 11. The *Secundarius* reads from half an hour after one in the afternoon till half an hour after two; he begins again at four, and reads till half an hour after five.

The *Primarius* hath six guilders a quarter of every gentleman, and the *Secundarius* hath two patacoons a quarter of every

gentleman; those of an inferior rank pay but half so much.

All the students write after the professors, whose readings are divided into *Disputata*, which are theses or propositions; and *Annotata*, which are solutions of objections. When they are admitted, the first thing required is matriculation, and to swear their belief in all the doctrines of the Roman church.

No students are allow'd to wear swords; they are preferr'd out of the four Pædagogies after this manner. The professors chuse 12 out of each who are of two years standing; and these 48 are publicly examined, and about 12 of them are chosen and have burles given them; burles signify their diet, chamber, and a greater or lesser stipend, as the burles are, and it is counted very creditable to be chosen into one of them; he that is first elected hath a bell rung for him in his college 48 hours together; when they are thus chosen they may go into what college they please, and study what they please; these are usually preferred to be professors, canons, &c.

Young students give their names to the president of their college or Pædagogia, and for every time they are absent from lectures they pay a stiver; for every time they miss a publick exercise in law or physick, they pay three stivers, and if they be to exercise themselves, 20 stivers.

The degrees are Bachelour called *Doctissimus Dominus*. *Licentiate*, in physick call'd *Peritissimus*; in law *Consultissimus*; in divinity, *Eximius*. Doctors in medicine and law, are called *Clarissimi*; in divinity, *Eximius Dominus*, or *Magister noster*. After two years standing in divinity, they may be *Baccalauri currentes*, after another year, *Baccalauri formati*, and seven years after this they may be *Licentiatii*. They are seldom doctors of divinity till 50 years of age, unless very eminent and deserving.

Barons are intitled *Illustres*; earls, *Illustissimi*.

The famous men at this present in the university of Louvain, are.

Gutischoevius Med. & Matth. Prof.

Vopiscus Fortunatus Plempius, Med. Prof.

Primarius, call'd *Fortunatus* because he was so happy as to be cut out of his mother's womb.

Dorix, Med. D.

Sinnickius Theol. D. An Irishman, who has written several books, viz. *Saul Exrex 3 tom. Pauper Augustinus. Galatbismus*. This *Sinnick* (they say) converted one *White* to the popish religion, who was one of the king of England's chaplains, and is now a *Romish* priest.

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of the king of
and is now a

Pontanus, Theol. D. dean of St. Peter's,
and *Confor librorum*.

Van Verve, Theol. P. *Primarius*.

Bradby, ju. can. D. an Irishman.

Loyens, ju. can. D.

Gulinx was professor of philosophy here,
but he is now turned protestant, and
lives at *Leyden*.

Leon a carmelite friar is the most emi-
nent preacher in this place.

There is great jollity at the taking of the
licentiate's degree; an invitation is made
to a treatment for all the doctors and op-
ponents; to whom gloves are given. The
graduate prints his *theses*, and usually adds
a jocular question, which they call an *im-*
pertinens; and he is attended from the
schools, with drums, trumpets, &c. At
his lodging a bell is hung up which is
rung for a day, and a night. The gra-
duate, if he has none before, may chuse a
coat of arms, for his degree makes him
a gentleman.

Mr. *Fortescue*, Mr. *Plompton*, Mr. *Con-*
stable, Mr. *Short*, and Mr. *Brian* an Irish-
man, being students here, civilly shewed
us many remarkables.

At the schools, we saw the divinity
school, a room full of long seats in the
middle; and went into the anatomy thea-
tre, a mean place; the law and philosophy
schools are like the divinity. In the same
building is the *Curia Academica*, where
the rector and the senate (which consists
of all the doctors and the most prudent
licentiates) meet about university affairs.
The rector sits at the upper end in a chair,
and the rest sit on benches on each side.
The picture and arms of the present pope
Alexander VII. here. And some other
pictures. The archives are kept in this
place under several locks.

The schools are one pile of building,
called the halls, because formerly the
clothiers hall. Under some of the schools
are butchers shambles. At the exercises
a professor is usual present, who either
sits in his seat at the upper end, or walks
up and down while he moderates.

The colleges are but indifferent; *Colle-*
gium Vandale is the best. *Collegium Trin.*
is a new structure with a very fair front,
intended for philologers.

Collegium Pontificum was built by pope
Adrian the sixth, who, they say, when
he was a student here, threw up his cap,
and promised to build a college as high as
his cap flew, if ever he should arrive at
the popedom.

We walk'd up to the castle, which is
seated on a hill, whence we had a prospect
of the city; in the house lives one of fa-
mous *Puteanus* his sons. In a large hall

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here, they act plays, two or three times ^{SKIPPOH.}
in a year; before the entrance into it, is
a deep well cover'd with a little house,
from the bottom of the well the voice
plainly reflected. Great garden places
about the castle and house.

Besides St. Peter's there are four parish
churches, viz. 1. St. James's, 2. St. Ger-
trude, 3. *Quinin*; In this we saw two
Jesuits about the middle of the church ca-
techizing children; 4. St. Michael, which
is over one of the city-gates.

The Jesuits have now almost finished
their stately chapel.

We visited the *English* nuns of the *Au-*
gustine order, and discours'd with the lady
prioress; the curtain being drawn open, we
saw their habit, which is linnen uppermost,
and woollen next their skin. They rise
to their devotions at midnight, and have
service five times a day. We heard here
a sermon made by father *Johnston*, in *Eng-*
lish, who sat in a chair with his back
against the altar; he had a rich cope on;
and once he took the host and shew'd it
to the auditors. The *English* gentlemen
aforemen'd, lodge and diet at this nunnery.

In the chapel is a gravestone, with this
inscription.

Hic sepultus est Thomas
Southwell Anglus Armiger
Pronepos R. P. Rob. Southwell
in Anglia Martyris.
Nuper factus Dominus de Morton
super montem in comitatu
Norfolkiae, qui ex heretico
factus Catholicus, sponte
Exulavit, pie vixit, Lovanii
obijt 28. April. 1659. Aetatis 42.
Requiescat in pace.

Another stone over a little lad, *Nicho-*
laus Griffin de M. Warwicenji.

At *Louvain* is a cloister of *Frijs* Fran-
ciscans.

At an apothecary's garden we saw rare
plants.

Louvain is bigger than *Gand* by three
rood, and is encompass'd with two brick
walls; having much void ground. The
streets are not handsomely built, and are
dirtily kept. The people that fetch wa-
ter from the wells in the streets, bring
their own buckets with them, and let
down on pulleys that are fastned to the
sides of the well.

About half a mile from *Louvain* is the
duke of *Croy's* palace; before we came
to it we had the pleasure of a broad,
strait and level way set with trees on each
side, and in the corn fields found grow-
ing *Asine myrtis secunda vel tertia Baab.*
and *Asine Lerouca facie sol. distato.* We
first

Duke of
Archeb.
palace.

5 D

Pontanus

SAITFON.
The Celestines
church.

first went into the *Celestines* convent, and in their church observ'd round the seats of the choir, the duke of *Arfchot's* genealogy from *Adam*, to the last duke: At the beginning are a great many descents, in trees that branch out with the names of the family. Afterwards every seat hath the picture of one of the family over it; in the first tree is the pedigree from *Adam* to *Cush*; in the second are 30 names, the two uppermost are *Memor* and *Boras*, the two lowermost names are *Etbeus* and *Stemines*. In the third tree are 20 names, the pedigree is then continued through several kings of *Hungary*, to *Johannes Marnij*, *Filius Baro de Croy & Aranis*, & *Antoine*, a great favourite of *Philip* duke of *Burgundy*. The arms of the house of *Arfchot* are, argent, three bars, gules, quartered with another coat that bears argent, three hatchets gules; thus,



In the middle of the choir, is a stately monument with four little statues on the north side, and four on the south side; and over every one of these is a book opened; in the first of the north side, on the left page, is written *Croy*: on the right page, *Crocon*. In the next book, *Lorraine* and *Harquourt*; in the third book, *Lauenbourg* and *Lebens*; in the fourth, *Bar* and *France*. In the four books of the south side, 1. *Cotwarem*, and *Hamalle*. 2. *Trefigmes*, and *La Laing*. 3. *Merode*, and *Pietrojem*. 4. *Weyemale*, and *Rotretem*.

Charles duke of *Croy* erected many monuments to several of his family, about the years 1605, and 1606. In the south isle of the church, we took notice of these, viz.

1. *Dame Helenne de Croy troisieme*, 1606.
2. *Dame Jaqueline*, 1605.
3. *Dame Charlotte Abbess de Guiflinghen au pays de Hainau*, 1604.
4. *Charles de Croy, Evêq; de Tournay*, mourut 2. Decemb. 1564.
5. *Robert de Croy, Evêque & Duc de Cambray, Prince du St. Empire*, mourut 1556.
6. *Prince Cardinal, Archevêque de Toledo, Primat d'Espagne, Chancelier de Castile*, &c. mourut à Worms. 6. Jan. 1521.

This prince's effigie lies on a fair monument.

7. *Anthoine de Croy, premier prince de Portien, & dame Catherin de Cleves, 2de fille du duc de Nevers*, &c. fils unique du *Charles comte de Portien*, mourut sans laisser generation. 1567.
8. *Charles de Croy, comte de Senelechem, & depuis de Portien*, &c.

There are many others which we were in too much haste to take a particular account of. In the same isle is a fair tomb with three neat statues kneeling to a crucifix: at one end of it is an inscription.

. . . *Prince Philippes sire de Croy, duc de Arfchot, prince du St. Empire, de Chimay & Portien, comte de Beaumont*. . . chevalier de l'ordre, du conseil d'estat, capitaine d'hommes d'armes, & la princesse *Jenne come bere' r des maisons de Hellewin, & princesse Comine, comtesse & dame de Dis Licux, premir Feme & dame*. . .

Another fair monument with several statues, and this *French* epitaph.

Cy gistent Ph'les sire de Croy, duc d'Arfchot, prince de Cimay, Marquis de Renti, comte de Portien, Beaumont, Senighem, &c. d'Avenue de Cieures, Haurech, Libers, Quieuraing, &c. Conseiller d'estat, Chebellain Lieut. Capne. G'nal. Grand Baillif de Hain. premier chef des Finances, Chbr. de la Thoison d'or, Sable' Dame Anne de Croy, du bese d'Arfchot, &c. son Espeuse, avecque Charles de Croy leur fils aine.

The roofs of the isles are painted well. In the north isle is this epitaph on a tomb.

Carolus à Croy, nuper dux Croy & Arfchotti, ex magna progenie natus, nunc putredo terra, & cibus vermiculorum, obiit in Domino expectans resurrectionem mortuorum, anno MDCXII.

About the walls of this isle are pictured all the founders of religious orders in their habits.

We entred a fair glased cloister, and saw a pleasant garden, delightful walks, and a large fish-pond.

Twenty-four monks belong to this place: their habit is black. One of them shewed us in their vestry one of the pieces of silver our Saviour was sold for. It was preserv'd like an host in a pyxis, being set in a wrought and gilt piece of plate; about the *Numisma* was a crystal: on one side of the money was written *POATON*, and a flower

Brussels.
De Bule kili
embalmed
bodies.

Walim.
y Rum.
etc.
march.

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of St
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bishops
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jels) ha
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our Sa
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rare ca
is the
Ruben.

flower imprefs'd; on the other side a man's head.

May 5. Not finding Monsieur de Bils at Louvaine, as we had been informed, we hir'd a waggon to carry us back again to Brussels, purposely to visit him; and in the afternoon we found out his lodgings there, and saw his five human bodies conserved by spices; three were men, and two women. Those that are longest done look best, the others being of a blacker colour, which in time, he said, would be of the same colour with those that look best. The hair of the head, beard, teeth, all the viscera, arteries, veins, nerves, muscles, brain, utera's, clitoris, penis, &c. are preserved here in their natural situation. De Bils told us, That the university of Louvaine hath agreed with him to be a lecturer for 200 l. per annum for him and his son. He understands not Latin, but must read in Dutch or French, and Gutschovius is to interpret them into Latin. The secret of his art is seal'd and lock'd up in the Archivi, and de Bils is sworn to reveal his art to none but Gutschovius, and he is also obliged by oath to discover it to no person. The receipt of the embalming powder he valued at 6000 l.

This day we hired places in a waggon, and rode pleasant way (above a mile) with trees set in order on each side; then came over a bridge, and travelled by the river-side, passing by Vilvorden cattle, and went thro' the town, a mean place, yet well fortify'd with a thick earth-work, and a deep trench. At night we lodg'd in Machlin, four leagues from Brussels. The great church here is a fair building, having a steeple very high and curiously carved, the top whereof is not yet finished. In the N. isle of the choir we read part of a Dutch inscription on a tomb, viz.

Dit is de sepulture muineberen br. Vrauw van balen bere was van Lilloe die starf int jaer MCCC. LXXV. ix. dach 7 oepxt an. & Marien de Dochter van beren van Gijfele.

Over the host on the high altar is written, *Tantum ergo Sacramentum Veneremur cernui.* In a little chapel hang the pictures of St. Carolus Borromeus, and St. Francis. On the left side of the altar the present bishop Andreas Cruzius Maftrichtensis (who is also bishop of Louvaine and Brussels) hath erected a fair monument for himself: his effigies is kneeling to a statue of our Saviour not yet finished. At one of the altars in the body of the church, is a rare carv'd altar-piece. In a little chapel is the Lord's Supper a picture drawn by Rubens. Apostles statues stand on the pillars

of the church. We saw a great iron chest, SKIFFON. and within that a silver chest (it stands over the entrance into the choir) curiously wrought, wherein is kept the body of St. Rumbold (to whom this cathedral is dedicated) son of an Irish king. When the bones are taken out (which is but seldom) it is the bishop must handle them. Over the bishop's seat is written,

Ant. Perrenot. Eps. Sabin. S. R. E. Card'is Granvellanus Archiepiscopus Machl. ac Bisunt. Ph. II. Indiarum Hispaniarumq; &c. Regis auspiciis regni Neapol. prorex, ac penes eundem summi concilii status senator primarius, rerumq; Italicarum praesent. hujus ecclesiae memor mille aureos legavit.

Franc. Perrennot. de Granvella, comes de Cantecroy ex Thoma fr'e nepos, ac Execut' testamenti voluntatem defuncti explentes arbitratu eorum apud quos sedis Vacantis administratio erat, legatum hoc in hac Chori Stalli pie memoriae impenderunt Anno Domini MDLXIII.

The arms of the golden-fleece knights are round about the seats in the choir, as at Brussels.

Machlin is neatly built, and the streets very well paved. On the pavement of the piazza, before the Stadthoufe, is written, *Carolo V. Caes. Semp. Aug.* The prison is a handsome structure. Under a picture of the virgin Mary in the streets, is written,

Praetereundo cave, ne fileatur Ave.

Many tanners live together, and inhabit two or three streets of this city; and near them live a great many heel-makers.

May 6. After dinner, in three hours time, we sail'd in the passage-boat by Rupelmonde castle, on the left hand, and two other fortify'd works, and eight leagues from Machlin arriv'd at Antwerp.

We went to the jesuits college, a very fair stone-building, when two English jesuits, nam'd Worley and Stanly, brought us into the library, consisting of four several rooms, which have galleries towards the top: in the first room are the councils, fathers, commentators, &c. in the second, classick-authors, historians profane and sacred, civil and canon lawyers, mathematicians and physicians: in the third, books on all subjects, made by fathers of this order: in the fourth are Italian, French, Spanish, and Dutch books: and in a gallery behind these, are plac'd books whose authors are Calvinists, Lutherans, and all other heretical books, as Cartesius, &c.

On

SAIPPON.

On one side of the outward area are two chapels, one above the other, only for private devotions. The inside of their walls are fac'd with marble. Several tables hang here with the names of all that belong to that society or college; when any travels abroad, they pull out his name. Opposite to these is the great and publick chapel, a stately structure, the front whereof is very beautiful; the pillars within are marble; two little chapels, one on each side: on the south is our lady's chapel, the walls of which are all marble; in one of the stones is a flower most curiously inlaid; a rich altar here, and rare pictures, some drawn on the marble. The S. chapel is dedicated to *Ignatius*; a gallery over each isle of the chapel, and two chapels at the upper end. On the roofs of the isles are many excellent pictures drawn by *Rubens*. Every quarter of the year they change the picture over the high altar. The pavement is variegated black and white into crosses, as at *Bruges*. In a little room they open'd three or four presses, and shew'd us the silver heads of *S. Susanna*, and other saints, set on rich cabinets, their bones being here preserved. We saw also here a piece of the crois, a piece of the sponge, and two or three of the thorns in our Saviour's crown, all fix'd within crystals, and richly adorn'd with jewels. In this place queen *Christina* us'd to hear mass at a window looking into the chapel. We came into the *Sacristia*, and saw many rich embroidered altar-cloths, one of *English* work; in the vestry, a neatly pav'd, and handiely wrought roof'd place. We saw a great quantity of plate, and in one of the drawers, a great many handkerchiefs to cover the chalice. We descended into some vaults, where, in the side-walls, are empty spaces proportioned to the size of a coffin, which are mortar'd up; some of them have bras plates inscrib'd with the names, &c. of those buried. Here is a little chapel-vault where one *Houtappel* and others of his family are buried. This person left to this college 400,000 *l.* At this altar, two or three times in a year, masses are said for their souls. They were great benefactors, having built the chapel, &c. The jesuits expect much at the death of one of his daughters. In their *Officina pharmaceutica* we observed curious shells, and artificial imitations of nature, a death's head made very exactly of marble, two eyes, &c. several animals hung up, two great silk-cods made by *Indian* worms, an *Indian* idol with a radiat head, a long *Indian* dart, a fair, large, and true concave *speculum*. In the garden were many

good flowers and plants. In this college is a lay-brother that draws fruits and flowers excellently well.

Plantin's printing-house is a very neat place. Within the court, over the gate, &c. are the stone effigies of *Johannes Moretus*, and under him is written, *ratione vestra; Balihasar Moretus 1642. Johannes Moretus IF. I. Lapsius, moribus antiquis Christioborus Plantinius, Labore & Constantia*. This last is over the entrance into a large printing-room, where are 12 presses, most of which employ'd at this time. The old cuts and letters are kept in a large chamber above, and the correctors sit in a great room on the same floor.

In the fish-market, a square place with many fish-stalls well stored with fish of several sorts, we saw the *Vinder-fish* or *Vintz*, *Horn-fish*, *Cods*, *piscis Mai*, i. e. *Aloja five clupea*, *Barbles*, *Holybutt*, *Hootes*, i. e. *Oxyrynchus*, *Elefs*.

In a druggitt's shop we saw an *Armadillo*, a dry'd *Sturgeon*, *Libella piscis*, *Diabolus maris*, *Lacerta Mar. squamosa*, a little square fish having a round mouth, two horns before on the head, and as many at the tail, *Porcus Erinaceus Mar. Steth. Brasil. spinosa*, *Tatan. Crocodilus*, *Alligator Guiana*, *Prisilis Crisebay*. *India* idols painted, two unicorns horns, one of which was of whitish colour, eight foot and two or three inches long, a sea spider.

In another druggitt's shop we saw a *Greenland* man in a boat like that which hangs up at *Hull* in *England*.

Vierbaer is a house where prisoners are try'd. Over a gate near the key, stands the statue of *Brabon*, with a hand in his own hand.

At *St. Walburg*, an *English* saint's church, is the lifting up of our Saviour on the crois, a fair picture over the altar, drawn by *Rubens*, as others are by the same hand. Twenty steps, having two landing-places, lead up to the choir, under which are two chapels or altars, and a publick pav'd passage. At the west end is a place where *St. Walburg* hid herself from her persecutors.

The state-house is a magnificent structure built into a square. We went into several of the rooms, and saw some of the inscriptions which were written on the triumphant arches when prince cardinal entered this city. Two of them I transcrib'd, viz.

1. *Potentissimo & invictiss. Philippo II. Hispaniar. & Indiar. Monarchae Belgar. Princ. Phil. III. Fil. Phil. II. Nep. Imp. Caes. Caroli V. Fron. Phil. I. Aon. Imp. Caes. Maximil. I. aon. pio. Joh. Patria Petriatiae, & Sereniss. principis Ferdinandi*

this college
its and flow-

a very neat
ver the gate,
Jobannes Mo-
titten, ratione
42. Jobannes
antiquis Chri-
stianis Constan-
tia into a large
presses, most
ne. The old
large chamber
fit in a great

are place with
with fish of
Kinder-fish or
is Mai, i. e.
lybutt, Hoetes,

saw an Arma-
illa pifit, Dia-
tameja, a little
d mouth, two
and as many
us Mar. Stella
dilis, Alligator
dia idols paint-
of which was
ot and two or
der.

op we saw a
like that which
prisoners are
the key, stands
a hand in his

aint's church,
aviour on the
e altar, drawn
the same hand.
inding-p...
which are two
publick pav'd
a place where
om her perie-

nificent struc-
We went into
saw some of
written on the
since cardinal
them I tran-

Philippus de
viva E. igitur
H. N. 1. 1. 1.
1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Fratri ejus Felice S.R.E. Cardin. Belgar.
& Burgundion. Gubernatori auspiciatissimo
S.P.Q. Antwerp. pro salute & perennitate
Augustae Domus Austriae. Voto suscepto
Arcum hunc Philippæum dedicabat.

2. Dotalis geminos mundi de finibus Indos,
Austriadum domus auspiciis sortita secundis;
Sparfagi regna tenens pariter cum lumine
solis,
Mitibus aqua regit famulantem legibus or-
ber,
Altius invidia sceptrum hoc cunctisq; vo-
rendum
Hostibus & patrio majestas proximo caelo
Magne Philippe tuo felix in stirpe perennet.

We heard in St. James's church a mi-
nim friar preach a Latin sermon. Before
the sermon, those that were to receive
the sacrament the next day, put their
alms into a box, and kiss'd the holt.

At our lady's church we saw the bishop
of Antwerp enter the choir, having a rich
mitre on, set with precious stones, two
or three silver wands, and the pedum
and a book carry'd before him. While
he was celebrating the mass, one of his
attendants did take off his mitre, and
some of the canons that were employ'd
at the service, kiss'd his hand; and when
they brought the book to him, they kiss'd
his hand. His name is Falpar Capello,
an Italian born, but of Dutch parents.
This church is a great building, having
a very fair tower or steeple; within are
three rows of pillars on each side, and
altars against most of the pillars: several
pictures drawn by Rubens, &c. A stately
marble porch adorned with statues, makes
the entrance into the choir of this church.
Over the altar in our lady's chapel, is a pic-
ture made by a black-smith (who wrought
the curious iron-work over a well in the
piazza near this church.) It is reported,
That this fellow was in love with a gentle-
woman who had resolv'd never to marry
any but a picture-drawer; whereupon
this man industriously apply'd himself to
that art, and attained to so great a per-
fection, that he drew this picture, which is
well esteem'd. The telling of the num-
ber of horse-heads in this picture, requires
a very attentive eye. A large lanthorn
on the top of the church, and thereon
great figures of men, &c. which are so
proportioned, that they appeared in their

natural bigness to those that stand on the
ground.

See the inscriptions of monuments in
this church, in Stewartius.

Without the west end of N. Dame, is
the picture of the aforefaid black-smith,
and under his painting-tools this is writ-
ten, viz.

Quintino Meis
Incomparabilis
Artis
Pictori
Admiratrix gratiaq;
Posteritas
Anno post obitum
Seculari
C15 DC XXIX posuit.

Under the instruments of his smith's
trade,

Communis Amor
de Mulibre
Fecit Apellem

1636. Cornelius Lansebot built a fair
alms-house in this city.

We saw a great procession, which is
every year about this time, being a ker-
mes or fair: it began early in the after-
noon. First came the several trades, with
their ensigns carry'd on poles by fellows
in red mantles. Two ships were carry'd
before two ranks of seamen: wood-
mongers, bakers, cutlers, smiths, mil-
lers, butchers, fish-mongers, skimmers,
&c. every trade hath its chaplain in a
surplice and cap. The fools-natural,
maintain'd by the city, bring up the rear
of these, who are clad in parti-coloured
coats. After a good space follow'd the
church-wardens and their chaplain, then
the monks of several orders, 1. minim,
2. capuchins, 3. bogaerdens, 4. Augu-
stines, 5. Carmelites calceati, or brothers
of our lady, 6. minnebroes, 7. domini-
cans (the bishop of Antwerp is of this or-
der;) every order had a banner carry'd
before them. Next came a cross and
two candles before the canons of St. James;
and after them a pedum was carry'd be-
fore a mitred abbot and his monks of St.
Norbertus his order; then came the ca-
nons of N. Dame, and a pedum before
the bishop. There followed several pi-
geants; first, a great ship, on one side
whereof was written,

VInCVLa qVæ IMposVIt fCaLDI beLLona reLaXa:
paX IglVr proRIs CVrVite, & It rates.

On the other side is written,

RVrVIs eX oCCasV eX oriV pr.perate CarIne
SCaLDIs & aqVatICæ porVIs aperiVIs erIt.

SNIPFON.

The sum of the numerical letters is 3118, which is guessed to be the year of the world when the giant was kill'd that infested this place. This ship was drawn on little wheels by men who went under the keel, and directed its motion. Many sea-boys stood in it, and three little boats attended, which were also mov'd by men underneath. Next came a whale, in the belly whereof stood a fellow who squirted water out of the mouth of it. A dolphin follow'd, and on one of the banners was written, *In beneficii Delphini*; then *Neptune* and *Tbetis* in their chariot drawn by two sea-horses; on one of the banners of this pageant was written, *Disso citius*, on another, *Equora placat*. An elephant came after them, and on his back stood Fortune on a globe inscrib'd, *Sors omnia Versat*. Wild men ran on each side. *Parnassus* hill, and on its top stood *Pegasus* between two angels, and three muses on each side, and three before *Apollo*, playing on a violin over the last three, and they singing; he was crowned with a lawrel; one sat behind him, who was perhaps *Mnemosyne*: water sprung up out of several places of *Parnassus*. The giant sat a very great heighth in a chariot drawn by four horses; on either side of the horses went two men with axes in their hands, and just before them went two men carrying two hands upon long poles. On the fore part of the chariot was written,

*Immanes subigit Virtus animosa Gigantes;
Brabensis reperit fabula prisca fidem.*

Behind on the chariot was written, *An. cto 15 xxxiiii. Petrus Van Aelt Pieter Caroli V. Aug. Cæs. fecit*. On the giant's left shoulder was a red scarf, and on his right a gilt chain; a huge truncheon in one hand, and his other on his sword-hilt. Eight young giants followed him, four men and four women. After these follow'd *Brabo*, having a kettle-drum and four trumpets before him, and a man carrying the giant's head by his horse-side; then a young lad on horse-back with his banner: a *Black-moor* carry'd his sword, and after him follow'd a troop of young lads with banners in their hands, and armed with head-pieces; in the rear came pages, a cook, farrier, &c. a camel led by a black. The virgin of *Antwerp* with many little girls were drawn in a chariot by four horses; over the virgin's head was written *Antuerpia*. She delivers the keys of the city to the governor of the *Spanish* countries when he makes his entrance. The *Salutation*, being a girl

who sits in a chariot reading, while a dove hovers over her head, and an angel appears by her. On the chariot is written, *Deo incarnato*: another chariot representing the meeting of the virgin *Mary* and *Elizabeth*; the Birth of our Saviour in a stable, the three kings offering, in another chariot, and this written, *Obtulerunt ei aurum, thus, & myrrham, & procidentes adoraverunt eum*; the *Circumcision*, wherein the priest, &c. On the top of this chariot is written, *Orbis redemptori*. After these chariots followed a man who carry'd a pole with a board on it, whereon was this inscription in *Dutch*, *Die Aenbids eenen Godt in persone Dryvuldich Gediick Abraham certuus Heeft Gedacn Woort Rier Gedoot zeer. menichvudich ende sal namaels des Hemels croon ontfaen*. Before this went a chariot drawn by four horses, wherein the three angels that appeared to *Abraham*, and this inscrib'd, *Tres Angelos vidit, & unum adoravit*: the *Resurrection* drawn by four horses; on the two fore-horses, the sun and moon, and on the two hindmost, a scythe and an angel; in the chariot, the effigies of our Saviour sitting in triumph; death stands at his feet, and many in white seem'd to rise out of their graves. *Hell* came next, being a chariot full of ugly horns, hair-crocodiles, &c. drawn by two horses with serpents hanging about them. After a good space came two of the gilds armed with guns, then *St. Michael* leading the devil, and after him follow'd the other four gilds (before every gild the bows, cross-bows, &c. of the gilds, were carry'd) with their chaplains. An hermit in a capuchin's dress, with beads and a cross over his shoulder, came before *St. Christopher*, who was about five yards high, in a red gown, with a white girdle about his middle, and on his breast a round silver plate with a cross. On his shoulders he carry'd our Saviour dress'd in a blue mantle full of stars, holding a globe with a cross upon it. Many wild men in habits made of ivy-leaves, and children antickly dress'd, went up and down. Towards the close of all came a horse dress'd up in a dragon's skin. In one of the banners was a globe pictur'd, and under it a battledore, and under that is written, *Concilio Themistocles*; in other banners, the picture of the city and *SPQA*.

We saw the easterling house, a fair and large building.

The *Hoffen* house is an indifferent building for merchandizing.

The water-house furnishes all the brew-houses with water. The brewers carry their

The castle
or cit. 'd.No-
tion
reaffirm.

John

their barrels on very long and narrow sledges, and usually one horse draws two sledges at a time.

The *Englifo* burse is a square and little area, having iron bars about it.

The great burse is like our royal-exchange, but not so handsomely adorn'd.

The castle or citadel.

We attempted twice to see the castle; the first time we were denied entrance, because, they said, we were *Englifo*; and the second time, the soldiers pretending we were *Germans*, procur'd us leave of their governor *Don Ferdinando Sorlis*. We first went over two draw-bridges, and saw the works. The figure of this citadel is pentagonal, having two triangular out-works or sconces; a neat stone-wall fac'd the very thick earth-works, which are planted with rows of lime-trees; a broad and deep trench goes round. Within is a large area, and the governor hath a fair house; uniform rows of lodgings for the soldiers; the inmost is cloister'd: they have a chapel here. Under the works are the magazines. Between the citizens houses and the castle, is a great void space, where none are suffer'd to build.

Quinque solium sol. latin. subitus Incanis fl. lat. found here.

A. Norbertus monastery.

We saw the monastery of *St. Michael*, where an abbot and 63 monks of the order of *St. Norbertus* live, who are esteem'd rich, and always entertain the prince of these countries when he comes to *Antwerp*. The monastery hath a fair entrance. Many of these monks have livings in the country, where they sometimes officiate. Their church is handsome, having eight chapels of curious marble-work. Apostles statues stand on the pillars; a fair marble entrance into the choir. Most of the marble-work was made by one *John Van Mildert* (whose monument is in the body of the church) and his son. Over the high altar is a rare picture drawn by *Rubens*, who made it in that place, and had 100 florins a-day for 14 days. He also drew the abbot's picture of that time. There have been 42 abbots here. In the middle of the choir lies buried the heart of *Isabella*, the wife of *Carolus Audax*, and daughter of — king of *France*. Her effigies in brass is on the tomb-stone. *Orcelius* his monument is in this church. See the inscription in *Swartius*.

Under the picture of *Philipp Rubenius*, is written,

D. O. M. S.

Philippo Rubenio. I C.

Johannis civis & senatoris Antwerpæ Fil.

Magni Lipsii discipulo & alumno

Cujus doctrinam pænè affectus

*Modestiam feliciter adæquavit
Bruxellæ præfidi Richardoto
Romæ Ascanio Cardinali Columæ
Ab epistolis & studiis*

*Abiit, non obiit, virtute & scriptis sibi superflus,
V. Kal. Septemb. An. Christi MDLXV. æt. XXXIX.*

*Marito bene merenti de moy
Duum ex illo liberorum Claræ & Philippi mater
Hoc maroris & amoris sui monumentum P.C.*

*Phil. Rubenius Phil. Fil. I C.
Hinc Urbi à Secretis & Senator
Decessit Aetat.*

*Bonis Viator bene precare manibus
Et cogita, præviit ille, mox sequar.*

SKIPPON.

The cloister is fairly glazed, and in a window is painted the story of *St. Norbertus* and *St. Bernardus* bringing the true pope to his chair, which another had usurped. In their library is a press where they lock up heretical books. Here we saw a curious manuscript of the bible, full of fine pictures, written by one *Conrade* of this cloyster, Anno 14. . .

When prince cardinal was here, the monks entertained him with the baiting of a bull.

We saw another procession. First came the several trades; after them came the gilds. The master of the cross-bows company had a gilt parrot hanging at his breast, and another sitting on a staff he carry'd in his hand, and a bow and arrows hung at his back. This master was made so, because he shot the parrot off a pole. After the gilds were past, the people threw herbs in the streets, and then came the friars of the several orders, and after some distance, a great many citizens in two ranks, with wax-torches lighted in their hands; and we observed poor boys going along by them, catching the drops of wax, which they fell to the chandlers. Many of these that carry torches, give somewhat yearly to the cathedral, for which they have torches allow'd them in this procession; others that go out of a more sudden devotion, buy them at this time: the wafer and chalice is painted on every torch. Next came the canons of *St. James*, &c. and after them, musicians and singing-men, and the canons of *N. Dame* before the bishop (over whom was carry'd a canopy) with the host in his hand. The church-wardens follow'd, and the magistrates of the city, with a blackwand and halberts behind them.

Antwerp hath two burgomasters, a mar- The go-
grave, a scout (like our attorney gene- verna-
ral) and 18 magistrates, nine of which
are chosen every year; but first the king
confirms them, or commands a new
election;

SKIPPON.

election: the margrave and scout are for their lives.

It is a custom here, if a stranger marries a wife in this city, she is to have all her portion again, if her husband dies first, and if she dies first, leaving no children, the portion returns to her friends.

At Minheer Happaert's, a canon of *N. Dame*, we saw very rare pieces, being first draughts of the best painters, which he purchas'd with 6000 florins at the auction of *Rubens's* goods, who order'd by will that they should not be sold 'till 14 years after his death, lest it should be discover'd from whence he had his best designations. This canon told us, that *Rubens* had most of them from *Julio Romano*, who was excellent for invention and designing. We saw also some of the draughts of *Raphael Urbin*, *Titian*, *Mich. Angelo*, *Polydore*, &c. Among the pictures we saw *Charles the Fifth's*, and *Philip the First's*. This canon was very civil, and very ingenious in drawing pictures of flowers, fruits, &c. In his garden we met with the bishop of *Antwerp*, whose hat was lined underneath with green, and over his *Dominican* habit he had a cloak; his attendants were two priests, and a servant: here, and in *Franciscus van Steerbeck's*, a priest's garden, we saw many rare plants.

This city is most neatly built with fair brick houses, none being suffer'd to repair those built of wood. The streets are broad and well paved. In the chief street call'd the *Mere*, and other large streets, the ladies, in summer evenings, make their tour *a-la-mode* with their coaches; and sometimes they ride on the walls of the city, which in some places is planted with rows of trees. The earth-work, and the other fortifications, are neatly faced with a good stone wall; and without is a deep and broad trench of water. Curious winding bridges, with iron rails on each side, lead into the city. The country about it is low, and the river *Scaldis* runs by the side of it. One hundred fifty cuts of famous picture-drawers, made by *Vandyke* and printed at *Antwerp* by *Giles Henricks*, are sold for five stivers apiece.

Hervartius the historian lives here. We met with Mr. Coleman at *Antwerp*, who was lately of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*. This Coleman was since executed at *London* for high-treason.

At this place, *Louvain*, *Mecklin*, &c. we saw dogs draw little carts, as at *Brussels*. "If you would not have a man hang'd, let him be a prisoner at *Antwerp*," is a proverb.

May 15. The passage-boat being gone, we hired at the *English* key, about ten in the morning, a little boat, and with a good wind sail'd by several forts on each side the river *Scaldis*, and overtook the passage-boat about three leagues from *Antwerp* at *Lillo*, where we had our things search'd by the states officers. Thence we had a double gale and good tide (tho' sometimes our vessel struck on the ground) and saw many fortifications on each side the river, which in some places is very broad. At eighteen leagues from *Antwerp* we came to the isle of *Walcheren*, and past by a block-house call'd *Ramekins*, and then enter'd a strait channel which brought us to *Middleburg*, a City well built and fortified, and much privileg'd by an imperial charter; they say no citizen of this place can be arrested elsewhere. We walk'd into a handsome market place, and viewed the stadthoufe, which is adorn'd on the outside with statues of dukes, &c. Here we saw two eagles which the charter obliges this town to keep. Three are four channels of water run through as many streets, which is a great conveniency for traders. We search'd in two of the biggest churches, but could not find the tombs of *William* earl of *Holland* and *Adrianus junius*.

The musket gild is a fair house. The poor work in a spin-house. A castle is the arms of the town. About 20 churches here. The round church is a pretty building.

Lutherans and *Anabaptists* have liberty of conscience here; and the *Jews* have some indulgence; the *French* have a church; and we heard Mr. Spang a *Scotch* minister preach to the *English* congregation in a little chapel: the reader first read two chapters, and rehears'd the belief, every one being then bare, and set a psalm; then the minister began his first prayer, made a sermon, and in his last prayer, pray'd for the king of *England*, the prince of *Orange*, states general, and the magistrates of the town: the women sat together on benches in the middle of the church; and the men, at the naming of the text, were uncover'd, as we observ'd in *Scotland*.

The inhabitants here seem'd much more devout than we observ'd afterwards the *Hollanders*, and other protestants in *Germany*, *Switzerland*, and *France*; having a more serious sense of religion than any we could meet withal out of *England*, and observing the Lord's-day with great respect.

With relation to this town, I shall add the following from *Stat. Fœd. Belg.*

Medio-

savit.

Middleburg.

1. Eng.

2. Eng. cur.

Medio-

*Medioburgi constitutum est tribunal Flan-
dricum vacans negotiis feudalibus, tum etiam
reliquis causis quæ per modum appellationis
ex his locis quæ ord' subegere, illud devol-
vuntur, ad quod præter præsidem & septem
senatores, advocatus, sicut superintendens feu-
dorum & procurator generalis cum grappia-
rio pertinent.*

Raville.

In one *Cliver's* house we saw these ra-
rities, viz. a rattle-snake's skin, sea-
horses teeth, a whale's penis, a trumpet
made of the bark of a tree, *Guaiana* cro-
codiles, unicorns horns, *zeleo* a fish, jaws
of a sea-cow, sea-hog's head like that of
a dolphin's in *Bellonius*, sea wolf, sea por-
cupine, sea carp, ostrich egg with faces
carved on it, twelve dodecaedrons of ivory
one within another, king's crab, a cir-
cumcision-knife made of a blueish stone,
dragons teeth, i. e. the petrified teeth of
a shark, an Indian axe made of stone,
many curious shells, &c.

At the exchange, being only a cloister
of three sides, we met with one Mr. *Hop-
kins* an *English* merchant, who civilly
lent us twenty pounds, tho' he never saw
nor knew us before; which is not usual
for merchants to do, who seldom trust
those that bring them bills of exchange
and letters of credit further than their va-
lue extends.

One day after dinner we walk'd a cu-
rious paved and shady way, which was
mark'd at four equal distances by stones;
the middle stone had 1654 engraven on it.
We pass'd by the country houses of *John
van Everfon* vice-admiral of *Zealand*, and
Minbeer Lambson's one of the states ge-
neral; over the gate of the last was writ-
ten, *Stat voluntas Dei*. After an hour's
walk we pass'd over two draw-bridges and
entred *Flushing*, and viewed the fortifica-
tions, which towards the land are thick
earth-works handfomly pullifado'd and
well strengthened with a broad trench full
of water, which is kept up higher than
the level of the country. Here is an in-
different market-place, and a little square
for a fish-market; many large and hand-
some channels with broad keys within the
town.

The stadthouse is a neat, compact and
square building. The streets are not
so large and the houses not so fair as at
Middleburg. There are two land-gates.
The arms of the town is a pitcher. With-
out the walls is a long house where they
make cable-ropes.

An *English* church here.

In the evening, paying three flivers a
man, we came on a paved road in a wag-
gon to *Middleburg*.

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Another day after dinner, walking an
hour in a strait paved way, we came to
Veere, fortified with a strong work and a
large trench of water. The town is but
small; it hath a broad and fair market-
place, a stadthouse, and a great church;
two fair channels and broad keys within
the town; but one land-gate, and a little
postern, which we went out at, and
walk'd on a high bank by the sea-shore,
which is raised to defend the country from
the encroachments of the sea, and hath
all along, where the tide beats, a strong
kind of mat fatten'd into the ground to
keep the shore from being wash'd in.
Much land hath been lately recover'd and
banked in.

We return'd through *Armuyden*, a little
place consisting of a street of houses,
trench'd about; formerly it was confi-
derable for trade; and passing by many
salt-houses, half an hour's walk from *Ar-
muyden*, brought us back to *Middleburg*.

This island hath a council sitting at
Middleburg, call'd the *Staten van de Ey-
landen van Walcheren*, consisting of a de-
puty from the prince of *Orange* for the
nobility, and five delegates, one from
Middleburg, one *Flissing*, one *Veere*, and
two chosen by the landed men of the
island. They have a secretary.

May 20. About five in the morning
we took boat, pass'd by *Ramekins*, and in
sight of *Tergoes* and several islands of *Zea-
land*, and by *Romerwal*. About half an
hour after ten in the morning we sail'd by
a strong sponce and entred the river *Zoom*,
which brought us up to *Bergen op Zoom*,
about eight leagues from *Middleburg*.

In the great church we view'd several
handfome monuments, and writ out some
of the epitaphs, viz.

*Monumentum bonerandi Domini
D. Anthony à Bergis illustrissimi
Hispaniarum Regis Philippi ac
Caroli 5. Caesaris primarii facellani, &c.
Ob. 1540.*

*Æterne Memoriae
Generis nobilitate, rebus militiæ dentis fortissi-
gestis perillustri D. Carlo Morgano Equiti
Aurato, uni generosorum Cameræ primarii
Reg. Mag. Brit. Legionis Angliæ pæ-
stris in fœderato Belgio primarii Trillani,
max difficillimis temporibus Regi. M. Brit.
in Saxonia inferiori necnon Regi Danie
copiis in eadem provincia Generali Præ-
fecto, denique rebus ibidem feliciter gestis
& pace factis, in Fœderato Belgio Op-
pidi Berge ad Zomam quod ante à summo
Duce Spinola obfessum, fortiter defendens
Gubernatori. Anno Aetatis 67. Extincto.
Filia Unica Morgania è nobilissima ejus
5 F*

SCRIPTION.

Veere.

Two Eng-
lish churches hereTwo Eng-
lish churches here

Bergen op Zoom.

SKIPPON.

unicâ Coniuge Elizabetha summi Viri Pbi-
lippi Marnixii D. S. Aldegondii filia prog-
nata cum liberis suis Thomâ & Elizabethâ
à D. Ludovico Morgano ejusdem nobilitatis
famil. Equiti Aurato marito ipsi reliâis,
optimo Parenti mastra marenq; posuit.
Obiit à morbo in Viridi adhuc Senectâ,
1642.

Tibi

Ludovico de Kettale Dynasta
De Rittove, qui primariis in
Equestri militia dignitatibus defunctus
Vitam cum Urbis bujus regimine
Amisisti, cujus Virtutem admirantur
singuli, prudentiam omnes, mortem nemo.
Uxor mastra. H. M. P. Obiit Anno 1631.
Vitam longam speramus
Felicem optamus
Æternam credimus.

On the same is writteâ,

Nobilissima Domina Amerensia de
Ravsway fragilitatis humanæ exemplar
Patientiæ invictæ speculum, morbosum
Vitæ suæ cursum confecit. Anno
Æræ Christianæ, 1634.

Deo Opt. Max.

Æterna Memoria Marcelli Baxii Ber-
garum ad Zomam Gubernatoris fortifi-
cavit, Equitum Tribuni, turmæ t qu.
Præf. cujus insuperabilem in bello vir-
tutem Patria memorat; Hostis expertus
est. Historia loquitur. Uxor mastra pos.
C16DCXVIII.

Many escutcheons carved about this
monument, and names underwritten, viz.
Morgan, Cumvy of Cardycan. Kadwall,
Herbert, Carlion, Meredith oue Demicie.
The arms of this is a lion rampant with-
in a border indented. Flumming, Kary,
Marnix, Baileul, Americourt, Crippe.

On another monument is inscrib'd;

Ordo rerum Anima

Nobilitate & Virtute conspicuus Gulielmus
de Riied dictus de Broebem Eques Au-
ratus, Dominus de Westwefel equitum
legioni præfessus, ejusdemq; unius Ca-
tapractorum turmæ Capitaneus, Satra-
pa bujus Urbis & Ditionis Bergensis in
bonorem lectissimæ Coniugis Dnæ Judeth
de Aeswic in sui ac posterorum memo-
riam hoc monumentum erexit.

Virtuti Fortuna comes. Fortuna irvi-
dia. Fumus & Umbra. Humana
Vana. Siste Viator & huc respice.
Adversamini Vitius. Colite Virtutes
Non frustra sunt in Deo posita spes

precesq; quæ cum rectæ sunt inefficaces
esse non possunt. Dulce meum terra
regit. Domina Juditha de Aeswic
de Brokel Domina de Westwefel &
Westdoren hic sita, p'd in Domino de-
functâ, 1625.

Behind an effigies on another monument
is a dearh's head; and this inscription on
the tomb:

Hic situs est Edwardus Brusius Baro Kin-
lossæ juvenis egregia forma, natione
Scotus, qui Antiquorum ejusdem gentis
Regum nomine & stirpe nobilis sub Hen-
rico Walliæ Principe (quem paucis tem-
pore supervixit) honorato loco acceptus
& à pueritia educatus, bonore Equitis
balnearum in Angliâ insignitus, comi-
tate & perpolitio moribus unicuiq; carus,
omni virtutis genere laudabilis, præfer-
tim vero magnanimitate & fortitudine
præstantissimus Gloria Cumulatus obiit
die . . . Mensis Augusti Anno ab In-
carnatione Verbi 1612. Etatis suæ . . .
Mater lectissima Fœmina filio bene me-
renti marmoreum hoc monumentum una
cum Statua lugens posuit.

Heroum de stirpe & avito nobilis ortu

Hic ingens animi Brusius ossa locat.

Ne pudeat (quamvis cogaris) terra, fateri

In te nulla tegi pectora fida magis

Promissi si forte tenax, si fidus Amico es

Hæc lege & extincti dilige saxa Viri.

There is a tombstone over D. Paulus
Baxequitus Eques Auratus, who was go-
vernour of this town 15 years, and died
Anno 1606, Æt. 54.

A fair organ here.

An English, French, and another church
besides this.

An Eng.
hilliards.

The day we came hither was kept as a
solemn publick fast, all shops shut up,
and the gates not open'd 'till three in the
afternoon.

The town hath two or three streets well
built, and a handsome square market-
place: the streets are not kept clean. We
walk'd the works, which are strong and
high, encompassed with a trench and de-
fended by horn-works, half moons, &c.
the most remarkable, is that which Marnix
defended against the Spaniards. Here
are in garrison 12 companies of foot (two
of which are English) and two troops of
horse, under the governour (whom we
saw well attended with lacqueys) prince
Fred. de Nassaw, brother to prince Mau-
rice. His sister is lady marquis of Bergen
op Zoome, and is of the popish religion;
the duke of Bologne's son, a Frenchman,
married her daughter lately.

Two re-
giments of
English
soldiers.

The

The go-
vernment.

The magistrates are two burgomasters and a stadtholder.

The inhabitants have four companies of foldiers. Every night there are guards of foldiers in the hornworks, where there are watch-towers.

May 21. We hired a waggon drawn by three horses a-breast, which carried us sandy way, and brought us then through *Rosendaal*, a large village indifferently built, consisting of a long street: we then came through a village called *Sumderi*, whereabouts we kill'd a bird *Aldrovandus* calls *Lanarius minor tertius*. We observ'd rows of trees in many places planted on each side the road; and we pass'd through another little village having a handsome church in it; and about an *English* mile further we pass'd over five draw-bridges, and through two gates, and entered *Bredab*, eight hours distance from *Bergen op Zoome*. After we had given the foldiers an account whence we came, &c. we went to the great church, a stately structure, having a handsome high tower, and saw several monuments, viz.

Bredab.

The castle.

1. The effigies of grave *Henry of Nassau* and his wife; over them his pieces of armour supported by four soldiers, like *Sir Francis Vere's* monument in *Weymouth* abbey.
2. Grave *Englebert's*, having eight fair statues, among which a cardinal and a monk.
3. Grave *Horne's* and his two wives, an ancient tomb.
4. *Fredricus à Remesse* and his wife, he died 13 kal. Jun. 1538.
5. *Minneer Vanderleeke* and *Van Breda*, who built this church, *Obiit* MCCCXCIIII.
6. *Job. Teneramundus, D. de Borginval, Carol. V. à machinis bellicis. Ob. Cal. Maii 1536.*
7. *Heere Van Affandelse.*

An Escutcheon hangs up for *Sir Tho. Aylshbury*, bart. and another for *Ancient Ashby*.

In the same place where grave *Henry* lies buried, is preserv'd a picture drawn either by *Julio Romano* or *Raph. Urbin*. When *Spinola* took *Breda* he would not suffer prince *Henry's* monument to be defaced. Here is a curious brass font; and a fair organ, with this written on it, *Deum colite in organo*. Here are also two chronicles mention'd in the history of *Spinola's* siege of *Breda*; and at the west hangs this inscription, wherein the numeral letters of the five last words make the year of our Lord when this city was taken by the states.

*Auxilio
Solius Dei
Aspiciis
Confederati Belgii.
Ferdinando Austriaco
Hispan. Infante
Cum ingenti exercitu
Frustra succurrente
A. xxiii Julii.
Obsessam
A. xlii Augusti
Oppugnata
Fr. Henricus Princeps
AraVisIVs
BredaM eXpVgnat
SeXto octobris.*

We saw the castle, and were in the prince's palace, an indifferently building. A neat cloister on two sides of the court.

We walk'd the fortifications of the castle, which are very strong, having a deep trench about, and were shew'd the place where the turf-boat entered, which covered 70 men that surpriz'd the castle for prince *Maurice* 1590. The story of it was thus related to us; that when the boat was admitted in, the skipper made the guard drunk, and employ'd porters to carry some of the turfs away, but would not suffer all to be remov'd 'till the foldiers were ready, who then came out and kill'd the centinels and guard; and immediately fir'd the bridge towards the town, and planted pieces against it, entered the palace, and took the governor's son prisoner (the governor being absent) who had a letter in his pocket which discover'd the whole design, which he durst not break open, because his father was once much displeas'd with him for opening a letter in his absence: prince *Maurice* lay not far off with his army, and upon notice given made his approaches, and the next day, *March* 4. 1590, took the town. This boat was kept 'till *Spinola* gain'd the place 1625, and then it was hewn in pieces and burnt. Over the gate is a fair cloister'd walk. The garden is neat, and set with many malt trees.

The prince hath a pleasure-house not far from *Bredab*.

We view'd the city walls, which are very strong, having two trenches of water, one of which is very broad, and without them half moons, &c. Here are 17 companies of foot, and 4 troops of horse; two of the companies are *English*, under *Col. Killegrew* and *Capt. Read*; the governor's name is *Hewitsoet*, who has been governor near 20 years. Every morning the horse foldiers come to the marketplace, stay for the keys of the gates, which

SKIPPON.

The castle.

Two Com-
panies of
English
soldiers.

SKIPPON. which are return'd again to the flat-house.

When any boat enters the haven with any merchandize, &c. they search it and stab a spit in several places.

The streets of *Bredab* are well built.

May 22. We went by waggon, and pass'd in sight of two sconces, and after three leagues riding, went over two draw-bridges, and came into *Gertrudenburg*; which is indifferently built, having two or three streets, one very large, set with trees on each side. We walk'd the works, which are strong and well trench'd about, and at every platform observ'd a little wooden house pitch'd over, where the cannot bullets, stowwers, &c. are kept. From the walls we had a prospect of a malt-wood. Here are three companies of foot, one of which is *English* under Capt. *Doleman*, and one troop of horse.

One English company of soldiers.

Reed sparrows observ'd here.

About noon we went into the passage boat, and after six hours (the wind being not very favourable) we came to the beginning of the river (that runs to *Dort*) and went ashore, whence we walk'd an hour and an half to *Dort*, where the *English* merchants have great privileges, and keep a court. Here are two *English* churches, and a *French* church. The streets are neat, handsomely built, with tall houses, not inferior to those in *Amsterdam*. The exchange is over a channel of water between two very long streets; one side of the exchange is a cloister: the streets are pav'd with stone in the middle, and on each side with brick set edge-ways. We observ'd the houses here, at *Middleburg*, *Bredab*, and other the states towns, to have their upper stories bending more forward than the lower, being design'd to hang over so, that the rain might not easily beat in. One of the water-ports is a pretty building; the key is fair, having a platform near it. The great church is very large and handsome, having double isles on each side the choir: a pinnacle was design'd to be built on the steeple, but the workmen perceiv'd the ground not firm enough to bear so great a weight: off the steeple we had a good prospect of the country and city, saw *Bredab* steeple, and several parts of *Brabant*.

The great church.

We were in one of their doels or gilds belonging to the gunners, and in a larger upper room or hall where the synod sat 161... The seats are still remaining.

We saw the forges where iron is melted and shap'd into anvils, anchors, &c. the bellows and hammers are mov'd by four mills, which are turn'd by horses.

Over the entrance to the mint-house is written *Divo Car. V. Cæs. et Monetæ*.

Another doel call'd *St. George's*. Every time boats go off to *Rosendamm*, &c. a little bell is rung at the port. Here we saw many great and long boats which come down the *Rhine* with wine, &c.

May 23. About three in the afternoon we went in the passage-boat, and in five hours we reach'd *Rotterdam*, three leagues from *Dort*: when we landed, a porter crowded our luggage in a little cart or barrow to our lodging.

The great church is dedicated to *St. Lawrence*, and is a large brick building: in it are two organs, and a monument with this inscription;

*Moritis & Aemmati
Willelmus Cornelius de Wits
Equitis.*

Qui magnitudinem suam eidem elemento debuit cui præcipuum hæcenus Hollandia debet, totum terrarum ambitum circumnavigavit, utraq; Indiam, Nautæ, Miles, Præfatus; Nautarum ac militum vidit, expugnato speculatorio Navigio cum vivibus ipse multum inferior animo major esset, Argentiferæ Classi Americane capiunda viam præfecit, innumeras variorum gentium vires cepit, incendit, submersit, per omnes gradus militie navalis elatus Proprietæ Patrie classes & expeditiones maritimas annis xx rexit, decies quinque classibus cum hoste conflixit, raro æquata claudierunt; Victor ac Triumphator è præliis rediit, restabat magnus tot belli jacinoribus impendus dies viii. Novembr. Supremum Virtutis opus edidit, ibi primus in prælium ruens, Prætoriam Sæcorum invasit, affixit dein prætoriam ac prægrandes aliquot evina alius armis, viris, animis illustrissimus sola prætoria sua reject, affixit, submersit, donec à sociis undiq; deferens, ab hostibus undiq; circumfusus, discripto gloriæ corpore bellatricem animam cælo reddidit, corpus ipse Rex hostis generosa fortitudinis hostis admiratione splendide compositum, in patriam remissi. Sic redeunt quos liæcos ac Virtus remittunt. Vixit annis LIX.

P. Ryx fecit.

His effigies, and a sea-fight, is well carved in the marble. Off the steeple (where many little bells hang that chime every quarter of an hour) we had a view of the city, which is of a triangular figure. The chiming wheel is great and made of iron.

Nigh this church is a little house where *Erasmus* was born: the upper part of the house is a school, and a grocer's shop is underneath. *Erasmus's* picture is over the

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the door, where these *Latin* and *Spanish* verses are written:

*En esta Casa es nacido Erasmo Theologo
celebrado,
Por Doctrina Sennalado, la pura fee nos
a revelado.*

*Adibus bis ortus mundum decoravit
Erasmus
Artibus ingenuis, religione, fide.*

*Fatalis series nobis invidit Erasmus
At Desiderium tollere non potuit.*

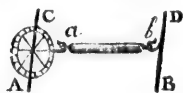
In a large area, or market-place, stands his brats statue, turning over the leaf of a book.

The *English* and the *French* have churches here; the latter is a pretty square building with an organ in it.

The streets of this city are fairly built, and well furnish'd with tradefmens shops; and they are pav'd in the middle with stone, and each side with brick set edge-ways. The fish-market is a convenient place, made like two cloisters one before another. The exchange is a square area, having one side cloisters. The stadthoufe is indilifferent.

The town is well wall'd and trench'd, and without the trench are walks of trees.

We observ'd the laundresses since their linen after this manner:



The wet piece of cloth is at each end fasten'd to the two iron hooks *a b*, and the washer-woman or laundress turns the wheel *A*, and the hook *a*, which wrings the cloth as much as you will: *A C* and *B D* are the posts the hooks are join'd to; the hook *a* passes through the post *A C*. Many pieces of linen may be thus wrung together.

The gates of the city are handsome. In a shop belonging to *Christopher vander Molen* we saw *Brazilian* spiders teeth, rattles of *Indian* snakes, the rind of an *Indian* apple. *Bagadis* taken in the *Old Maes* in *May*, common in *Scotland*. We saw also three forts of *Simia*, one of them had a great head and long face, bigger than the other two; another fort having long black hairs, which was the handsomest and very loving; it smelt of musk.

Most of the inhabitants live upon trading at sea.

Rotterdam is govern'd by 4 burgomasters, and 24 magistrates or *Vroetschap*, Vol. VI.

who chuse all officers, viz. the 4 burgomasters out of themselves (each of these burgomasters is president for three months) The *Vroetschap* continue for life, and when one dies they elect another out of the citizens.

By a law of *Maximil.* and *Mary*, 1574, the 40, i. e. *Vroetschap*, 29 Apr. every year, chuse with white and black beans, or by such kind of suffrage 7, (by late laws reduc'd to 5) who are sworn impartially to chuse immediately without eating, &c. 18 (but none out of themselves) out of the 40, or other citizens: the names of those 18 to be sent to their prince, or in his absence, to his governour and council of *Holland*, and out of them the prince is to chuse two consuls or burgomasters, and seven *eschevins* annually (the consuls always to be out of the 40); if the prince does not within 14 days chuse, then the two first nam'd, and the seven first nam'd, to be *Judices*, i. e. *eschevins*. *Grot. Apolog.* c. 9. p. 181, 182.

May 25. About six in the afternoon we took our seats in the passage-boat, somewhat like our pleasure-barges on the *Thames* (such a boat goes off every hour of the day) and by one horse were drawn in two hours time, two *Dutch* miles to *Delft*.

In this passage there was a collection made by the boatmen among the passengers for the poor.

Delft is a large city very fairly built, having channels of water running through many of the streets: the exchange is a neatly pav'd area (paved with brick) having one side and a half cloister'd. We observ'd a cryer in the streets, who before he spoke, struck a piece of brats, and made a noise like the sound of a tinker's kettle, which was instead of ringing a bell, used by the cryers in *England*. The market-place is a fair square, where the stadthoufe stands; a neat building adorn'd with a curious gilt front, and a handsome statue of justice; on it is written

*Hollandia
Anno Domini c1510CXX*

*Justitia
Delpbenium Cura reparata M.C.X.*

Over the door is written,

Hæc Domus edit . . .

1530.

Two large churches in this city, each having two organs. In that church near the market-place, is the monument of *the new* *Hadrian Berkbeutii* I. V. D. and in the middle of the choir is a stately tomb, viz.

G A

SKIPPO.

A marble arch over two statues, one represents prince William lying along, the other sitting in his armour; at each corner are four handsome figures for Christ, justice, liberty, &c. with this inscription;

D. O. M.
Et

*Eternæ memoriæ
Gulielmi Nassovii
Supremi Arausonensium principis,
Patris patriæ*

*Qui Belgii fortunis suas posthabuit
Et suorum.*

*Validissimos exercitus ære plurimum privato
Bis conscripsit, bis induxit. (pulsit:
Ordinum auspiciis Hispanicæ tyrannidem pro-
Veræ religionis cultum, civitas patriæ leges
Revocavit, restituit
Ipsam deniq; libertatem tantum non assertam
Mauritio principi*

*Paternæ virtutis hæredi filio
Stabiliendam reliquit*

*Herois vere filii prudentis, invicti:
Quem Philip. II. Hisp. R. illo Europæ ti-*

*mor, timuit,
Non domuit, non terruit;
Sed enipso percussore fraude nefanda
Sustulit.*

*Fœderat. Belg. Provinc.
Pereritæ memor. monum.
Fec.*

Many chiming bells hang in the windows of the steeple.

The Oude
Kirke.

In the old church, a large building, within the choir, is a monument like de Witt's at Rotterdam, thus inscribed,

Eternæ Memoriæ

Qui Batavos, qui virtutem ac verum la-
[borem amas.

Lege ac luge.

Batavæ gentis decus, virtutis bellicæ ful-
men hic jacet, qui virum nunquam ja-
cuit, & imperatorem stantem mori debere
exemplo suo docuit: amor civium, hosti-
um terror oceanis stupor, Martinus Har-
perti Trompius, quo nomine plures con-
tinentur laudes quam hic lapis capit,
sine angustior, & cui schola oriens &
occidens mare materia triumphorum, uni-
versus orbis theatrum gloriæ fuit, præ-
donum certa perniciēs, commercii felix
assertor, familiaritate utilis non vilis,
postquam nautas ac milites durum genus
pateris: & cum efficacia benigno rexit
imperio, post prælia quorum dux fuit
aut pars magna, post insignes supra fidem
victorias, post summos infra meritum
honores, tandem bello Anglico tantum non
victor, certe invictus X Aug. anno Æræ
Christianæ CIOIOCLIII. Ætat. LVI.

*vivere ac vincere desist. Fœderati Belgii
Patres Heroi optimè merito M. P.*

Over his arms is this distich.

Urbs Phœbi cineres jactat, sed currus ho-
*nores
Ingreditur quoties egrediturq; mari.*

On another monument are these follow-
ing verses,

*Illustri serie longæq; ab origine gentis
Morgani hic conjux Elizabetta tegor
Maximi soboles quod non nescitur in orbe
Nomen & invito tempore semper eris
Virtutum satis est uni placuisse marito
Quod pro me loquitur tam preciosus Amor.*

In the same Church is this inscription
over a Sea General, viz.

*Deo Opt. Max. & Eternæ Memoriæ
Sacrum.*

*Lugete fœderati mortuum quem præclara in
Remp. banc merita non sinunt esse immor-*
talem Petrus Heinicus Archibutallasus Bra-
silicæ, mari Mexicano, Lusitanis, Morini:
fatale nomen hic jacet, cui fortitudo mor-
tem, Mors vitam dedit, Delphorum portu
sub septentrione edius natalis soli famam
reportatis è portu Matancæ ad occidentem
opimis spolijs gemino orbi intulit parentum
humilem sortem Animi magnitudine &
rerum gestarum gloriâ transcendens non
nasci semper Heroes docuit sed audendo
fieri per ineluctabiles fortunæ terrâ mariq;
casus numinis favore elucatus, Indiam, Hip-
paniam, Flandriam, captivitatis suæ mox
libertatis ac Victoriæ testes habuit, sine te-
meritate intrepidus, sine fastu magnani-
mus disciplinæ navalis tenax non sine se-
veritate ut obsequij primum omnis patiens
sic imperij postmodum omnis Capax. Anno
CIOIOCCXXIV præfæcti vicem gerens Ur-
bem Salvatoris in Brasilia inter primos
exscendens Lusitanis ereptum ivit Anno
CIOIOCCXXVII classi Præfæctus naves
hostium sex & viginti sub ejusdem Urbis
mæribus stupendo facinore expugnavit di-
ripuit exussit alios insuper tres incredibili
ausu ad Maream insulam aggressus præ-
mia belli spectante hoste abduxit Anno
CIOIOCCXXVIII classem navium viginti
auro, argento mercibusq; pretiosissimis gra-
vem ad Cubæ littora felici occurfu offen-
dens feliciore Marte superavit & novus
Argonauta è novo novi Orbis Colchide
aureum Hispaniarum, Regis velleus Principi-
bus, Europæis formidabile non in Græ-
ciam sed Fœderatorum terras nullo hæte-
nus exemplo transvexit & Societati Occi-
dentalis India immensas opes Hispano in-
opiam, patriæ suæ robur, sibi immortale
decus

derati Belgii
M. P.

rich.

currus bo-

uari.

these follow-

gentis
tha tegor
ur in orbe
imper eris
marito
cosius Amor.

inscription

Memorie

præclara in
esse immor-
taliſſus Bra-
minis, Morini:
mortalitudo mor-
borum portu
ſoli ſamam
nd occidentem
lit parentum
gentitudo &
ſcendens non
ſed audendo
terrâ mariq;
Indiam, Hij-
atis ſuæ mor-
uit, ſine te-
u magnani-
non ſine ſe-
mnis patiens
pan. Anno
gerens Ur-
inter primos
vivi Anno
ſus naves
ſdem Urbis
vignavit di-
ſe incredibili
reſſus præ-
lux: Anno
um viginti
ſſimis gra-
uſu offen-
& novus
is Colebide
lus Princi-
m in Græ-
culo baſte-
etati Occi-
ſiſpano in-
immortale
decus

decus paravit, Tandem maris præſellu-
ram quam ſoris meruerat domi adeptus,
dum navali prælio cum Morinis decernit,
navium hoſtiumq; poſt cruentam pugnam
victor ipſe machina majore iſtus fatalem
metam ſine metu glorioſe adivit. Fijus
jamæ Viriſſiq; ergo ex ill. & præp. Or-
dinum decreto rei maritimæ Præſecti Se-
natores, Mon. hoc poſ. Vixit annos LI.
menſ. VI. dies XXIII.

Tò πόντος δὲν ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ αἰῶνος δὲν δὲν δὲν δὲν.

In ſome cooks ſhops here we ſaw many
birds neatly ſtuff'd and ſet up; and ſome
ſkeletons of animals.

At one Jean Vander Mere's, an apothecary,
we ſaw a muſæum, or cabinet of
rarities, and obſerved theſe particulars;
viz. Zebra, or civet-cat, dens hippopotami,
cornua birci bezoardici wreathed, cornua
& pedes alci, Lutra, dentes phocæ,
cornu gazelle, coſta ſyrenis, cornu cervi
Americ. cervus Groenlandicus, vulpes ex
novo Belgio, cauda elephantis cum ſitis ri-
gidis & nigris, lacertus ſquamofus. 4. Species
acus piſcis, a piece of a rhinoceros
ſkin, the head of a dolphin, a giant's
tooth, an elephant's tooth, caput leporis
cornuti, Soland geefe out of Groenland,
talou, os petroſum balana, a young whale,
morſi caput, Guaiana, a fiſh from the
iſland Mauritius near Madagaſcar, piſcis
triang. cornutus & non cornutus, petim-
buaba or tobacco-pipe fiſh, guacucuja,
abacatuaja, guaperua, orbis ecbinatus, can-
cer Moluccanus araneus marinus vulgò
corallium nigrum, muſſela Africana, ſeveral
forts of Indian bread, the cup prince
William of Naſſaw laſt drank out of, the
idol Iſis, another idol being a braſs heron
on a tortoiſe, Indian dice mark'd and

ſhap'd thus [] [] &c. peni-
cillum Cbin, a Japan letter written to the
Dutch governor being very oddly painted,
a ſparrow from Brazil, pluma pavonis
Americ. tomingo or humming bird, a ſea-
ther'd garment from the Magellan ſtraits,
Vicia Americ. ſiliqua arboris ſaccifera;
Nidus avis ex Surar. Cancer Americ.
Mantes ex Africa, many ſorts of tobacco-
pipes from nozum Belgium, a dart from
ſtelum Davis wherewith they kill fiſh, a
locuſt of the kind St. John Baptiſt ate,
omocrotali caput, roſtrum rhinocerotis avis
ſive corvi cornuti of Bonius, a caſſawry's
egg, pelican's ſkin and bill, many wea-
pons from Brazil, one with a handle like
an ax, and a round bowl of wood at the
end; India gooſe eggs, a ſhell call'd cor-
veneris, a ſhell ſomewhat like a Nerites
without any perforation through the mid-
dle, the mouth of it upwards; a turbo
with a long lingua; ſeveral ſorts of lapid-

corannia, acres ex Africa, velle petreſacta,
ſtar ſtones from St. James of Compoſtella,
the brains of a ſea-cow petrity'd. 4. Spec.
ecchini marini; corallii diverſe ſpecies;
lac lunæ ex Iſlandia; ligna petreſacta; to-
bus cartilag. ſive phaeolus Brazil, I. B.
Faba S. Thomæ; ſiliqua betule Americ.
caſtan. Brazil; anda. fruſtus reticulatus;
fruſtus pegrinus triangularis; avellana In-
dica; zeotel, a fruit within a cortex, that
is like a pine apple; cola, which hath a
delicate taſte, and is eaten by the great
Turk; ſilver ore from Potoſa, and from
Brazil which was much purer; a mineral
found in the hill Keſſel near Lovain; a leer
mouſe; putonius Africanus with ſpotted hairs
like to the quills of a porcupine; a ſilver
medal of Otſo, with this inſcribed, IMP.
OTHO CAES. AVG. on the reverſe SE-
CVRITAS. We met with a gentleman of
Grave here, who ſhewed us three fair gold
coins, one of Nero, the ſecond of Velpa-
ſian, with this inſcription, IMP. CAES.
VEſPASIANS AVG. on the reverſe
COS. VII. The third of Anton. Pius,
thus inſcribed, ANTONINVS PIVS
PP. on the reverſe TR. PO. COS. IIII.

This apothecary hath a garden of rare
plants, which he was not at leiſure to
ſhew us.

We went to the chirurgions anatomy theatre,
where every Wedneſday are lec-
tures; on one ſide of the lowermoſt ſeat
is written Sedes Poliatrix & Præſtorem;
above that, Sedes Magiſtratum & Patri-
ciorum.

On the other ſide of the lowermoſt ſeat,
Sedes Medicorum; above that, Sedes Cbi-
rurgorum.

Here are ſeveral rarities; the ſkin of a
rhinoceros; lobus ingens; variety of
corals; the foot and leg of a man, cut off
in this city, and preſerved like mummy;
lacerti ſquamofi ſpecies alia; avis paradifi;
a flying cat or ſquirrel with membrana-
ceous wings and tail; the ſkeleton of a
dolphin; the tail of an Indian peacock;
the head of an elephant. 4. Human ſke-
letons; the horns of a hare; a head with
two long tuſhes on the upper jaw, and
two horns that grow out a little above,
and turn up towards the eyes; the ſkele-
ton of a Groenland deer; a very long and
large ſkin of a ſnake; a Groenland man in
his boat; a ſtar fiſh with five radii on a
convex ſhell, ſhap'd thus;



Obſer

SARFON.

Over the street gate stands a pyramid
with this underwritten,

Decrefcit dum erefcit.

And under that is inferibed,

*In ufum civium & hofpitem urbifq;
Adeo hujus ornamentum
Theatrum Anatomicum
Publico ære heic extrui*

C. C.

Ampliff. Cofs.

Geraldus Helbouck.

Theodorus Vander Duffe.

Everhardus Van Bleiswick.

Albertus Vander Graeff.

Jacobo Delft. Edili

Theodoro I. P. Valenfi

Protopoliatro atq;

Collegii Chirurgici

Decano.

Mors fola fatetur

Quantula fuit hominum corpuscula.

Anno MDCCLVII.

Πιερφει δ' ούκ ούκ αράδιε.

*At the gate
of the*

*The go-
vernment.*

Hague.

On the 28th of May was a great fair
for cattle, &c. *Delft* is noted for making
earthen ware. An *English* church here.

1 *Scout* or *Prætor*, 2 *Burgomasters*, 7
Scabini, and 40 of the *Vroelſchap* rule this
town.

May 28. In an hour's time we went by
boat to the *Hague*, a town well built,
without walls; the streets are handsomely
built, near the palace are stately houses,
in one where the *Russian* ambassadors were
lodged, was written,

*Notavit Fr. Henricus D. G. Princeps Au-
riacus Pater Fundavit, jatto primo la-
pide, Fr. Guilielmus Filius 11 Decemb.
1636.*

On the house where the *Spanish* embas-
sador was lodged, was also written,

*Memoriæ servandæ causa, ad loci ornatum
& posterorum commoditatem Adibus ve-
tustate collapsis Gerardus ab Assendelft
domestico ære novam hanc faciem induit
quod ut scires hospes voluit. MDCXIII.*

*The great
church*

In the great church we saw a great
many escutcheons, and two organs, on one
of which, that is at the west end, are
these two inscriptions,

S. P. Q.

Hugenfis

Immenfis

Erga patriam

Beneficii

Immortali Deo

Laudes immortales

Voca, manu, pectore,

Accenturus

E. C.

*Singula quæ per se Batavi bona verba lo-
quantur*

Una tot ambivit vocibus Haga lous.

Anno mirabili

MDCCXXIX

Quo de

Classe Hispanica,

Capta.

Vesalia

Occupata.

Sylva ducis

Expugnata.

Hæst fugato

Triumphatum.

Victorici patriæ celo victore triumphos

Accentura sacris relligiosa modis.

The inscription over 1. *Doufa. Fil.* is
in *Hegenius* his itinerary.

An *English* man made a fair carved
tombstone over *Gerard Vander Aa*, the first
captain of the prince's guard kill'd at the
battle at *Newport*.

The monument of *Johan. Joachimus &
Rustorf Archii Palatine Domus Consiliarius*
1st Ob. 27. Aug. 1640.

On a pillar of the church is a marble
under a woman's picture, with this in-
scription,

*Barbara Duyckia hic sita marito optimo
ac nobiliss. Dudleio Carletono Annos
diuturnos suos pariter meosq; precor
obit 11 die Jul. Æt. xxiv. parte sa-
lutis MDCCXXVIII.*

May 29. We went to the palace where
the states sit, and where at present resided
Guilielmus Henricus prince of *Orange*, about
..... years of age, whom we saw at
dinner with many persons of quality; we
had a free admission, no body stopping us
with jealous questions, whither go you,
&c. The hall of the palace is a great
high roof'd room, having many colours
as tokens of victories hanging up, and
round about are shops, most of which are
bookfellers. The centinels at the gates
stand always in a ready posture, being
well armed with back, breast and head-
piece, and their muskets on their rests.
The duke of *Lunenburg* was at this time
in the *Hague*.

Every fair evening the tour à la mode
of coaches is in this place.

Here, and in other places of *Holland*,
we observed the tops of chimneys covered
with

Low

*you see
Hague*

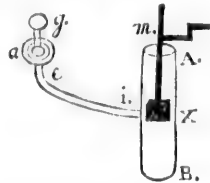
*A.
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with a wooden or iron frame to keep storks from building on them. The inns and publick houses of entertainment have bells at their doors, which ring as any one goes in or out.

We made a visit to monsieur *Hugenius* his house, having a letter of recommendation to his second son *Christianus Hugenius*, a learned astronomer and virtuoso, who was at this time in *England*; his elder brother shewed us great civility, and brought us up into a room where his brother had erected a pneumatick engine.



A. B. is a brass cylinder, the handle is fastned at *m.* to the sucker which brings the air first out of the cylinder, and then out of the canalis *e. i.* where at *i.* a valve being opened, the air comes in from the glass *g.* fix'd in a cement made of an equal mixture of turpentine and wax that fills up the circle *a.* where the mouth of the glass stands; the canalis ends at the middle of the cylinder, that the entrance of air may be hindered in the space within between A. and X.

We were also shewn a perspicillum of his invention, which was of three plano-convex glasses, without any concave; thus made.



a. b. c. is the prospective tube, placing your eye at the hole *i.* and looking downwards upon the speculum (made of metal) *v.* which is set obliquely, the species appear clearly, and not inverted, the reflection from *v.* restoring them to their true posture.

We staid one night the longer in the *Hague* to observe through *Hugenius* his telescope, the *limbus Saturni*, which he first discovered, but the cloudiness of the sky hindered us the sight of it. He was also the inventor of the pendulum clocks.

In his father's library, well furnish'd with books, we saw many of *Lipsius* his MSS. some written with his own hand, and three vols. of letters sent to him from the learned men of that age.

In a gallery and closet we saw many curious pictures, and a little figure of a

man and a woman made by *Rubens*, and the several positions of the hand shap'd in plaister.

Half a *Dutch* mile from the *Hague* we had a pleasant walk through a wood to the prince of *Orange's* pleasure-house, which is a compact octagonal building and uniform, tho' plain on the outside: a rising ground, and some steps brought us into a little entrance, where are the four handsome statues of 1. Prince *William*. 2. Prince *Maurice*. 3. Prince *Henry*, and 4. Young prince *William*. In one of the rooms fairly gilt are the pictures of the marquess of *Brandenburg*, prince *William's* wife, prince *Henry*, young prince *William*, and the prince's royal. A picture of the virgin *Mary*, with a garland of fruits and flowers, drawn by the lay-jesuit at *Antwerp*, given to the prince, who in requital sent a pair of rich beads, and a picture of *Vandyke*. In the middle of the house is an octagonal room, the roof whereof reaches up to the top of the house, where is a large cupola, or lantern, on the roof of which is the picture of prince *Henry's* wife, grandmother to the present prince, and this written,

Amalia de Solms vidua inconstabilis Martito incomparabili P. Fr. Henrico Prince. Avasit. ipsum sese unicum ipso dignum luctus & amoris eterni memini.

On a book is written, *Nomen, laudesq; manebunt.* A gallery is round the inside of the cupola, whence we could look down into the octagonal room or hall, which is curiously painted with remarks of prince *Henry's* victories; in one place is written, *Hac viit*; in one side, *Ultimas ante omnes de parte pace triumphans*; and on another side,

Fr. Henr. Nissorius

Anriacus

Nasc. Delf. IV Cal. Feb.

CIDIXXCIX.

In other places, these cities, &c. taken from the *Spaniards*, viz.

1. *Sylva Ducis expugn. 1625.*
2. *Grell expugnata. 1627.*
3. *Mosetrajell. expugn. 1632.*
4. *Rdenoberga expugn. 1632.*
5. *Breda expugn. 1637.*
6. *Gemnera expugn. 1641.*
7. *Saxum Gandavenfc. 1644.*
8. *Hulsta expugn. 1645.*

In the corners of a window hang bridle, spurs, swords, &c. painted so exactly, that it is easy for one on a sudden to mis-

SKETCH.

take them for real ones. The floor is planched with walnut wood inlaid. The garden is very neat, having two fair arbours and four statues of goddesses in the middle; at the beginning of each of the four walks are two pyramidal figures of wood. Some of the box work is cut into this figure,



Which letters are in many places of the house; which is well water'd about, and pleasantly seated among shades of trees and walks.

Laudun.
where the
365 children
born were
registered.

We went by waggon about an hour and a half to a village called *Laudun*, famous for the burial of a countess of *Holland* and her 365 children born at one birth; in the church are preserved the two brass basons they were baptized in, and under them is a *Dutch* and *Latin* inscription printed in *Hegenius* his itinerary, and these verses;

*Famina adulterii rea dicta à principe partu
Pignora lina quo quod sibi nata forent
Protulit hoc votum, caro servasse marito
Pollicitam nescis? O Deus alme fidem
Huic ubi quæ tantum scelus obijcit effice
partu*

*Pignora quot lucet tot ferat annus habet.
Audit orantem celsò Deus. Libere & ecce est
Tantorum princeps facta parens sobolum,
Quæ * Dixæ sunt hoc tinctæ baptisinate
templo*

* Vivæ.

*Et periere uno cum genetrice die
Res hæc mira fidem superat res verior ulla
Non est, si antiquis credimus historiis
Hujus ab exemplo facti maledicere nulli
Pluraq; quam scimus diserte posse Deum.*

*Henricus Miroulaeus Pharmacopæus
Frankenthalensis hæc cecinit & scrip-
sit.*

1613.

Magne DeV's polLE hostes tVos.

In this church is a marble thus in-
scribed,

M. S.

*Richardus Harding
Anglus armiger antiqua & nobili familia
regi Carolo secundo ab interiori cubiculo
& privata (ut vocant) crumenæ dispen-
sator & custos, Vir perspicæ probitat:
& fidei & cui ad caetera ornamenta mo-
rum elegantiam acer sensus pietatis ac-
cessit, postquam Regi suo Domino in ca-
lamitosis temporibus summa cura inservi-
isset summa constantia adhaesisset, frac-
tus tandem morbis & senio vitam clau-
sit ut vixit christianè & post longi exilii
errores hic requiem invenit & meliorem
patriam. Ob. 24 Aug. Anno 1658.*

From *Laudun* we went to *Rübenek*, a village well built, where we saw another of the prince of *Orange's* pleasure-houses, a long and handsome stone building; the lower rooms of it are neatly paved with variegated marble. In the hall hang two pictures of sea-fights, one at the sieges of *Gibraltar*, the other with the earl of *Bolton*, the king of *Spain's* admiral; the chambers are richly gilt, and the planchers are of walnut wood; we observed here these pictures, viz. The duke of *Buckingham*, earl of *Leicester*, countess of *Essex*, cardinal *Richien*; prince *Henry*, this prince of *Orange* his grandfather; the king and queen of *France*; king *Charles I.* and queen *Mary*, drawn by *Fandyke*; the king and queen of *Bohemia*; the emperor and empress of *Germany*; *Ludov. XIII.* of *France*; *Charles V.* prince *Cardinal*; the king of *Spain*. The gardens are very neat, having two large fish-ponds in them; curious shades are about the house, and other handsome dwellings situated near it.

There was a fair round church building at this time at the *Hague*.

The *English* have a church there.

The states general and provincial sit at the *Hague*, where it is convenient to take notice of the government of this commonwealth, which is now the most considerable in the world.

Anno 1555, 25 Oct. *Charles V.* made a voluntary resignation of his government to his son *Philip II.* of *Spain*, who not observing the conditional oath he took, but endeavouring to bring the 17 provinces under the power of a *Spanish* tyranny and bloody inquisition by force of arms, contrary to their liberties he had sworn to defend, Anno 1572, 19 July, the states of the province of *Holland* at *Dordrecht* did declare war against the duke d'*Alva*, and in the year 1576, 8 Nov. all the 17 provinces united against the *Spaniards* in the pacification at *Gant*. 1579, many of the provinces withdrawing from that pacification, the union at *Utrecht* was made by some of the provinces now called the united; and they declared in the year 1581, 26 July, that the king of *Spain* had forfeited his government. Into this union first entered, 1. *Gelderland*. 2. *Zuiphen*. 3. *Holland*. 4. *Zealand*. 5. *Utrecht*. 6. *Frisland* *Omlandica*, then joined. 7. *Gant*. 8. The nobility of *Nimwegen*. 9. The nobility of *Amhem*. 10. The lesser cities of *Velow*. 11. Most of the *Greitmans*, and the chief cities of *Frisland*. 12. *Antwerp*. 13. *Ipre*. 14. *Breda*. Afterwards 15. *Overyssel*. And 16. *Groningen*, 1594, 23 July. At the union 1581, 26 July, they agreed upon 21 articles; but

but in the year 1583. the 13th article was alter'd, and the reformed religion only permitted in publick. Before that time, the protestants and papists were suffered as the provinces and cities were inclined.

The several provinces now properly called the *United*, are 1. *Gelderland*, 2. *Holland*, 3. *Zealand*, 4. *Utrecht*, 5. *West-Friesland*, 6. *Overijssel*, and 7. *Groningen*.

Each of the provinces, from the year 1587. consented, that the management of greatest affairs should be in the hands of the states-general, consisting of delegates representing the several provinces. Some provinces send two, some three, some more, elected for two years, three years, some are chosen for six years, and few are continu'd for life; and their votes are taken not *per capita*, but *per provincias*. Most votes of the seven provinces prevail, unless in the greatest matters, wherein all must consent, and nothing can be determined by the states-general without order first from the respective provincial states.

The president of the states-general is changed every week, the chief delegate of each province presiding by turns; who, when he gathers suffrages, first takes *Gelderland*, 2. *Holland*, 3. *Zealand*, 4. *Utrecht*, 5. *West-Friesland*, 6. *Overijssel*, 7. *Groningen*.

When the states-general have concluded a matter, the secretary draws it into a writing, which the president and the secretary subscribe their names to.

1. They give audience to (and send) ambassadors.
2. They manage war by sea and land.
3. They give their stadtholder or general an oath.
4. They appoint delegates to attend him, who is to attempt no great thing without their counsel and consent.
5. They have delegates in the *East* and *West-India* companies.
6. They chuse their general.
7. They give passports to foreigners.
8. They appoint laws for importing and exporting commodities.
9. From them exiles have leave to stay in the country.
10. They exercise full authority over those places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*, &c. which were reduced by arms.
11. They take care to maintain a right understanding among the provinces.

Their title is, *Illustrious*, and *High and Mighty*; *Illustres & Præpotentes*.

The states-provincial are chosen by the cities every three years, where the vroetschap elect in the greater cities, one, and the lesser are joyned two or three together

in the choice of one; so that out of one province there may be 20 or more delegates, who can act nothing prejudicial to the freedoms of the respective cities; for they are to be acquainted first with the business, that instructions may be sent before a conclusion is made.

Their title is *Noble and Powerful, Nobles & Potentes*.

The council of state consists of the stadtholder or general, and these 12 delegates from the seven provinces, viz. two from *Gelderland*, three from *Holland*, two from *Zealand*, two from *Friesland*, one from *Utrecht*, one from *Overijssel*, and one from *Groningen*; and their vote are taken *per capita*.

The governor of *Friesland* may be present, and nominates one in his absence.

The general is president, and in his absence every one presides by turns.

The treasurer and the receiver-general sit in this council, but have only a deliberative (not a definitive) vote.

They may consult of the same matters that the states-general do, but usually they debate of lesser affairs. When the result of their consultation is drawn in writing, the stadtholder or president and the secretary subscribe their names.

Sometimes the council of state assembles with the states-general, and if the stadtholder be present, he sits in the uppermost place, and stays after the council of state is dismissed, among the states-general.

The chamber of accounts is a council of delegates from the seven provinces, who take care of the publick monies mention'd in *Cap. 10. Stat. Fied. Belg.*

If there be 100,000 florins to be levy'd in the seven provinces, they pay after this proportion, viz.

<i>Holland</i>	62000
<i>Zealand</i>	9000
<i>West-Friesland</i>	11000
<i>Gelderland</i>	15000
<i>Utrecht</i>	
<i>Groningen</i>	
<i>Overijssel</i>	3000
	100000

In these provinces there are usually about an hundred thousand soldiers that swear fealty to the states.

Holland hath three colleges of the admiralty, one at *Amsterdam*, one at *Rotterdam*, one at *Horn*, which is sometimes at *Enchusen*; each college consisting of four *Hollanders* and three others.

Zealand hath a college at *Middelburg*, which consists of four *Zealanders*.

Friesland

SKIPPON.

Friesland hath also a college at *Harling*, formerly at *Dockum*, consisting of four *Friselanders*, and three others.

Each college's deputies are chosen and sworn by the states-general, and they have a secretary and a treasurer.

Delegates are sent from the several colleges to the *Hague*, where they consult with the states-general.

These colleges name the captains of ships, and the admiral elects one out of the number nominated. The admiral is president of the college, and in his absence, the lieutenant general.

In the navy courts there is no appeal under the sum of 600 florins.

In hijs curijs sola secunda replicatio q. engh duplicem vocant: Eminentibus partibus est permiffa.

Of what is taken at sea, a fifth part belongs to the states, a tenth part to the admiral, and all the rest is distributed among the seamen, &c.

A court of appeal for the cities, &c. in *Brabant*.

The *Bosch*, *Breda*, *Bergen op Zoom*, *Mastrecht*, *Grave*, *Steenborg*, *Eindhoven*, *Hellmont*, and several villages in *Brabant*, may appeal in trials about titles, to a court constituted at the *Hague* 1591. which consists of seven assessors, a secretary, a treasurer, and a solicitor. Those places have no place in (but are under the government of) the states general.

The government of *Drent*.

Drent chooses a governor, and concurs with the seven provinces in the laying and bearing the impositions, and hath an ambulatory or itinerant court (from whence is no appeal) called the *Lottinck*; it hath delegates, which attend matters of money and injury at the convention usually held at a village call'd *Affen*. The deputies are one nobleman and four others. *Coeword* and *Mepelle* are in *Drent*.

The states-provincial of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*.

In the states-provincial of *Holland* and *West-Friesland* are about 12 noblemen, and the delegates of 1. *Dort*, 2. *Harlem*, 3. *Leyden*, 4. *Amsterdam*, 5. *Goude*, 6. *Rotterdam*, 7. *Gercom*, 8. *Schoonhoven*, 9. *Brill*, 10. *Almar*, 11. *Horn*, 12. *Enchusen*, 13. *Edam*, 14. *Moukedam*, 15. *Middelburg*, 16. *Purmerend*; and if there be war, peace, tributes, &c. to be debated, there come some delegates from, 1. *Woerden*, 2. *Gertrudenberg*, 3. *Nardou*, 4. *Muden*, 5. *Oudewater*, 6. *Huesda*, 7. *Wesep*, 8. *Worcom*.

The delegates are for the most part burgomasters, to whom is joyn'd a *Scabin*, a civil lawyer who is called a *Penfioner*. These states are called the *Ver-gaderinge van de Heeren Staten Van Holland ende W. Friesland*.

In the absence of these states there is a committee or another council, which takes

care of most affairs, except the monies, and calls the states-provincial together upon great occasions: it consists of one nobleman, and delegates from the cities. This is called the *Ghe committee de Raden van de Heeren Staten van Holland ende W. Friesland*.

In both these the penfioner or advocate of *Holland* is president, and takes the votes.

The states-provincial of *Zealand* consist of the prince of *Orange* (who is marquis of *Ver* and *Fifling*) or his deputy, and six deputies from, 1. *Middelburg*, 2. *Zierzee*, 3. *Goes*, 4. *Tela*, 5. *Fifling*, 6. *Vere*; to whom is joyn'd the penfioner and secretary.

The government of the cities in *Holland* consists of a *Scout* (*Quaester*) who accuses criminals before the *Ejebecins*, and hath no stipend.

A council called the *Vroetschap*, or den *Breden Raden*, consisting of 40 in *Leyden*, of 30 in some cities, &c. according to the number of the chief and wealthy citizens, who are chosen for life. They assemble when the states-provincial are called, to consider things that they are to offer up to the states debate.

Out of the *Vroetschap*, by most votes, are elected four, in some but two, consuls or burgomasters, who take care of the government, and stifle controversies, by sitting every day an hour or two to arbitrate between the inhabitants and prevent trials before the *Ejebecins*.

Out of the *Vroetschap* are also chosen the *Scabini* or *Ejebecins*: in some cities they are seven, in others nine, who sit three or four times in a week to decide controversies.

In the country villages causes of 500 florins value are adjudged; in towns, 20 florins, in the lesser cities, 150 florins, and in the greater, causes of 300 florins are determined. But an appeal lies, in greater sums, before inferior judges called *Curia Hollandica*, and then before the chief senate, and to a double number of that senate, if the plaintiffs are not satisfied: but there is a penalty of 40 florins in *Curia Hollandica*, 75 florins in *supremo Senatu*, and of 200 florins, if there be no fault in the first sentence.

For the ending of suits under 60 florins, some of the richest and better sort of citizens are chosen, before whom differences between masters and servants are brought, an *Ejebecin* sitting president; and if any one is unsatisfied with their judgment, there is an appeal to the *Ejebecins*. This court is called *De Commiffarissen op de cleynen Oeken*.

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The pensioner assessor or syndic, is like a recorder in England, whom the *Vroetschap* consult with.

See, for farther particulars of the government of the towns in Holland, *Grotius's Apologeticus*.

No beggars are permitted to wander, but are, if discovered, presently carry'd away to the work-houses.

The *East-India* company was begun in the year 1602. and is govern'd by the *Bervindt-bebbers*, or curators, which are nominated by the adventurers, who are called the *Hoof Participanten*, that first put in a stock above 6000 florins (in *West-Friseland* the adventure of 3000 florins makes a *Hoof Particip.*) the rest being excluded that adventured less; and they are elected in some places by the states of the province, in others, by the city magistrates.

There are 14 curators or governors in the college of *Amsterdam*, 12 in *Zealand*, 14 in the college of the *Meuse*, and 14 in *West-Friseland*: and on great occasions each college sends a certain number of delegates to an extraordinary, or the chief assembly held either at *Amsterdam* or *Middleburg*.

1602. The first stock of this company was 66 tons of gold, and encreased in six years time; at 1608. (besides a distribution of some gain among the adventurers) to more than 300 tons of gold.

For the value of five florins they bought above 100 florins worth of *Indian* commodities; the yearly revenue of each man at last being near half the value of his stock; which is not much to be wondred at, when it is certain, that the *India* commodities are worth, every year (being imported) above six millions of gold, or 6,000,000 florins.

At *Batavia* in *East-India*, is a governor chosen every three years, and a council that manages war, &c. and another that decides causes, &c. There are also two supreme officers, one over the soldiery, and the other that oversees the trade-affairs; to whom are joyn'd two censors.

See more particulars in the *Status Feeder. Belgii*, concerning this republick.

The universities of the united provinces, are, 1. *Franker*, 2. *Groningen*, 3. *Leyden*, 4. *Utrecht*, 5. *Nimwegen*.

At *Amsterdam* and *Harderwick* are illustres scholæ.

May 31. In the evening we went from the *Hague*, three hours by water to *Leyden*: at the half-way sluice we chang'd our boat, and took notice of a post, every furlong distance, marked 1, 2, 3, &c.

The great church at *Leyden* is dedicated to *St. Peter*, having double isles, or two rows of pillars on each side the nave. We read here the inscriptions printed in *Hegenitius*, viz. *Epitaphium chronosticon*, and what are on the monuments of *Boukenbergius*, *Heurnius*, *Bontius*, *P. Reinerus Bontius F.* a physician, *Erpennius*, *Bacchærus*, *Dodonæus*, and I transcrib'd these following,

D.O.M.

Et

Ewaldio Screvelio

Adriani trigesimo Hæge quæ Batavorum aula est consulatui gesso insignis Filio An. CIO DCLXXV. Ibidem nato Senatori & Medico, dein Medicinæ in Leidenj Academiæ Professori primario & Rectori magnifico singulari doctrina, Virtute & pro... in omnes Comitatus clarissimo, cui in vita nihil carius quam aliis eam velut dare, nihil in morte jucundius fuit quam ad meliorem & immortalæ transire. Anno CIO DCC XLVII denato, Maria Van Swaenswick uxor marito & liberi Parenti dulcissimo desideratissimo mæjissimæ H.M.P.

Sit tibi, qui nemini gravis vix isti terra levis.

In the choir is a grave-stone over *Antonius Thyssius*, qui obiit 7mo. Novemb. 1640. annos natus 75, & menses 3.

On another, *Domina Abbatissa Joanna de Doet*, &c. and this inscription over *Festus Hommius*, viz.

Hoc tumulo conditur vir celeberrimus Festus Hommius, S.S. Theologie Doctor Ecclesiæ Leidenfis pastor. Coll. Tb ol. Regens, docuit ecclesiâ hanc annos 40. rexit coll. annos 20. Vixit annos 66. menses 6. denatus 5 Julii, 1642.

ex antiquissima & nobilissima Kerchoviorum Gandavensium familia in Ecclesia Gallo-Belgica Dordrechtana annos xx pastoris, in Academia Lugd. Bat. doctoris & professoris primarii annos xxxv. obitus Recloris magnifici & xxiii synodi Gallo-Belg. praesidis, hic pietate, prudentia, probitate, morum suavitate, liberalitate, animi moderatione, pacis & concordiae amore, nemini secundus, omnibus gratus & charus, nulli gravis, in docendo perspicuus, in disputando promptus, in concionando facundus, memoriae & iudicii incomparabilis, eadem quâ vixit tranquillitate placide supremum diem clausit in fine Recloratus sui clarissimi c. d. c. xlvi. iv. Febr. actatis suae .xxviii. Joannes à Kerboune Heenulietae domus saltuum Hollandiae praefectus filius unicus moerens posuit.

In the French church we saw the monuments of Josephus Justus Scaliger, and Carolus Clusius, whose inscriptions are in Hegiviti litter.

We went to the Academia or schools, being one pile of brick building, having at the entrance an inscription printed in Mewrf. Atb. Bat. The divinity school is a large room; the professor's seat is at the upper end, and the students seats in rows (being the same in every school.) This and the philosophy school are below; over them are the law and physick schools, and above these is the Ophcina Elzeviriana, as well as below in the court, where we saw several presses at work. The professors names, and what subjects and books they read on, are printed in a catalogue.

We heard a lecture of D. Job. Van Horn, professor of anatomy, and these following, viz. D. Job. Antonides Vander Linden, who discoursed de Tussi, that the causes of it are crudities arising within the stomach, which stimulate the superior orifice, and so the motion is communicated to the diaphragms, and then to the lungs. This he discover'd as a new thing to his auditors.

D. Jacobus Golius, Prof. Math. on Gafendi Astron. in the physick school.

D. Dan. Colonius I. V. D. & Prof.

D. David Stuartus Log. &c. professor on metaphysics in the philosophy school.

D. Anton. Thyssius Eloqu. Professor, on Pomponius Mela.

D. Allardus Uebtmannus, Hebr. Ling. Prof.

D. Steph. Mercbant I. V. D. a Frenchman.

D. Jo. de Raet. L. A. M. MD. & Philos. Prof. a learned naturalist.

D. Adolphus Vorstius, Med. & Botan. Prof. who in the evenings demonstrates plants in the garden, where we heard him

name the plants, and pointing to them in their beds. The plants he shew'd at one time, were in two beds (the 11th and 12th in order) were these; 1. Laurus, Funaria claviculata, Valeriana fl. albo, Mentha Castaria Hisp. Ranunculus nemor, Armerius Anglicus, Roseda Ital. Martagon Vulg. Ranunc. Gram. fl. lut. Ran. Pyreneus, Crocus, Ononis non spinosa minor fl. purp. Consolida reg. Valeriana minor, Pimpinella bircina saxifraga, Narcissus vulgaris, L. mariaria, Tithymallus characias, five esula serrata, Gentiana major, five Aloe Gallica crescit in montibus Valesiae, Tapsus barbatus, Aloe Americ. aculeata in insula Zocotora propè Africam Ranunc. angustif. & latif. Polygonum. 2. Cytisus verus marantibae, Colchicum majus, Aristolochia Vera, Rubia minima, Juniperus Vulg. & baccif. Pulmonaria fl. albo, Hieracium quintum Clusii, Viola pentagonia Belg. five Onobrychis, Onobrychis prima, Gladiolus, Sonchus hieracites, Trachelium five flos Afric. Lychnis sylv. Tr. Persica, Lychnis Constantinop. fl. eleg. Stachys lychnites spuria Flandr. fl. sublit. Auricul. Urji species variae, Myagrum monospermum, Tblaspi fol. . . . Rosa Turcica five Austruca fl. coccineo, Lychnis hirs. min. repens, Calamintha montana praestantior, Eruca Monsp. semine quadrang. Hyacinthus scrot. pyreneus fl. obfol. Aviplex fragifera, Phalaris, Psyllium annuum, Carduus Marie, Acanthus Sativus Marmorea dicta, quia marmoribus olim insculpta, Clematis Urens five Flammula Baetica, Smyrnum, Yucca foliis Aloes.

At another lecture we heard him discourse concerning the Faba Veterum; that in N. Holland they give suffrages with beans, and are therefore call'd boomen; and that the fruit of the Ficus Indica breeds an insect which makes the Indian cochinele; and that in Italy (which we observed most in Sicily and Calabria) they use the pith of Ferula Galbanifera instead of tinder; and so he interpreted that in Hesiod, ὡς κινῶ δάφνη. &c. how that Prometheus brought this fire from heaven in the hollow of a ferula.

At the schools some professors wear gowns, others only their cloaks; and when they begin to read, they turn up an hour-glass, and conclude usually with that time.

In the divinity school we saw their manner of performing a publick exercise. At the school gates stood a beadle without a gown, having a silver staff, where he stay'd for the coming of the professor, who was in his gown, and the respondent, who was in his cloak; then the beadle usher'd them into the school, where the professor took his seat, and the respondent his under the professor. The printed

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Theſes were ſome of them diſperſed the night before at the printing-houſe, and now by the reſpondent, who diſtributed them in his ſeat. After that he made a *Latin* prayer, and read the beginning of his *Theſes*. Immediately an opponent, firſt craving leave of the profeſſor, argued againſt them. After him two more earneſtly contended who ſhould oppoſe next, till the profeſſor commanded one of them to be ſilent. When three opponents had done diſputing, the reſpondent concluded with another prayer, and then thank'd the company for their preſence and patience. The opponents were not taken off, but of their own accord paſſ'd from one argument to another; and when they had done, they gave the profeſſor thanks for the favour and leave. The opponents ſit in no certain ſeat, but any where among the auditors. If any profeſſor of the univerſity comes in during the diſputation, the beadle brings him to his ſeat; and when all is done, he attends the profeſſor of the chair and the reſpondent no further than the ſchool gate.

The anatomy-theatre, ſee.

We ſaw the anatomy-theatre, which is not ſo handſome as that at London, but furniſh'd with a great many curious things, viz. variety of ſkeletons; *ſcirus*; *Hepar Virginis 17 annorum*; *Scarabæus corniculatus ex Ind. Orient.* *Skeleton infantis à matre in ipſo partu enecati*; *Beechma in infantibus*; *Tatou*; *Larus S. eene Mouce offi Zookoute*; *Iſidis effigie inſignitus cippus ſive operculum oculi Egyptiani Mumiam vetuſiſſi. continens*; *Ventriculus & univerſa inteſtinorum ſitula*; *Mumie Varie fungus lapideus*; *Lapis ceraunia*; *Caput porci ſuaviſſis ex Braſilia*; *Ala Hirundinis marinae ex Oceano Orientali*; *Cirrus Gammari Aethiopici*; *Tibis ſoſſile Moravicum*; *Capsula Chinenſis cum capite animalis partim cervinam, partim porcinam naturam repreſentante ex inſula Celebes Ind. Orientalis*; *Niduli cryſtalli ex cautibus regni Jeboræ, & à Sinenſibus &c. in deliciis habentur*; *Foetum Betle ſive Siri*; *Faba Egyptia ſive Bonamicæ*; elephants ſkulls; horſes, cows, dogs, bears, &c. ſkeletons; *Gnandur formicas vorans*; *Myrceter*, which is bigger than an otter, having a long ſnout, long crooked claws, coarſe briftly hair, and a long brush tail, with hairs as ſtiff as a hog's; *Grallæ ſive Calopodia Norvegica*; the picture of a man that ſwallow'd a knife; ſkins of men and other animals; the ſkin of a Tartarian prince executed here for raviſhing his ſiſter; a *Polyedr.* figure over all theſe rarities, and a great many more, and on the ſides of it are pyramids of different ſizes; a fiſh with two feet, a broad and round tail, the

ſkin black, and bill ſharp; *Capriſcus Rondeletii*, having four teeth and *ſpina* like a porcupine; the ſkeleton of a man on the back of the ſkeleton of a horſe, having piſtols before him: the horſe had teeth very great in the lower jaw, two directly forwards, between which, two others bended over quite up, and on each ſide without, one that bended alſo up, but not ſo high; a pelican, white all over, being as big as a heron; *Lampas ſepulchr.* *Rom. eruta in agro Leydenſi*; *prima & ſecunda Vertebra colli Rhinocer.* the ſkeleton of an oſtrich; two letters written in the China language; *Iſidis effigies*; *Tigris capta in regno Jacave*; the ſkeleton of a frog and a hedgehog. Under the theatre lies a great ſkeleton of a fiſh we gueſſ'd to be a whale. We obſerv'd in it nine ribs, 39 *Vertebrae*, four great bones in the upper jaw, two of which make the *Mandibulum ſuperius*; and between them are two other bones that are ſharp: in the lower mandible are great crooked bones bigger than thoſe in the upper. The *Scapulae* are like thoſe in quadrupeds. See *Hegenſius* his *Itin.* who enumerates more particulars.

The *English* church is underneath the publick library, which is joyn'd to the theatre, but is very indifferently furniſh'd with books; and theſe that were there, not in order, nor well kept. Theſe three places make together a handſome building. Over the ſtreet gate is written, *Porta ingreſſus ad Bibliothecam & Anatomiam An. 1648.*

At *Leyden* we viſited Mr. *Newcomen*, miniſter of the *English* congregation, who told us, The ſtates allow him about 75 *l.* per annum; but they promiſed him to bear all his charges of removing out of England. He went with us to the publick library. In the middle of it is a long table made ſhelfing on each ſide to lay books on. The books are ranked under theſe heads: *Theologi*, *Juriſperiti*, *Medici*, *Hiſtorici*, *Literatores*, *Philophi*, *Mathematici*. Here are preſerv'd the manuſcripts of *Joſeph Scaliger*, *Bonaventura*, *Vulcanius*, &c. alſo the oriental books which *Gollius* the profeſſor brought out of the eaſtern parts at the expence of the publick. Round about the room hang the pictures of prince *William*, prince *Maurice*, *Eraſmus*, *Fr. Junius*, *J. Liſſius*, *Job. Heurnius*, *Dan. Heinius*, *Bonaventura*, *Vulcanius*, *Job. Douja Bibliothecarius*, *Janus Douja Pater A. A. M. Curator*, *Joſephus Juſtus Jul. Caſ. F. Scaliger Aetatis LXIII Anno Chriſti MDCLIII. Epi. Roſſenſis*, and others.

We viſited Dr. *Van Horne*, the profeſſor of anatomy, who entertain'd us with

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i. *F. Scalliger*
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with great kindness and civility, and shew'd us a skeleton curiously whitened, and set exactly together by his own hand; a very thick skull of a footman; many skeletons of embryo's, wherein were clearly discern'd the disjunctions of bones, which are afterwards not to be observed, the intermediate cartilages hardening into bone.

Another large skeleton of a man, curiously coloured with black and white. The white signifies the insertion of a muscle, and figures and characters are plac'd where every muscle ran; an exact and curious scheme of all the *Vasa* in the lungs, and two schemes of those in the liver, one of which is like that in Dr. *Gilsson de Hepate*; the muscles of the hand preserv'd like *Montieur de Bils* his bodies, which *Van Horne* esteemed not much of: by the same art, he said, he hath preserv'd the *Intestina in situ*. A scheme of the spermatic veins, *testes*, &c. the bones found in the *glandula pinalis* of men, which were very small; the *Labyrinthus*, *Cochlea*, *Tympanum*, *Malleus*, *Incus* & *Stapes*, being the instruments of hearing; two books with figures of the several members of a man, expressing in colours the true figures of the muscles, &c. which were drawn by his own direction; the bones of the ear in a child, which differ little from those in a man; the *Vertebrae* of a fetus, which manifestly consist of three bones. Dr. *Van Horne* told us his opinion, That the blood returns not by veins into the spleen, but transfuses itself thro' the *parenchyma* of the spleen, and at last enters the passage of the *Vena Splenica*, the *Fibrillæ* serving only for support. He said, he could never observe any *Anastomoses* between veins and arteries, but between the branches of several veins.

We went to the burg described in *Meurs. Ath. Bataviae*. It is a round hill, having a high wall about the top of it, from whence we had a prospect of a great part of the town. In the middle, upon the top, is a labyrinth of narrow walks, and a well here, wherein, they say, fish were found that did relieve the city when it was besiegd. Over the gate of the burg (which had a pleasant ascent by stone steps curiously shaded with an arbour) is this written,

Arceam hanc cum fundo
Vetustissimam illustrissimæ gentis
Wassenaeræ hæredum cum Burgravii
Titulo omniq; jure ei annexo à Principe
Lignæo Wassenaeræ Domino
xv Kilend. Maii Anni 1610.11 in jus
SPQ. Leydensis Ære Civitatis publica,
Vol. VI.

Translatum
Hæc inscriptione

Vrbis Cess.

Guil. Paets.

Paul Swanenburch.

Jac. Vandenberg.

Corn. Bynlevert

Publicè testatum voluerunt

Anno Domini 1610.11.11.

Burgi Prosopopœia.

Arx ego Bellonæ bifido circumflua
Rhenio

Wassenaeræ fueram gloria prima do-
mus.

1203. *Arx insidita fame viclam nisi fida*
referret
Cum tutam nostro separat Ada sinu.

1204. *Post in Vicinos nimis imperiosa penat:*
Hollando Cogor subdere colla iugo.

Quodq; olim in Cives fueram, jure
exuor omni
Cum lupulo & Gratis nuda relicta
meis.

1651. *Quæ nunc jura suo cum vindictæ ære*
Senatus.
Illius arbitrio me quoq; trado lubens.

Leyda supervacuos alii mereantur bo-
novos
Tu sapiis & cives quo tu caris emis.
1658.

Nigh this burg is a fair large church, Church.
of a cathedral building, having long and
great wings. Here is this epitaph on a
monument;

Pii Negotis
Ille Avo marmor juo posuere Petro II d i-
ani Wervio qui multa ebruit pro sanctæ
patriæ pericula, quem Leyda Vidi con-
sulem bis sexties, bis ordinis Hollandiæ
dignum sui membrum Senatûs ejus hoc
constantia debet sub ejus Consulatu civitas
obfissa bis quod Cantabrum, posere, fa-
mem, tumultuanti Cive, plobe, miute do-
nece fuit soluta fortiter tulit. Natus est
Leyde 1610.11.11, denatus Anno 1610.11.11.
Uxorẽ habuit Mariam D. Jissa Voorhout.

Another monument of one of the house
of Nassau, colonel of a *Walloon* regiment,
admiral of Zealand, 18 years general of
Holland and West-Frisland, &c. 25 years
governor of *Bredab*; he died 26 Jun.
1631. *Ætatis* 72.

SKIPPER.

Offa Baronis Radislai à Webynitz & Tettau; obiit Anno 1660. 26 Jun. Aet. 72.
This man set the crown upon the prince Palatine's head when he was crowned king of Bohemia.

Colleges. Two colleges in Leyden built by the states, one for the maintenance of poor French students, the other for poor Germans.

The Dutch college is somewhat like those at Lezain, where there is this inscribed over the gate,

*Anno MDCCXXV
Collegium
Theologorum illustr.
Ord. Hollandicæ &
Westfrisicæ.*

And this distich,

*Sacra Dco Domus hanc studijq; dicata juventutæ
Nemo sacrum viset dedecoreve locum.*

Also this written on one side of it, viz.

*S. P. Q. Amstelredamensis
Sibi & suis in collegio
Theologico F. C. An. MDC.*

*III Viri Collegii literarii quod est Delfi consue-
rit C. J. ejus urbis hanc suis in collegio
Theologico alumnis Domum F. C.
Anno à Nato Chrislo MDCCXVI.*

The students are governed by *Præfetti*, and have lectures read to them every day.

The prison. The prison is a fair building. In a little yard by it stand two pillars, over which they lay a beam whereon they execute malefactors, who are (after they are dead) removed, and hung on a gallows without the walls, where the bodies remain till they are consumed.

There are three fair hospitals; one of them is for sick persons, who are very carefully look'd after, and visited often by the physician, who brings with him students to instruct them in the practice of medicine. Another hospital is for youths, who are habited in red.

Twenty-seven alms-houses.

The stadthouse is a handsome building. On the tower of it, every night, is a trumpeter that sounds every hour; and when any fire happens, he sounds an alarm. A guard is kept here every night of 30 soldiers, and at every gate are 10 soldiers.

Every hour of the night a fellow goes up and down the streets, and makes a noise with a rapper, and with a loud voice tells what it is o'clock.

The prince of Orange hath a palace here, an indifferent building, not far from the schools.

The clothiers hall is a handsome neat structure, adorned with figures of sheeps cloathing, being one of the chief trades of Leyden. Grograms are made here.

The streets are large, fairly built, and neatly pav'd, channels of water running thro' the midst of most of them. The houses here (as in most other cities of Holland) are cover'd with gutter-tiles, and the roofs are made very sloping, purposely that the rain-water may the better fall into a channel or trough which conveys it into a cistern, where it is kept for use.

Very winding entrances at the city-gates; a large trench round the wall, and another trench within, at that part of the town where the new buildings are, which are many, and are most of them inhabited by weavers. A pall-mall, and pleasant walks of tilia or lime-trees, without the walls.

Sledges are us'd here, and little carts with a long beam, drawn by one or two men, and crowded by another behind.

The arms of Leyden are two cross-keys.

Many students live up and down in private lodgings, who wear no gowns. When they are admitted to be of the university, the *Rector Magnificus* gives them a seal, which excuses all payments of excise. The professors have each of them about 300 l. sterling *per annum*. If any student desires to have lectures read to him in private, he goes to a professor, who runs thro' a whole faculty, which is call'd *Collegium instituere*; for this a gratuity must be given. Any one that takes a degree, makes his own *Theses*, and is to defend them against all opponents. Other disputations are upon *Theses* made by the professors, who compile a whole body of divinity, philosophy, &c.

The rector is chosen every year out of the professors.

The curators are like our chancellors in Cambridge.

Liberalium Artium Magistri & D. are the only degrees taken here. *L.A. Mag.* are strictly examined.

Two vacations in a year in this university; one in the spring; the other for 40 days in the summer, about the dog-days.

All the ministers are free from excise.

Whilst we stay'd at Leyden, we hired a waggon which carry'd us thro' several country villages situated in a fenny moorish soil, where we observ'd the great industry of the people in the making of turf. They fish up mud from the bottom of the

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the channels of water (which are clear'd by these means) with a net at the end of a pole, and load large boats with it, and then scoop it out upon an even piece of ground, to a competent thickness, and flat it; so it lies till it is almost dry, and then either men or women, having boards fastened to the soles of their shoes (which keep their feet from sinking in) divide all the mud with a kind of a spade, into long square turfs like bricks, and then set them up in long ranks to be further dry'd: at last they house them in thatch'd barns, the sides whereof are not clos'd up with a wall, but made of wooden broad bars, equally distanced one above another, that the turfs may lie upon them to be fully dry'd.

Most of the houses the country people hereabouts live in, are thatch'd with reeds, and almost every one hath a bridge which may be turn'd on one side towards the house when any boats pass.

Seven-
league.

Four leagues from *Leyden* we came to *Sevenbusen*, a village (where we lay this night, being the 5th of June) consisting of a strait pav'd street, with small houses thatch'd with reeds. It is under the jurisdiction of *Rotterdam*, and is govern'd by a scout, seven magistrates, and a secretary, and hath a publick messenger to send upon any occasion, as other places have.

At this place we went in a boat to a most pleasant wood, well describ'd in *Hegenitii Itiner.* and saw a multitude of *Scolopanders*, i. e. *Graculi palmiped*; *Lepelaers*, i. e. *Plataea*; *Quacks*, i. e. *Ardea minor*; *Rogers*, i. e. *Ardea*; which birds have their nests upon trees in several distinct quarters of the wood. Ravens, wood-pigeons, and turtle-doves build also their nests here. They shake down their young ones by a hook fasten'd to a long pole. The baron of *Pelemberg*, who lives at *Lovain*, lets out the profits of these birds, and the grafs, at 3000 gilders *per annum*.

Helem.

June 6. In the afternoon we went by boat in four hours from *Leyden* to *Harlem*, which is a pleasant city, wall'd and trench'd about, having channels of water running thro' many of the streets. The market-place is handiome, and the streets are well built. The stadthoufe hath a large room or hall, where are pictures of princes, &c. Over the door is written,

S. P. Q. H.
Hanc sacram Themidos
Domum Senatus
Sedem ne temerato
Civis unquam
Anno 1630.

The prince of *Orange's* court or palace is near the stadthoufe, where we saw many good pictures, viz. an altar-piece representing the slaughter of the innocents; the middle part of it was painted lately by one *Cornel. Harlemaensis*, the wings or shutts of the picture by *Martin Hemskerke*: a map of the *Nassovian* family; a curious picture once bought at the *Hague* for seven pence; the picture of some knights of *Jerusalem*. The garden belonging to this palace is well furnished with curious flowers, and a summer-room at the end of it, where there is a *speculum* of 35 glasses. At this place we saw the picture of *Laurentius Colterus* in a furred gown, holding the letter *A* in his hand, and this inscription,

SKIPPON.
Prince of
Orange
Laurens

M. S.
Viro
Consulari
Laurentio
Coltero
Harlemaensi
Alteri Cadmo
Et artis
Typographice
MCCCLXXXX
Inventori
Primo.

His statue and the inscription mention'd in *Hegenitius*, were lately removed from hence.

It is reported, the first book that ever was printed, is kept under lock and key by the magistrate.

Many little figures of birds in several places of the garden; and in an old cloister is a *Dutch* inscription, signifying the monument of a man 121 years old when he died, who married a woman of 22 years of age when he was 111, and had one child, a daughter, by her, that died in the *Cartusian* convent at *Amsterdam*. The old man's name was *Dirck Janzen Blefer*.

The butchery is very handsome, being the first publick building we observed to be leaded since we left *England*.

We saw one of the hospitals, a very fair building, having a neat court within, and observed many women, boys, and girls clad in blue coats, with one sleeve red and the other green, and some only with one sleeve red and green stockings.

The great church is large, having three organs in it. The monuments are not considerable.

A fair new church in this city.

The gates are handiome built of stone.

We

We observed a great fish-market round the great church.

A large hog-market.

We visited the weavers of holland, tiffany, camlet, damask, (at the damask weavers we saw a very rich table cloth, having the *English* arms, and many curious figures in it; it hath been three years making for the prince of *Orange*) diaper, silk damask, tape, velvet, and saw the pressing of fluffs, &c. whereby a gloss is given.

A *Gymnasium* at *Harlem*.

Without the walls towards *Leyden* are very pleasant groves.

About an hour's walk brought us to the sandy hills, where we could find no new plants, but only observed the rushes to grow in a quincuncial order. These sandy hills occupy a large space of ground, and run along the *Holland* shore, being counted a great fence against the sea. From them we had a prospect of *Harlem*, and could discern *Amsterdam*, and the adjacent country.

Jan 8, in the evening we took places in a boat, and after an hour we removed into another, passing by two great meres, and in another hour came to *Amsterdam*; before we entered it we went over two draw-bridges, and pass'd by two armed centinels, one that stood within and another without the gate.

Most people travel by water in *Holland*, in boats which are boarded over, and covered with a pitch'd canvas, whereon are sprinkled pieces of cockle-shells. There is a fixed rate set upon all these boats by the magistrates, who do appoint commissaries to see how many passengers go in them every time; the magistrates receive all the money, out of which they pay the boatmen or skippers a certain stipend; the boat and horses, &c. belonging to the magistrates. If any one passenger desires to be carried off without delay, he must pay the freight of the whole to the commissary. Every time a boat goes off a bell is rung by the commissary. At some cities the boats go off every hour.

The first building of note we visited in *Amsterdam* was the stadthouse, a very magnificent structure, being large and high, the outside of the walls is of free-stone, but the inside is filled up with bricks. Upon the ascent to the stadthouse stand always two soldiers in a ready posture, and within is a guard.

On one side is this inscription, viz.

IV Kal. Nov. CIOIOXLVIII.
Lyo compositum est bellum
Quod Federati inf. German.
Populi cum tribus Philippis

Potentissimis Hispaniarum
Regibus terra marique per
Omnes fere Orbis oras ultra
Octoginta annos fortiter
Gesserunt asserta Patriæ
Libertate & Religione
Auspiciis Cos.

Pacificatorum optimorum
Gerb. Pancrj. Jac. de Graef
Sib. Valckenier. Pet. Schaep.
Consulum filii & agnati
Facto primo fundamenti
Lapide banc Curiam
Fundarunt.

A court of justice here having brass gates; within it *Solomon's* justice, &c. is described in marble figures, over the seats of the scout and the nine scabini, who try malefactors that are always brought within the brass gates; the scout condemns them, and the . . . reads the sentence.

Above are two chambers which have four great windows that look into this court of justice, where the four burgo-masters stand (one at each window) and hear the judicial proceedings.

On the gates is written this verse,

Discite justitiam moniti & non temnere
Dixos.

An area or void space before this stadthouse, and another building (where there is a sentinell) used by the merchants to weigh their goods in.

Behind this court is a handsome ascent which brings up into a fair hall curiously adorned with marble work; at each end is a statue, viz. Of *Antwerp*, &c. The four elements are well described in the pavement of this hall; also two hemispheres of the terrestrial globe exactly done between a projection of the celestial sphere, wherein every figure of the constellations, &c. was represented from the north pole to the tropic of capricorn.

On each side of the hall is a little court, and about them stately arch'd walks even with the hall floor, fair pictures at the ends made by *John Lievens* of this city, and one *Jordaenes* of *Antwerp*; all the walls that were finished were covered with marble, divided into large panes by curiously-wrought square pillars. Over the doors of several rooms are written,

Schepenen Kamer.
Justitie Kamer.
Burgo-masters.
Burgo-masters Verrecks.
Thesaurie Ordinaris.
Secretarii.
Thesaurie Extraordinaris.

Com.

Com. Van Kleine Saken ; i. e. Court of conscience.

Schepenen Extraordinaris.

Reken Kamer.

Dejolate Boedels Kamer ; i. e. Court that administers goods of such as die in debt, &c.

Assurantie Kamer.

Wees Kamer ; i. e. Court of orphans.

Raadt Kamer ; i. e. Council chamber.

Com. Van Huwelyck juken en injurien ; i. e. Court for differences between man and wife.

Commissarissen Vander Zee saken.

Kamer der Roedragen boden ; i. e. Scrjeants chamber.

All which chambers are fair ; where the *Vroetschap* sit is a canopy over all their seats ; among the pictures is one of the old stadthouie, burnt down in three hours time 7 June, 1651.

Below stairs are many arched walks, and a dungeon. One *Quelinus* is the architect of this place. It is said the foundation cost 100000 l.

Amsterdam hath four burgomasters, nine eschevins, and 36 of the *Vroetschap*, and a scout. (*Quastor.*) The *Scabini* are thus chosen, 14 persons are elected by the *Vroetschap*, and out of the 14 the burgomasters take seven, and two more out of the eschevins of the last year ; these are judges in all cases.

The *Vroetschap* continue for life, and when one dies the rest vote another into his place, but never any nigh related to any of the *Vroetschap*, neither son, brother, &c. till beyond the cousin german. See *Grot. Apologet. c. 9.* where is mentioned this government settled by law, by *Maria Burgund.* 1476.

All that have been eschevins can only chufe the burgomasters.

None formerly could have been burgomaster except his father was a freeman at least a year, and six weeks before he was born ; but of late they have made a constitution, that he that pays 500 guilders shall be free, and seven years after is capable of being burgomaster.

Any one may be also privileged as a citizen for 50 guilders, but then shall not have the capacity of being made a burgomaster.

The convoy house, or admiralty, is a handsome building with fair rooms in it.

Over the doors of the several hospitals are written, *T'mannen huys.* *T'Vrouwen Gasthuis.* *T'oldatenhuis.* *Hen Orde Mannen Gasthuis.* *Het oude Vrouwen Gasthuis.* 116 women in the old womens hospital, two lodge in every chamber ; and in the old mens hospital two men also in a

chamber. These two hospitals make a square cloister, the men and the women have each their dining hall, and both sexes employ their time in several works.

All the hospitals are neatly kept, the sick people lie in cabins on each side of a fair walk, and in the middle is a pulpit where their minister preaches to them.

The *Raspelbuis* for rogues hath over the entrance written *Castigatio* ; here some men of better quality are kept more private from the view of all comers.

The *Raspelbuis* for whores, &c. the common whores in one part, those of the better sort in another, and in a third division are disorderly women that are kept more private, being put in by their parents.

Many children habited half black and half red, who diet and lodge at the hospital, but work the rest of their time at several trades under several masters.

The eleemosynary houses are fair buildings.

Het Dalhuis is an hospital for mad people, who are lock'd up in dark rooms, having a hole in the door to look out at ; a pretty garden in the middle of the cloister. Another court, where are kept the maddest folks.

The *Exchange* is like ours at *London*, but not so handsome, and it is not an exact square, being longer than it is broad ; here are 36 niches, but not statues in them. Here we also took notice of several maps of houses to be sold, which were hung up and down the pillars, &c. Men of several nations resort hither, but the most frequent strangers are the *Jews*, who fill one walk of the *Exchange*, and live in one quarter of the city together, in fair streets, they are reckoned to be about 20000 ; they oftentimes meet with affronts in the streets, and lose much time in their publick traffick, viz. from seven in the evening on *Fridays*, all *Saturday* and *Sunday*.

We went to their synagogue, a large place above stairs ; the women are not seen in it, but have a gallery round the top with lattice windows ; they wear no face stuff (like a *Scotch* plad) as the men do over their faces, and hats which they never pull off in their synagogue. He that reads stands in a great desk, and makes a tone in his reading ; the people also read either in the *Hebrew* or *Portuguese* bible in a singing tone ; some men that were married the day before came to the reader, and spoke something to him which our interpreter said was what they gave to the poor, which he presently published : Their law, and some parts of the old testament were folded up in rolls, within an embroidered covering, the tops of the umbilicus or stick they roll'd them on, were cover'd

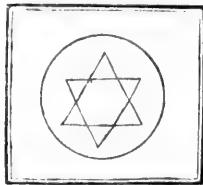
SKIFFON.

with silver, and had silver bells hanging at them; the bridegrooms came from that end of the synagogue where they are lock'd up in presses, and brought them severally to the reader's seat, where they were untied, and all this while there was great singing among the people; then the reader or rabbi read somewhat, and the bridegrooms return'd to their places. Towards the latter end of their service, the reader and all the bridegrooms went round to shew themselves, with the law, &c. untied in their hands, and the boys were very earnest to touch the covering with their hands and faces, and all this time the whole company made loud singings; when they came to the presses they put in the law, &c. and then one said somewhat in a tone, and lock'd them up. The rabbi, while he was reading, had a little silver rod in his hand; at one time, for a good while, read at a table. This devotion was begun early in the morning, and lasted till noon; after dinner they began again. We observed some of the Jews to bow at times, (*quer.* whether at the name of *Yehovah*?) they seemed very careless, discoursing and laughing with strangers in the midst of the service; when they were dismissed, many of them went down singing till they came to the street. The minister or priest hath his seat under the reader.

The bride was attended only by women. Maids wear their own hair, but after marriage they cut it off and wear locks.

On the Jews sabbath (*Saturday*) the same thing is read seven times over together for every day of the week. Lamps hang up in this synagogue.

Every Jew wears within his breeches or doublet a square piece of parchment with a Hebrew benediction in it, &c. It is of this figure, with a circle about two triangles, having at each corner the name of an angel, *viz.* *Michael, Gabriel, Raphael* and *Uriel*.



At their . . . they cover themselves; within their synagogues hang little strings in which is woven the word *Yehovah*.

The men are most of them of a tawny complexion with black hair; some have

clearer skins, and are scarce discernable from the Dutch, &c. They carry much perfume about them.

Amsterdam allows them great freedom, some of them are rich, but most are very poor. In one of their houses we saw a past-board model of *Solomon's* temple, the priests offering sacrifice, &c.

The new church is a fair building; at the west-end is a stately organ supported by marble pillars, the entrance into the choir is of brass. Here is a handsome monument inscribed thus:

*Generosiff. Heroi
Jobanni à Galen
Ejusq.*

Qui ob res fortiter & feliciter gestas, sexies uno anno, Dunkerkanorum prædatorum navem captam & à Barbaris optima spolia reportata, Ordinum Clissi in mari Mediterraneo Præfectus, memorabili præio ad Livornam, Deo Auxiliante, Anglorum navibus captis, fugatis, incendio & submersione deletis, commercium cum dicti maris accolis restituit, Iulius Mart. Anno MDCLXIII, & altero pede truncatus, nono die post Victoriam, annos natus XLVIII obiit, ut in Scula per gloriam viveret Illustriss. & Præpot. Tæderati Belgii Ordinum decreto, Nob. & pot. Senatus Archiepisbaluff. qui est Amstelodami M. H. P.

In this church we saw two men carrying swords before two women.

We saw in this city a tragedy called *Tamrlane* well acted in a convenient playhouse; in the cockpit the ordinary people stand for four-pence apiece; places in the boxes are ten-pence a place. The actors cloaths were very rich, and habited like the nations they represented, the commanders of armies were on real horses. Between every act the musick played, and after all the tragedy was ended, began a farce or ridiculous actings and jestings. These comedians are two days in the week at this city, and two days at the Hague, being allowed by the state; part of what is received the poor have.

The *Athenæum* or *Gymnasium* hath a large school, where we heard *Klenckius* read *Logic* to a very small auditory. The names of the professors, and the times of reading in the summer, are,

1. D. Gerardus Leon. Blofius M. D. præf. &c. borā octavā.
2. D. Arnoldus Senguerdus L. A. M. Phys. Prof. primarius, die Luna, Martis, Jovis & Veneris, borā nonā.
3. D. Janus Klenckius L. A. M. Eques Odeffenii Dns. Pbil. Prof. Logicam docebit, borā decimā. This person was knighted

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knighted by king Charles II. and one Davison a Scotchman married his sister.

4. D. Johannes Christienius IVD. & Prof. die Luna, Martis, Jovis & Veneris Jurisp. docebit, hora undecima.

5. D. Robertus Keuchenius IVD. Eloquentia Prof. die Luna & Martis, Justinum; Jovis & Veneris Morum Interpret. hora duodecima.

6. D. Alexander de Bie, L. A. M. & Matheseos Prof. die Luna; Martis, Jovis & Veneris, hora tertia, post meridiem.

We saw the physick garden, neatly kept, and well stored with rare plants. It is without the walls near the beast-market, which is a large place set with many ranks of trees.

In this city are two labyrinth gardens, where drink, &c. is sold; in the middle of yards belonging to them are statues, out of which water is surprizingly forced.

Over a school gate is written, *Disciplina Vitæ Scipio*.

From the old kirk steeple we had a large prospect of the city and river where ships lie, which hardly exceed in number those in the Thames about London. Two organs in this church, and some of the painted windows are still preserved; at this steeple we saw one play on the chimes, (somewhat like the organists) but he used his feet as well as fingers, which had thick pieces of leather to defend them from hurt in playing with a great force.

One Solomon Verbeake lives near this church, who hath invented a new kind of musical instrument, which he sells for 80 gilders.

Glauber the chymist lives in Amsterdam, but being now very sick, we could not see him.

The magazine is a fair, large and new building, where the stores for war are kept from the sight of strangers; many of the ships of war lie near it.

The long-house, where they make cables, is nigh the new wall which compasses in a great space of ground that is designed for new streets.

In Amsterdam are 24 ministers pensioned by the magistrates.

Here are two English churches, one of which belongs to the Brownists.

The Lutherans have also a church, and the Papists are tolerated.

If any are permitted to have their liberty of conscience in churches, and are not of the states religion, they are prohibited to erect steeples and the use of bells.

Many of the streets in this city are spacious and fairly built, having channels of water with rows of trees planted on each side.

The foundations of the houses usually cost as much as the super-structure, because they build on piles of wood which are driven in a great depth into the ouly ground.

Most of the best houses belong to merchants, who have great irons that fence the lower windows from the violence of weighty commodities which are haled up to the upper rooms.

No coaches are suffered to be used here except such as come for a visit from abroad; but instead of them sedans almost as big as coaches are drawn upon sledges by hories.

Mr. Chapman was my English merchant here; and I had recommendations to one signior Parenzi, an Italian, and one Tielens, a Dutchman. Dams and one Thierry were merchants to the rest of the company.

June 16, at seven hours distance from Utrecht. Amsterdam we came by boat to Utrecht, a large city, having about it a thick and high wall, and a deep trench; some of the streets which are htelier built are fair and handsome, the rest are but indifferent.

Deep channels of water run thro' many of the streets, which lie much higher than the water; several poor houses which have their chimneys peeping up a little above the level of the streets, which are sometimes much annoyed by the smoke of those chimneys.

The earl of Zyllichem, uncle to the prince of Orange, is governor of the garrison, which consists of eight companies; one of them is English, who have a church here dedicated to S. Mary.

The city is ruled by an upper and an under scout, seven scabini and four burgo-masters, two of which are chosen yearly.

The hospital boys are clad in suits half white and half blue.

Near the *Domo*, or cathedral church, are three sides of an old cloister, where the schools are for university exercises; the mathematic and physick schools are fair and arched, the divinity is a handsome small room above stairs, where we heard part of a theological disputation, Voetius sitting professor; we were told that he that keeps an exercise *sine Præsidio*, is to defend his *Thebes* against all opponents.

The Rector Magnificus is chosen every year out of the professors.

One Will. Barbor an English man was now ready to take his doctor of physick's degree, and to be created doctor by Regius the physician in the choir of the great church.

Collegium

SKIPTON.

Collegium Willibordi was written on one house of this city.

On an almshouse was written, *Elemosyne ende Ambacht Kamer*.

St. Martin's church.

The Domo is dedicated to S. Martin, having handsome pillars; the pulpit stands just at the entrance into the choir; an organ here; we went up 460 steps to the top of the steeple (where there is a large cistern of water ready to quench fire) whence we had a view of the town and adjacent country; in this steeple lives a man with his wife and family.

St. Mary's church

In S. Mary's church that the English use, I transcribed these inscriptions, &c. viz.

Illustri Viro Theodorico de Benthem D. D. Doct. hujus Ecclesie Præposito & Archidiacono, Qui è vivis exceſſerat anno MCCCXV. Cal. Octob. XVI. pia posteritas posuit.

And on a picture was written, *Vive boſpes dum licet atq; Vale.*

In these verses is expressed a remarkable story,

Origo Fundati templi.

Tempora cum cauſis templi venerabilis hujus Quisquis noſſe cupis metra te ſubſcripta docebunt.

Henrico quarto Romani Sceptra regente Imperii, cum jam totam viſtricibus armis Subderat Italiam ſoli præcludere ſola. Urbis Mediolanum portas eſt auſa rebelles Quam tandem captam ſpolius prius auſtus opimis

Everſit Victor, nec templo flamma Mariæ Virginis abſtinuit candenti marmore ſtruſto Unde dolens, mentemq; pio ſuccenſus amore Inſtaurare novam venerandi nominis ædem Propoſuit quocunq; ſolo ſoliſſe ſub axe. Tunc Trajectenſis Præſul Nutritius olim Principis & duris ſemper comes acer in armis Nomine Conradus tulit hoc à Cæſare munus Ut templum ſublime loco fundaret in iſto Turribus excelsis conſtructurūq; perenni Adjutus donis & multo Cæſaris auro Quale vides firmis ſubnixum ſtare columnis Fornice perpetuo ſaſtigia ſumma regente Hoc pbanum Præſul venerabilis iſte dicavit Primus & inſtaurat Præbendos Canonicoſq; Canturos laudes tibi Virgo Maria perennes. Poſt ubi Sacratæ ter ſex ab origine templi Fluxiſſent anni, fatalis venerat hora Pontificis Sacri miſeranda cæde perempti Cauſa necis fuit hæc, nam dum fundamina Muro

Iſtus Eccleſiæ latomi perquirere tentant Invenere lutum fluidum fixo ſine fundo Hoc vitium tardabat opus, nemo ſapientum, Huic morbo valuit quantalibet arte mederi

Arſ mendicat opem miratur neſcius artis Artificum Cætuſ, non artem poſſe juvare Dum ſic ergo rei ſpes eſſet nulla ſuperſtes En rudis hanc Friſo ſolidam ſpopondit Abyſſum Pro quo dum præcium ſibi poſſeret immo-deratum;

Hinc dilectus erat Adoleſcens Filius, illum Acerſit Præſul ſecrete, ſuadet ut artem Elicit Patri, promittit munera, patrem Filius auxilio genetricis inebriat, artem Elicit, elicitam Poſtori, clam patre, pandit Continuo ſurgebat opus, jam tempore longo Poſt poſitum, Gaudent omnes ſupra artis reſpecta.

Ille ſed irarum ſtimulis agitatus acerbiſ Deceptumq; dolo, tantus dolor urget ut ipſam Jam deſcendentem gradibus, miſſa celebrata Pontificem ferro trux Friſo necaret acuto Ejus in Aprilis mortem dant feſta Tyburni Anno milleſimo nonageſimo quoq; nono. Baldwinus Eps.

On a pillar of this church is the picture of a bull, and underneath this written,

Accipe poſteritas quod per tua ſecula neſſes Taurinus Curibus fundo ſolidata columna'ſ.

A little grave-stone here, with the figure of a child kill'd by his father.

On a monument is inſcribed,

Arnoldus Dorſenius Philoſ. & Grammaticus perelebris hujus phani Canonici tandem requiem ſortitus in ævum hie ſitus eſt, nonis Maii 1535.

This church hath an organ in it, and a gallery over each iſle as at the *Jeſuits* in *Antwerp*. Twenty ſeven bear the name ſtill of canons, who have a revenue in land, &c. Any perſon may buy one of theſe places, but if he dies within 21 days after, the ſale ſignifies nothing. Two miniſters were baniſhed hence for queſtioning the right of diſpoſing them into lay-hands.

In the chapter-houſe is an elephant's tooth made hollow, which was formerly uſed as a horn to wind and call people to church. A picture of *Henry IV.* two braſs idols with wings, named by the fellow that ſhewed them *Jupiter* and *Pluto*. The picture of our Saviour going to the place of crucifixion drawn by *Lucas of Leyden*. The old MSS. of the revenues are locked up in a great preſs; three long unicorns horns for which 30000 gilders have been offered; formerly they were uſed as candleſticks nigh the high altar. In the library are many old books chained; fix large MSS. of the bible fairly written and painted by one man; on the door of the

the library is written this rhyme, *Pro*
Cbristi laude, libros lege, postea clande.

Anna Maria Schurman, a learned woman, lives in this city, who is unwilling to be visited by strangers. She is about 50 years old.

On one of the bulwarks of the town is a physick garden stored with good plants. The gardener pretended he knew their names in *Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, Dutch, French, &c.*

In *Utrecht* velvet, taffety, gogram, and ribbands are woven.

June 18. We came by boat in two hours to a village, where we entered another boat which carry'd us over the river *Leck*, to *Pianen*, a little wall'd place trench'd about. A stallhouse here, two burgomasters, seven scabini, a scout, and 20 of the *Proctscap*.

The earl of *Braderode* is lord of this place, where we saw the tape weaving by a wheel, which moves many shuttles at a time. This is forbidden at *Utrecht* under pain of death, and is prohibited in the cities of *Holland*, except *Harlem*.

Here we hired a waggon (the waggoners throwing dice who should carry us) and in three hours arrived at *Leerdam*, a small place wall'd and trench'd about, privileg'd from taxes, &c. and is under the prince of *Orange*. The government is by a scout, seven scabini, two burgomasters, and 12 of the *Proctscap*, and a secretary.

Our host at this place brought us in an extraordinary dear reckoning, which, tho' very unreasonable, we could not get any abatement of; whereupon we went and complain'd to one of the burgomasters, who gave us no relief, but left us to the mercy of the sharking landlord.

We saw an eagle which was lately taken hereabouts. We were here told, That the juice of black currans gives white wine a taste like *Rhenish*.

June 19. We travell'd in our waggon, which was drawn by three horses abreast, over a river at the end of *Leerdam*, and soon after pass'd thro' *Asperen*, a small place wall'd and ditch'd about; after three hours riding, we came to the river *Vahals*, over which we ferry'd to another wall'd town call'd *Bommel*, a pretty place, having a handsome broad street and market-place before the stadthouse. Here is a scout, two burgomasters, and eight magistrates.

Four companies of soldiers (one of which is *Scots*) garison this place.

Hence we went and ferry'd over the *Mole*, a pleasant stream, and pass'd by a strong fort called *Crevecœur*, neatly trench'd about; and a little further, came

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by *Engelen*, a little fort, and then rode upon *Saapron*, a bank raised in the midst of a country that was very much cover'd with water.

Where we pass'd over the *Leck, Vahat*, and the *Mole*, the three streams were much of the same breadth.

Some distance before we came to the *Bojeb* (four hours from *Bommel*), we pass'd thro' a water, and went over two drawbridges, and entered this place, which is differently built from the towns in *Holland*, the street being indifferently pav'd, and the houses boarded on the out-side like the houses in the *Scot* cities, only the boards are placed another way, i. e. transversely. This town is upon a little higher ground than the circumjacent country, which is fenny, the greatest part of it being overflowed with water. The town runs out a good way in length, and is encompass'd with a strong wall and a deep trench. The river *Dommet* runs by, and is convenient for the bringing of commodities.

An upper and an under scout, a president, and seven scabini (no burgomasters here) govern the *Rechtsam*.

Twenty-one companies of foot, and four troops of horse garison this place. Minheer *Berwaert*, who is of the house of *Nassau*, is governor: the earl of *Offry* married his daughter.

St. John's church is built of stone, and is like our cathedrals. The porch is handsome, double files. The entrance into the choir is a stately marble porch adorned with statues, as in *St. Mary's* church at *Antwerp*. The altar pillars of marble are still preserved, and two white marble pillars curiously carv'd, with the story of our Saviour's birth and ascension. Towards the top of the choir, on a great escutcheon, is written,

Alberto Austriae

1621

Patrie Pictae

Sylvia D. de

Deat. Conferat.

Two organs here; one at the west end is very large.

A curious bras font.

Near the altar is a monument with this inscription,

Omnia mors aequat.

Gilbertus Mullus hic jacet quem Bommela mundo procul, Dux Sclava intulit exsepit, mors virtutibus canisque actum intercepit, Quid hic triumphas Germana somni? ille tibi reddidit quod debuit, & quod non debuit in patriam transtulit, obiit 11 Julii Anno MDLXXIII.

5 M

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SKIFFON.

In the body of the church is a grave-stone over *Johannes Harbordus Brit. juris municip. in medio templo Candid. obiit 1630. 8. Id. Octobris, Æt. 20. pof. Carolus Frater natu maximus.* The whole inscription I had not leisure to write out. This *John Harbord* died here in his travels.

Round the choir are the arms of many of the golden fleece order. Over the upper seats is written,

Le tres-baut & tres-puissant Prince Philippe dist le Bon par la grace de Dieu Ducque de Borgogne, de Lotbeir, de Brabant, l'an mille quatre cent vingt & neuve en la ville de Bruges à l'imitation de Gedeon Crea & Institua à l'honneur de Dieu, de la vierge Marie & de l'Amour à Saint Andrea Protecteur & Patron de Bourgogne une Compagnie des tres-nobles chevaliers en laquelle on reçoit Empereurs, Roys, Dagues, Mirquis & autres personnages tant des subjects que des strange contrée pourveu qu'ils fussent de sang noble & illustre & de bonne renommee & appelle ces seigneurs les Chevaliers de la Toison d'or auxquelles il donna pour chief perpetuel. Le Ducq legitime qui seroit de Bourgogne & qui auroit le seigneurie des pays bas ne voulut que pour lors ils s'oupassassent le nombre de vingt & cinq, le souverain chefs compris & pour les occurrences qui pourroient s'offerir à l'ordre il crea quatre officiers honorables à sçavoir le Chancelier, le Tresorier, le Greffier, le Roy d'Armes & pour l'establissement de cest ordre, il fait de tres-beaux statuts & notables ordonnances.

Among several other inscriptions we observed these following.

Le tres-baut & tres-puissant Prince Edward par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Angleterre & Seigneur d'Irlande.

Tres-baut & tres-puissant Prince Maximilian par la Grace de Dieu Archiducq d'Austrie, Ducq de Bourgogne, de Lotbeir, de Brabant, de Stirie, de Carinte, de Karinole, de Limbourg, de Luxembourg, de Gueldres, Conte de Flandres, de Tirol, d'Arthoys, de Bourgogne, Palatin de Hainault, de Hollande, de Zeelande, de Namur & de Zutphen, Marquis du saint Empire, Seigneur de Frise, de Salines, de Malines.

Endthou-
mont.

June 20. We hired a waggon with three hors abrest, and pass'd by two forts near the *Bojeb*, call'd the great and little fort, and at six hours distance came to *Endthouen*, a small wall'd place; and in four hours more we arriv'd at *Haumont*, a poor little place wall'd and trench'd

about (some of the works were slighted.) It is a frontier of the bishop of *Liege's* country.

A scout, two burgomasters, seven sca-^{Gover-}
bini, and 12 of the *Vroetschap* here.

June 21. We travell'd over heaths, and went thro' *Roy*, a village where the bishop of *Liege* hath a palace; and soon after (three hours from *Haumont*) came to a walled place called *Bry*, the houses ^{Bry.} whereof were old and decaying. The *Augustine* friars have a pretty convent, and are 12 in number. In their chapel, under a picture, is this inscription,

D. O. M.

In honorem S. Catharinae Virginis & Martyris hujus Arae Patronae Ven'lis Nob. & strenuus Philibertus Taxis Canon. Bonnen, & Gerardus à Taxis Sac. Caes. Majest. Dapifer ejusdemque legionis unius Germanorum militum Vice Coronellus in memoriam Patris eorum Godfridi Huls di'ni Taxis elect Colon. & Epi. Leodien. Consiliarii hic sepulti Filii Fratres pio affectu posuerunt Anno MDCCXIII.

Near this town is a woody pleasant country.

After we had baited at *Bry*, we travell'd over an open heathy country, and by degrees left the level, and ascended a good height, whence we had a prospect of *Maeftricht*, the *Mose*, &c. and seven hours from our bait we came to the out-works of *Maeftricht*, where a sentinel rang a bell, and the soldiers examin'd us, and then lifted up a great beam for our waggon to enter the gate. This town is built like the *Bojeb*, and is divided by the river *Mose* into two parts; the lesser side is called the *Wjck*, and is joyn'd to the other by a strong broad-stone bridge with nine arches.

A strong wall and good trench about the town, besides many half-moons, &c. Part of the bigger side of *Maeftricht* is situated on a rising ground, and therefore not so strong as if it were in a level.

The greatest number of the inhabitants are papists, who have their religion publicly tolerated. About 20 cloisters in this place, which at this time made a great jangling with their bells, to put people in mind of their prayers for fair weather.

Two burgomasters, two scouts, 14 ^{Gover-}
scabini and . . . of the *Vroetschap*, half of which are protestants and half papists.

The garison consists of 31 foot companies (four or five of which are *English* ^{English} and *Scots*) and six troops of horse. The governor is Rhenegrave *Fredericus Mag-*
^{comparat}
^{soldiers.}
^{nus.}

T. 12

sighted.)
of Liege's

seven ^{Gover-}
here. ^{ment.}

neaths, and
ere the bi-
and soon
mont) came
the houses
ing. The
y convent,
their chapel,
otion,

inis & Mar-
n'tis Nob. &
non. Bonnen,
Caef. Majeft.
unius Germa-
nus in memo-
riis difti Taxis
Confiliarii hic
Et pofuerunt

body pleafant

Bry, we tra-
country, and
nd afcended a
ad a profpeét
c. and feven
e to the out-
re a fentinel
examin'd us,
eam for our
This town is
s divided by
s; the leffer
nd is joynd to
d-ftone bridge

trench about
f-moons, &c.
Maeftrecht is
d, and there-
re in a level.
he inhabitants
religion pub-
o cloifters in
time made a
pells, to put
ayers for fair

o fcouts, 14 Ger-
fchap, half of
alf papifts.
foot compa-
h are Englifh
horfe. The
edericus Mag-

T. 10

St. Serva-
tius's
church.

Three Dutch proteftant churches here,
and one church ufed every other time by
the Englifh and French.

St. Servatius his church is handsome,
and is ufed by the papifts. The choir is
raifed high, and underneath are chapels.
We obferved a great number of boys
who came from fchool to hear maf: they
kneeled down in ranks, and filled the
body of the church.

The canons of this church do not shave
their heads, nor perform divine fervice,
but leaving their places, may marry when
they will.

In the cloifter, over feveral doors, is
written, *Humanitas & Poefis, Grammatica
fecunda & infima.*

Our Lady's
church.

Our lady's church is like the former,
with chapels under the choir.

Memoriae S

*Viduae, Clientes, Pauperes, Cives, forum,
Astraea, Sopia, Hiftoria, Musarum chori
nequiere morti eripere Galenum suum, sic
nempe cautum est omnibus restat mori sed
vita iustis redditur, malis perit, Jacobo
Galeno sibi que Angela Greeftis: ut pridem
tori sic tandem tumuli Confors PC. obiere
ille An. Christiano 1610 cxxxii xii Kal.
Febr. Haec 1610 c.*

Stad-
houf.

A new stadthoufe building at this time
of ftone. It is fquare and large, and will
refemble that at *Amftterdam*. It hath a
walk round the hall, and about the cham-
bers.

Holm-
den's
cylind.

Maeftrecht was the laft place we faw be-
longing to the united provinces; there-
fore, before I take notice of any new
country, &c. I fhall here fet down fome
particulars I obferv'd, viz. That, in thofe

territories, every notary writes his name
over his door, *Ex gr. A. B. Notarius pub-
licus*: and the doctors of phyfick and apo-
thecaries have *Latin* fentences on their
houfes and fhops. The *Hollanders* houfes
are nicely clean. The entrance before
the doors of their houfes in cities, is cu-
rioufly paved with ftone; and the neat
figured pavements are ufed about their
chimnies, and fometimes round their
rooms. Before many of their doors are
ftone rails to lean upon. Moft of their
beds in inns are like cabins; and their
being fhort and narrow, makes them in-
convenient. The boors or country people
come riding to market with provifions in
neat waggons drawn by two horfes
abreaft. When waggoners and porters
are to be hir'd, they in moft places throw
dice who fhould be employ'd.

The *Hollanders* of the meaner fort are
generally very furly, efpecially inn-
keepers, watermen, and waggoners: thefe
laft bait themfelves and their horfes very
often; and the true *Dutch* is always eat-
ing when he travels by boat, coach, or
waggon. Their ufual diet is ftrong *North-
Holland* cheefe, and hung beef dry'd in
the fmoak. At ordinaries the firft difh
is a fallad, which they call *Sla*. Boil'd
spinach is a great difh with them, and
every meal is ufually ended with this va-
riety of cheefes, viz. *Cummin-feed*, *North-
Holland*, *Ingelot*, and green cheefe. Strong
beer, which they call thick beer, and
Rhenifh wine and *French* wine are the
drink moft efteem'd. The inn-keepers,
in many places, exact according to the
rich habit and quality of their guefts; for
the fame ordinary a man of meaner ha-
bit and quality fhall pay lefs.



G E R M A N Y.

Surrey.

JUNE 22. We went by waggon up a hill near *Maestricht*; at the side of which hill is an arch'd passage, which runs (as we were told) two hours in length; whence they bring stone from a quarry: this was probably some adite to a mine; for riding further upon the *Downs*, we saw three or four more such passages, and observed earth cast up, as at the entrance of mines. From these hills we had a very pleasant prospect of *Maestricht*, the *Mosel*, and the adjacent country. On the left side of the river we saw *Wesel*, a wall'd place under the bishop of *Liege*, and *Nievan*, a castle of the king of *Spain's*. When we came down into a lower ground, we rode by *Vivenan*, where there is a nunnery; and on the right hand was the first place we saw vineyards planted on the sides of the hill; and then we came thro' *Herstal*, a village (where 500 or 600 boors live) belonging to the prince of *Orange*; and an hour further we reach'd *Lutik* or *Lige* (four leagues from *Maestricht*.) A sentinel opening a gate, suffer'd us to enter the walls of this city, which are on this side very strong and high; also works and a trench of water. Other parts of the city on the hills have a wall not so firm.

Lutik.

St. Lambert's church.

We saw *St. Lambert's* church, an old building, having many porches or entrances of stone, much adorned with statues. The church within is handsome, having a large brass crown that hangs down in the middle of it. Under an altar on the left side of the entrance into the choir, is this written,

Anno 1596.

Imperialistud altare ab H. Rom. Imp. S. m. Aug. ac Rege Siciliae fundatum D. Guibelmus Licen. ejusdem Rector
hic Heronozatū suūq; circumpositis illustrata
At majorem Dei gloriam exornabat.

The figure of this monument is engraven in the title page of *Boissard's* second tome of *Roman antiquities*.

Nigh this hangs another writing, viz.

Iud. est scultum in feretro Beati Lamberti
Epi. & Martyris in parva pecia cupri
relicta transumptum est de verbo ad ver-
bum & de litera ad literam visum Anno
1469. Clbristi martyr & Tugrorum xxix

& penultimus Epif. hic requiescit, cujus
sanctissimum corpus hic repositum est à Le-
odien. Epo. Abberone secundo xiiii Kalen-
das Januarii anno ab incarnatione Domini
mcxliii. post triumphatum autem & re-
ceptum Buillonae. Anno mii'o.

Renovata est haec tabula Anno Domini
mdlxxxiiii sub pontificatu Reverendissimi
ac Illustrissimi Principis ac Domini D. Er-
nesti à Bavaria electi Colon. anno ejus se-
cundo ac Leodienfis quarto.

In the middle of the choir is a stately brass monument carved and adorned with lions, having low brass rails about it. The monument itself is a square almost a man's height. Upon this is a chest or coffin of brass supported by four legs. At the east end of it is the figure of death creeping out, and holding out his hand. At the west end is the statue of *Erardus de Marca* kneeling against an altar, and looking death in the face. Before him lies a crozier staff, and a cardinal's cap of brass. *Habuit de nocte visionem similit.*

The inscription is,

Erardus primus genere de Marka tertius
mortem prae oculis habens vivens sibi po-
suit. Arces, Hoiium, Dionautium Stochem,
Francimoni struxit, Curingiam & Seran-
nium reparavit & auxil. processione
translationis Divi Lamberti fundavit, pa-
latium postremo aedificavit, praefuit huic
Ecclesiae annos xxxii menses vi dies xviii,
vixit annos lxx menses viii dies xvi.
Anno millesimo quingentesimo xxxviii.

On the south side of this tomb are three little statues of brass, viz.

The first is *Faith*, with a church in one hand, and a bible in the other, treading upon a *Turk*, and this written,

Fides Mabumetum perfidum conculcat.

The second, *Hope*, with an anchor and spade thrusting away *Judas* from under her feet, and this written,

Spes Judam perfidum conculcat.

The third, *Charity* treading upon *Herod*, and this written,

Charitas Herodem lividum proterit.

On

On the east side is justice treading upon Nero, and this written,

Iustitia Neronem iniquum jugulat.

On the north side are these three brass figures, viz.

1. *Judith* stroaking a lion with one hand, and holding a tower in the other, treading upon *Holofernes*.

Fortitudo Holofernem superbum peremit.

2. *Temperance*, holding a lamp in one hand, a book and a globe in the other, treading upon *Tarquin*.

Temperantia Tarquinium immoderatum extinguit.

3. *Prudence*, holding a death's head in one hand, and a looking-glass in the other, treading upon *Sardanapalus*.

Prudentia Sardanapalum mollem suffocat.

The present bishop and prince of *Liege* hath built a stately marble high altar, behind which is inscrib'd,

D. O. M.

*Intemeratae Virgini Mariae
Deiparae*

Sancto Lamberto

Ecclesiae & patriae Divis tutelaribus

MAXIMILIANVS HENRICVS

Utriusque Bavariae Dux

Archiepiscopus & Elector Colonienfis

Episcopus & Princeps Leodienfis

Ernesti & Ferdinandi Bavariae Ducum

Episcoporum & Principum Leodienfium

Nepos & Successor

Sui

Et praedecessorum memoriam

Ponebat

Anno MDCLVII.

Within the altar are lock'd up in four silver chests, the bodies of *St. Peter* and *St. Andoetus*, disciples to *St. Lambert*, who were martyr'd with him, and the bodies of *St. Maternus* bishop of *Liege* and *Triers*, *St. Theodardus* predecessor to *St. Lambert*, and some reliques of the 12 apostles. One of the chests is fashioned like the ark of the covenant, with two cherubims, &c.

Before the altar lie buried *Louis of Bourbon*, *Hugo*, and three others bishops.

A stone arch crosses the middle of the choir. At the end of the seats are the statues of the virgin *Mary* and *St. Lambertus*.

Over the entrance into the choir is a large chest of silver, gilt, adorned with

figures and precious stones, whereon is SKIPPON.
written,

*Tu serves Clerum plebemq; tuq; sacratum
Sanguine defendas semper ab hoste locum.*

At the end of the coffin is a gold plate with the figure of *St. Lambert*, and the letters *A.W.* on each side. On one side of him his name thus written,

S

L

A

M

B

E

K

T

V

S

On the edges of the chest are pictures of the apostles, about which these letters are written,

A O	A A	X S	A N	N C	N N
6 S	B	O E	I A	6 H	I E
D S	E	O S	I A	O L	
I					

On a tombstone in the north isle of the choir, is this inscription,

D. O. M. S.

Gerardo, à. Groisbeeck, S. R. E. Presbytero, Card. Episcopo, et, Principi. Leodien. Administratori, stabulen. Viro, incredibili, prudentia, pietate, ac, facundia, praedito, qui, provinciam, suam, temporibus, difficilissimis, Annos, xvi. summa, innocentia, atq; animi, fortitudine, pace, et, bello, non, modo, consecravii, verum, etiam, auxil, atq; ipsis, hostibus, admirabilis, virtute, invidiam, superavit. Curatores, bonorum, ad, leniendum, parentis, patriae, desiderium, monumentum, hoc, optime, merenti, modestissimi, posuerant, quem tegat hic tumulus quondam si legia quaeris. Te sis usq; licet, maxima major erat.

Vixit An. LXIII. obiit Anno Sal. lum. M.D.LXXX. IIII. Kal. Jan.

In the vestry we saw very rich embroidered vestments set with pearls and precious stones; one cope, &c. of *St. Lambertus*, which is worn only upon solemn occasions by the prince.

The singing-boys wear red gowns under their surplices: the canons have purple habits like robes.

There are belonging to this church 60 *Canonici majores*, 12 *mediores*, and 13 *minores seu parvae mensa*, and above

SKIRPEN.

60 Beneficiati. The Can. majores must be all of noble extract, excepting some few that are chosen for their eminency in learning. These 60 canons chuse their prince and bishop.

Goverment.

The city of *Lige* hath a mayor put in by the prince, and continues as long as he behaves himself well. The prince nominates his counsellors. He hath a vice-mayor.

... Scabini are chosen by the prince.

A senate of 30, answerable to the *Procurator* in Holland, who are in office for life; and when one dies, the rest elect another.

Two burgomasters are chosen every two years by the suffrages of the several companies or trades.

Also, That all citizens, of what quality soever, are obliged to be of the companies; the prince himself is not excepted, the present bishop being of the colliers company.

When a new law is to be made, or a great tax to be levied, the prince assembles the states of the country; the clergy, gentry, and commoners sending their deputies; for without their consent nothing can be done.

In this city are many convents or religious houses; some told us there were 30.

St. John the Evangelist's church.

We saw St. John the evangelist's church, which is round, and built like St. Sepulchre's in Cambridge. Upon the pillars stand the 12 apostles. The septum or screen between the body of the church and the choir, is of marble, and hath over it this inscription,

D'o Opt. Max. et D. Johanni Evangelistae hanc è marmore faciem q. Columnis suffixam abbat anno 1659. Adm. Reverendus ac Nobilis D. Guinaldus de Nivolaria Eques, Prothonot. Apostolicus, Praepositus Mesebedensis Ecclesiarum S. Johannis Evangelistae ac Mesebedensis Canonici.

There are several pretty chapels. In St. Hubert's is an altar-piece of marble curiously carved. The pavement of that chapel is curious, of marble; the top handiromely painted, carved and gilt; and a neat monument here, thus inscrib'd,

D. O. M.

Hubertus Ursinus à Campo I. V. Doctor Prothonotarius Amplius, hujus Ecclesiae Decanus vivens moriturus, revicturus posuit Anno 1622. obiit Anno 1638. mensis Martii 22 die Aetatis 75.

Haec qui legi bens apprecare mortuo.

Upon his grave-stone, *Sepulchrum R'di admodum D. Domini Huberti Ursini à Campo Decani hujus Ecclesiae.*

Bishop *Noigerus*, a great benefactor, is buried in this church, without any monument; concerning whom see *Ortel. Itiner.* also the monuments of *Leonardus Vossius decanus, Petrus Rosen, &c.*

St. Paul's is a large and handsome church; near which is a chapel with this inscription,

D.O.M. Consolatrici Afflictorum Divoq; Remigio Pii Eburones Voverunt MDCCXLVII.

St. James's church is the most fair and lightsome of all we saw in *Lige*. The roof is an arch of stone, broad and handsome. All the church is gaudily painted, but not gilded. The entrance into the choir is marble, rarely carved, and curiously adorned with neat statues, and thus inscrib'd,

D.O.M. Ecclesiaeq; decori & ornamento Reverendus Dominus Martinus Fanchon Leodiensis hujus monasterii Abbas XLII opus hoc fieri ei iussu curavit Anno Dom. 1602.

Domine Dilexi Decorum Domus tuae.

Corde & Animo is written under his coat of arms.

In the midst of the choir is a handsome marble monument, with an effigies rarely carved upon it; and round about on the edges, this written,

Baldricus Praeful Leodiensis genere Comes Lassen hic quiescit, qui sub Imperatore Henrico hoc coenobium inchoavit, verum morte praeventus sub eodem imperfectum reliquit.

On the side of the monument,

D. O. M.

D. Baldrico Leod. Epo. Fundatori N'ro hanc tumbam construi fecit R. D. Aegidius Lambrecht Abbas H. L. Anno 1646. erigi curavit R. D. Aeg. Docineus successor.

The three following inscriptions are on grave-stones in the body of the church; the last in the choir.

1. *R. D. Martinus Fanchon HSE hujus monasterii Abbas XLII quem dignitatis sublimitas non magis venerandum quam pietas & morum facilis modestia suis amabilem, magnatibus carum, omnibus gratum reddidit. Aedem hanc pulcherrimis operibus adornavit, obiit divina valetudine Anno Dom. MDCLX. x Kal. Decemb. Aetatis suae LX. praefat. XVII.*

Pis Lector quietem apprecare.

o. H.

2. *Hic jacet R. D. Egidius Lambrecht hij Mo'rri XLIII Abbas, humanitatis & munificentiae singularis, obiit Anno Dom. MDCLXVI die 2da Junii. Etatis suae LXXXV. praelaturae XXXV. Requiem ei apprecare.*

3. *Johannes Curvimojanus Abbas trigessimus octavus nobis ereptus est anno à virgineo partu 1525.*

There are also these verses on this grave-stone,

*Curvimojane Decus, Flos, gloria religionis
Siccæ nos orbas hic situs ante diem?
Omnis te sexus, aetas, ordoq; requirit
Flagitat & patrem Legia tota suum
Exinctus vivis, comes hæc te sacra loquatur
Auspicio cujus tam bene structa nitet.*

His effigies is well carved on it.

In the suburbs we went to the *Gulielmites* cloister, which is an indifferent place, moated about. In the body of the church lies the tombstone of Sir *John Mandevil*, having his figure on it in a brass plate. It was formerly near the high altar. See the inscription in *Ortelii Itiner.* In the vestry the monks shew'd us two great knives which were given him by the emperor of the *Turks*, being such as the grand seignior himself used. They shewed us also Sir *John Mandevil's* saddle, bridle-bit, and spurs.

These friars had a white habit, with black down the middle before and behind.

Over the gate of this monastery stands the statue of *St. William*, and these sentences, viz.

*Supervacua de utilibus oratio est quando omnium conspirat ad deteriora consensus.
Festina lentè.
Magistratus curum indicat.
Quod index auro hoc aurum homini.
Fama, fides, oculus non sunt tractanda jocosè.*

Under the statue of *St. William*, is *D. O. M. & Divo Gulielmo Tutori suo.*

The *English* jeſuits have a college in this city, which is a pretty building on a hill, having 70 steps up to it; every 10 steps hath a landing-place. Here are handsome gardens one above another. In the uppermost is a summer house whence there is a pleasant prospect of the city, river, hills, &c. In one garden we saw many curious inventions of one *Linus* of this society, who erected several dials, and in these following verses, tells the use of them, viz.

Pro cæco.

*Tange manus Crates à Sextà hic incipit borâ
Terge modo atque boram dicet aduſta
manus.*

SKIPPON.

2. *Hic quies boram geminus Sol monstrat eandem
Hora tibi quota sit quam petis inde patet.*

3. *Nulla sit umbra styli veram stylus indicat boram
Sic tibi restâ stylo dum latet hora patet.*

4. *Nulla sit umbra styli totumq; stat bora per orbem.*

5. *Quando tua in medio speculi reflendet imago
Horarum seriem Solis imago docet.*

6. *Hora non lucente Sole.
Quæres bora quota est dum Sol latet ecce docebo
Hinc abundi bora est lector amice tui.*

7. *Pro situ stellarum.
Horam præsentem præſenti jungæ diei
Quæque hic ſtant ſitâ verâ ſtant ordine
ſtellæ.*

8. *Pro hora nocturna.
Filiam inter veram ſtellam viſam locata
Manſit & ecce dies noctis tibi denotat boram.*

O. Cur	Ma ma
B. Bis	T A
ade Cead	C pro no no D
T	E ne A mus.
abit	

At this college we heard a philosophical dispute, one *Odoardus Turnerus* respondent, and *Gervasius Montefortius* sitting professor. The company late round on benches, the middle of the room being free from people. Among the opponents we observed an antient canon of a church, disputing very eagerly according to the Jeſuits custom.

These disputations are once in a month. A mathematick school here.

Of this society is one *Digby*, a brother of the earl of *Bristol*.

Thomas Compton Carleton of this house, hath written a book intitled, *Prometheus Chriftianus*.

The language commonly us'd by the people of *Liege*, is different from *French* and *Dutch*, which are both frequently spoken here.

We saw the prince's palace, a fair stone building, which consists of two square courts;

Gulielmites cloister.

English Jeſuits college.

SKIDPOW.

courts, the outer-moſt is cloiſtered like our royal exchange, here are bookſellers ſhops; the inner court is kept ſhut, which is cloiſtered only on two ſides, having a garden and fountain in the middle; the rooms are but mean for a prince's houſe, and neither well furniſhed nor well kept.

Many of the women here wear hats.

Armour and guns are made good and cheap at *Lige*.

This city is pleaſantly ſituated by the river *Mofe*, and environed almoſt round with hills, the river divides itſelf here, and hath ſeveral ſtreams running through many parts of the city; here are ſeveral bridges, one a very fair one of ſtone with fix long arches, the two middle-moſt arches are each of them more than 20 yards wide. Nigh the river is a place where ſometimes are tiltings.

The citizens houſes are moſt of timber, ſome of the fronts are covered with boards as in *Scotland*, others with ſlates, the reſt as ours in *England*; the ſtreets are not broad.

A convenient key at the river, where are many of thoſe long boats we obſerved at *Dort* and *Utrecht*.

On the brow of a hill which hangs over the city is the fort or caſtle that commands the town.

All belly proviſions here are cheap and plentiful; in the hills about *Lige* are a great many cherry-gardens and orchards.

The country people are civil, well manner'd and kind to ſtrangers; the women are generally of a dark complexion, and not ſo handſome as the *Hollanders*; they do a great deal of drudgery, and the poorer ſort carry coals and other burthens on their backs in baskets of a peculiar figure, towards the bottom being of a conical ſhape, wherein they can put a ſtaff and reſt themſelves ſtanding without ſetting down their burthens.

We took notice of many poor and beggars every where, but not importunate if denied.

Here they uſe a fort of firing they call hot-shots, which are round balls made of dirt or clay, and coal beaten ſmall and mixed together, and then dried in the ſun; theſe ſerve to ſlake the heat of the fire, and keep coals from burning out too faſt.

At *Namurs* and this place ſtone jugs and other pots are made.

Some diſtance from *Lige* we came up a ſteep hill, where we were let down five or ſix in a basket into a coal mine 150 yards deep; the coal is like our ſtone coal.

When we came down to the bottom we were each of us drawn in a ſledge, by two little boys to a ſledge, who faſtned their two chains tied about them to the ſledges,

and ſo drew us through a low, narrow and long paſſage (on each ſide there being ſupports of wood) to a large ſpace where we ſaw many miners at work. A horſe turned about an axis perpendicularly fix'd, and winding up the rope we were hoisted out of the mine-pit.

June 25, in our two hired waggons or carts, each with a ſingle horſe, we went very ſlowly over hilly and ſtony way, and had in proſpect on our left hand *Franchimont* caſtle; ſoon after we had a view of a deep valley, in the bottom of which is the *Spaw*, where we arriv'd this night; it is ſeven leagues from *Lige*, and is a little walled place with indifferent buildings in it, the inhabitants receive no ſmall benefit from the frequency of ſtrangers who come hither every ſummer, and drink the medicinal waters ſo much commended and ſpoken of in the world. The Spaw. Medicinal water.

In the market-place is a well or ſpring, the water whereof gives an inky or vitriol taſte; the virtues of it are mentioned in this diſtich written on it,

*Obſtruſtum reſerat, durum terit, bumida ſecat
Debile fortificat ſi tamen arte bibis.*

1. This is called *Bobon*.

2. We taſted (a good diſtance from the town) the waters at the well called *Geron-tiſter*, which are ſharper and ſtronger than the former; it is covered with a tiled roof ſupported by four marble pillars, and hath this inſcription;

Il Reverendiſſime & Excellentiſſime Sr. Sr. Conrad de Bourg ſicore, grand Chambellaine & premier Conſeilier d'Eſtat, Colonel & Gouverneur General de tous les forts & fortrefſes du Seren. Eleſteur de Brandenbourg dan ſon eſtat Eleſtoral grand Prevost des Eglifſes Cathedralres de Halberſtadt & Brandenbourg Chevalier de l'Ordre de St. Jean & Commandeur du Baillage de Lagow, Sr. de Gros, Machenon, Golde-leck, Bouckrow, Oberſtorff, &c.

The ſame is alſo in *Dutch*.

3. A little off is another well of the ſame nature.

4. About half an hour's walk brought us to a well called *Saviniere*.

5. Near that is another; all theſe are of the ſame nature, but ſome of them are ſtronger than others.

At one of them this is inſcribed,

Paulus Jo'es Baro de Groſſbecke Archi. Cond. Sere'mæ ſue Gelnier Cancellarius viciantem à vera ſeparabat, Anno 1651.

6. There

A coal mine.

6. There is another well which we had not time to see.

We boiled some of the water, and perceived it then very turbid, and of a reddish colour, whereas it was before very clear, but could not make it curdle milk.

Many rare plants grow wild in the woods hereabouts.

At this time were here one Mr. Howard and Mr. Jones, and two more English gentlemen.

The Spaw is in the country of Liege.

June 27, we hired two waggons or carts, each having but one horse, and went not far from the iron furnace to the iron forge, and afterwards thro' rocky ways among the hills, to the sulphur and vitriol works nigh Franchimont castle; after this digression we return'd into the great road, where some Spanish soldiers beg'd of us very insolently, and stopp'd our carts because we gave them some liards, which they threw away; but giving the value of three or four shillings they seem'd satisfied, and let us pass on to Limburg, three leagues from the Spaw, where the sentinel stay'd us at the gate till he sent in our names to the governor; the walls of this place are very strong, having a deep dry ditch about them; here is one indifferent street, which is but short, tho' broad: This town is little, and situated upon a hill; on the west-side is a steep precipice, and below runs the river Wefer. At one end is the castle. The monuments of some of the dukes of Limburg in the church, were demolish'd by the Hollanders when they had this place in possession.

Le Conte d'Avendon is governor. About 300 soldiers in garrison now.

After we had refreshed ourselves with a bait, we travelled a road infested with

Spanish soldiers that begg'd, and went thro' a wood; at two hours and a half from Limburg, we came to a little village called Haglienshall, where by reason it was night and dangerous to go further, we took up a bad lodging, and lay in the straw on a floor next to the stable.

June 28, we pass'd thro' a wood, and in an hour and an half's time arrived at Aken, where the sentinels examined us, and let us enter the gates: This city is of a good length, and hath a double wall about it; the streets are meanly built. About seven years ago a lamentable fire happened, which consumed (they say) 4500 houses; it is reported the capuchins cloister strangely escaped the flames, all being destroyed round about while the monks were at their devotions, and none endeavour'd to preserve their building from burning.

In the market place is a large and handsome fountain, with this inscription about the edges of the basin.

Hic aquis per granum Principem quandam Romanum Neronis & Agrippæ fratrem calidorum fontium thermæ à principio constructæ; postea vero per D. Carolum Magnum Imp. constituto ut locus hic sit caput & Regni sedes trans Alpes renovatæ sunt, quibus thermis hic gelidus fons influxit olim quem nunc demum hoc aeneo vase illustravit S. P. Q. Aquigran. Anno Domini MDCXX.

On the top stands a brass statue of Charlemagne.

The stadthouse or curia is a very fair building; nigh the door is this written, *The stadthouse.*



A. E. I. O. V. 1263
FRIDRICUS REX IMPATORÆ
ÆRYM IRREOPERABILIVM
SVM FELICITAS EST OBLIVIO.

The rooms within are indifferent, in one where the magistrates sit is a large picture of the day of judgment, and there hangs this inscription;

Dum judicis cessat correctio judicandorum accumulatur protervitas: Alfo Haec Domus alit, &c.

Many great old feather'd darts are kept here; in a large room is a great picture of Charlemagne giving a charter to the citi-

zens; a picture of the present pope set in marble, and under it is written,

Alexandro Septimo Pontifici optimo maximo quod Nuncii Apostolici olim munere hic defungens, regalem hanc sedem coluit, dilexit, mox summo admotus fastigio Anno 1656, 2da Maii fatali incendio penitus ferme consumptam misereq; afflictam eximia liberalitate sua erexit recreavit, Senatus Populusq; Aquis in perpetuam tanti beneficii memoriam hoc monumentum erigi curavit Anno 1657.

NEE CON.
N. Duns
Church.

Our ladies church is of a round figure like S. John evangelist's at *Liege*, which was built in imitation of this by bishop *Nolgerus*; this hath no chapels about it.

Here are kept the gospels written by the evangelists own hands, the iron crown which the emperor is crown'd with, and *Charlemagne's* sword, which the emperor holds at his coronation, and is obliged to wear it by his side three days together, with this he makes his nobles; every coronation they are now sent to *Frankfurt*. The chair where the emperor used to sit when he was crown'd here, the sides of it are ivory, and the bottom is part of *Noah's* ark; this chair was found in *Charlemagne's* grave, in the middle of the church, when his body was taken up entire above 300 years after his burial; he is laid now by the south wall of the church near the choir, and his effigies is placed on a tombstone without any other inscription but, *Gloria & Honore Coronasti eum Domine*.

In the middle of the choir is another tomb without any figure or inscription, which they say is over *Otho III. Imp.*

Between the body of the church and the choir, is a little chapel dedicated to the virgin *Mary*, where but seven persons may say mass, viz. The pope and six canons; the bottom of this altar is part of *Noah's* ark; many relics are kept here in a gold chest, which are shewn off the steeple but once in seven years; one of the most precious and holy relics is the virgin *Mary's* smock; these following verses hang behind the altar, and mention that and the rest of those objects of devotion;

Hic Matris Christi Camisia clauditur, isti Jungitur & pannus cum quo fuit in cruce lectus

Medius, Salvator hominis lapsi reparator Et sunt hic grati panni tibi dico locati Cum quibus in stabulo natus mox voluit ipso Pannum Baptiste Domini retinet locus iste Mortis momento rubricatum quisq; memento Singula prædicta dextra Caroli benedicta De Græcis lata nobis fore munera grata Que nos & gentes conservet huc venientes.

The pillars about the church are most of them of fusile marble, the top of the roof within the body of the church is of glass curiously painted and gilt; the glass is consisting of little square pieces.

A wooden case or press covers a very rich pulpit of gold adorned with precious stones, it stands on the south side nigh the entrance into the choir.

The singing boys wear red gowns faced with lambikin, the furr whereof sits about their necks like a ruff. The canons have

one *Cheyne*, an *English* man, among them. A dean here.

At the fourth side is a great pair of brass gates, and one of them hath a crack in the brass, occasioned, as the legend says, thus, "When *Charlemagne* began the building of this church, the devil came and ask'd him what he intended; the emperor told him he designed a playhouse, which the devil being well satisfied with, he departs, and the emperor sets up up some altar-tables; and then the devil comes again to him and enquired what those meant; *Charlemagne* replied, they were only for gamesters to play on, which encouraged the devil to give his assistance towards the building, and to bring a great pair of brass gates on his shoulders, which he lets fall, and runs away from the sight of a crucifix, and in that fall one of the gates crack'd." Nigh these gates stands a pillar with a gaping wolf on it, and a hole in the middle of his breast, and it is reported the devil went in at the wolf's mouth, and came out at the hole.

Thirty churches in this city. Eleven nunneries.

The Jesuits are building a fair college.

The protestants were formerly allowed their liberty here, but we were told that they endeavoured to settle themselves in the government, and to banish the Roman catholics, whereupon *Spinola* came and restored the papists, and turned out all the reformed.

Aken hath a jurisdiction of three hours riding, round every way, and in it are 200 villages.

This is an imperial city, free from impositions of the emperor, only they assist him with some soldiers against the *Turks*.

The women here wear a sort of black plads over their heads and shoulders.

We observed round cakes made of coal and dirt clapt against walls of houses, to dry for firing. Most of the houses which are new built are of brick.

We saw at this place the making of brass, and needles, which are the most considerable commodities of *Aken*.

This city is governed by a mayor, two *The go-* consuls, 14 *cliehevins*, and about 120 *verment* senators.

The mayor presides among the scabins, whose sentences he executes, he continues for life, or during the good pleasure of the duke of *Gulich*.

One of the consuls goes off his office every year, and another is chosen by the city, so that each continues two years.

There are 15 companies who elect (eight out of a company) the 120 senators, half

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half of which are changed every year; so that they continue two years.

One that is not a senator, may be a consul or burgomaster.

Baths at
Bureet.

A little distance without the walls of *Aken*, on a hill is a great village called *Bureet* where are many bathing-houses, the water generally seems hotter than ours in *England*, being hot enough to boil an egg; the springs are very plentiful, and the water is conveyed by troughs to the several baths; a current of cold water runs close by. The poor people have little straw houses, where they sit and bathe themselves.

Note, The pool which receives the bath-water breeds great store of fish, which are put into a cold water for a month or two before they eat them.

At this village live many anabaptists.

Within the walls of *Aken*, nigh the market-place, are more baths of the same nature with those of *Bureet*. The taste of the waters is saltish; at the opening of the covers of the fountains we were told they find *Flos Sulphuris*.

Gulich.

June 29, we hired two such carts as we had at the *Spaw*, and travelled through a wood, and in four hours space came to a small walled and trench'd place called *Altenboven* under the duke of *Gulich*; in an hour after we pass'd through a little river, and this night lodged in *Gulich*, being first examined by the guard.

This is a strong place well fortified with a wall and trench; the town is but small; the citadel is also very strong, wherein is a stately palace, which a *Burgrave* looks to: 1000 soldiers in garrison; the governor is *Baro de Palan*.

Here is a pretty stadthouse at the market-place, which is a little square; the houses are of brick, and most of the streets center in the market-place.

Malting is a great trade in this town.

The government is in the hands of a mayor, a chancellor, seven scabins, and other magistrates.

Gulich was about three years ago in the *Spaniards* possession, they being called in by a difference that happened about the title to it; one family succeeded in the government of it for 900 years, but the last duke of *Gulic* and *Cleve* in his will ordered, that the males failing, the eldest daughter should inherit, and the males being lately extinct, wars arose between the marquis of *Brandenburg*, who married the eldest daughter that died before her father; the duke of *Newburg*, who married the second daughter that was the eldest alive at her father's death; the duke of *Saxony*, who pretended his right from a grant of the emperor, that he should suc-

ceed in case the males failed; and the arch-duke of *Austria* who made his pretences.

By these competitors the *Hollanders* and the *Spaniards* were called in for assistance; but when the peace was made, it was concluded and agreed that the duke of *Newburg* should have *Gulich* and *Monts*, and the marquis of *Brandenburg*, *Mark* and *Cleve*.

Every hour of the night a fellow blows a horn in the streets of *Gulich*.

June 30, our carts carried us through pleasant woods to a little walled place called *Berchem*, five hours from *Gulich*; after that we went through another wood or two, and an hour and half's distance further had a prospect of the city of *Colleen*, the large valley and country about the *Rbene*, and above two hours more brought us to the walls of *Colleen*, where *Colleen* soldiers examined us, and then we went to our lodgings.

The stadthouse is a fair building, having a handsome portico in the front, whereon are these inscriptions;

1. C. Jul. Cæs.

Quod Ubiorum Principes Senatum civitatemq; eor. transrhenanam amplam atq; florentem à finitima Suevorum gente longè maxima Germanorumq; omnium bellicosissima injuriis bellis & obsidione pressam in amicitiam fidemq; S. P. Q. R. receperit & exercitui Romano per geminatos pontes Sublucios à se perquam celeriter confectos ex Treviris transrhenanum in Ubios. Cn. Pompeio & M. Crasso Coss. traducto liberavit. Senatus Populusque Ubiorum.

2. C. Octavi Cæs. Imp. P. P. Augusti Æterna Memoria.

Ob Principes Senatum populumq; Ubiorum ejus auspiciis ex vetere transrhenana sede in banc citiorem Rheni ripam per M. Agrippam generum, orbe terra, mariq; pacato feliciter traductos. Senatus Populusq; Ubiorum.

3. *M. Vipsanio L. F. Agrippæ, Qui Octavi Imp. Aug. Gener. ejus in pontif. ac trib. pot. Imperioque Collega factus & Successor ab eo delectus, Senatum populumq; Ubiorum trans Fl. Rhenum in banc citiorem ripam traduxit, urbemq; banc auspicio opportunissimog; à primis fundamentis loco condidit, mœnibusq; firmissimis cinxit, atq; variis publicis operibus & illustribus monumentis ornavit Cof. S. P. Q. Agrippinensis post tot secula fundatori suo grati.*

4. *Fl. Val. Constantino Max. Aug. P. F. Constantii F. Imp. invicto quod ad immortalem*

SKIPTON.

immortalem imperii R. gloriam ac limitis summam utilitatem & ornatum, factu difficilem lapideum pontem in perpetuum exercitu cum liberet adversus Francos ne in Galliam transirent traducendo, ipse hic utramq; Rheni ripam Agrippinensem quippe francicamq; conjungendo munus imposito quasi flumini in hostes iugo construxerit. S. P. Q. Agripp.

5. Imp. Cæs. Fl. Justiniano P. F. Aug. Gratia testanda quod federatos Quiritibus Agrippinenses præclaris olim juris Italici propter perpetuam in Rom. Imperium Fidem beneficiis donatis id eis fortissimus religiosissimusque Imp. Univerſo etiam Legum Corpore ad ampliorem justitiæ Reipublicæ totius orbis reformandæ cultum à se renovato consignavit. S. P. Q. Agripp.

6. Imp. Cæs. Maximiliano Austrio Ferd. F. Philippi Nepotis, Maximiliani Præsep. Frid. Abnep. Augusto Caroli V. Imp. Genero, cum Otlo prius cognomento magnus Imp. Germaniæ insigniores Germaniæ civitates, ac Coloniaensem imprimis, liberas fecisset, & qui eum secuti sunt, antiquis conservandis, novis insuper privilegiis eam ornarint, auxerintve, tu vero Potentissime Imp. omnium anterior Cæsarea autoritate plenissime ea confirmaveris, pacem publicamq; quietem Patriæ Pater difficillimo rerum statu paraveris, ea propter gratæ mentis instinctu numini majestatiq; tuæ, cujus stirps longè antiquaq; Imp. Serie consurgit & invicta virtus sola pietate superata est. S. P. Q. Agripp. hanc tabulam ære publico devotus collocari jussit CCCCXXII.

Under the heads of the 12 Cæsars placed round, are their names thus written,

1. C. Cæsar Dict. perpetuo.
2. Divus Augustus Pater.
3. Tiberius.
4. C. Cæsar Divi Aug. Pron. Aug. P. M. Tr. P. III. P. P.
5. Ti. Claudius Cæsar Aug. P. M. Tr. P. Imp. P. P.
6. Nero Claudius Cæsar Aug. Ger. P. M. Tr. P. Imp. P. P.
7. Imp. Ser. Sulp. Galba.
8. Imp. Otlo Cæsar Aug. Tr. P.
9. A. Vitellius Germanicus Imp. Aug. P. M. Tr. P.
10. Vespasianus.
11. Imp. T. Cæsar Vesp. Aug. P. M. Tr. P. P. P. Cof. VIII.

12. Imp. Cæs. Domit. Aug. Geria. Cof. XII. Cof. Per. P. P.

In a court of judicature within the stadthouse, we read these sentences, viz.

Excute manus ab omni munere.
Partes patienter audi.
Benigne responde.
Jus te judica.

In another court (a long arch'd room) are trials at law, where are statues of men over the bench, and pictures on the walls. On each side of the door of the room the magistrates meet in, are the pictures of two kings; over one is written,

Instabile est regnum quod non clementia regnat.

Over the other,

Parcere subiectis, &c.

Adjoining to the stadthouse is an old tower adorned with many statues. Within the rooms of it are cross-bows, head-pieces, old shields, &c. Some of the cross-bows or *Balje* are very large, and made of whale-bone. With these they us'd to throw stones and batter walls: and some of the cross-bows arrows are not feather'd, but on each side a piece of wood is shaped like a feather. From the top of this tower we took a view of the city, the river *Rbene*, &c.

We went to the church of the 11000 virgin-martyrs. In the body of the church are many rude tomb-stones, under which they are buried. In the north ile is a fair marble monument with *St. Ursula's* effigies upon it; round the edges of it is written,

Joannes Crane Sac. Cæs. maj'is consiliarii Imp. Aulicus & Maria Verenoa Hegemilero Conjuges hoc vivo marmore includi fecerunt Anno 1659.

At the west end of the monument is Sepulchrum *S'te Ursule*.

At the east end, *Indicio Columbae destitutum*.

The high altar hath a fair picture of *St. Ursula*, &c. drawn by one *Seboot* of *Antwerp*. Round the choir, in several pictures, is express'd the story of *St. Ursula*; and underneath these following particulars are related in *Dutch* and *Latin*: the *Latin* I transcrib'd, viz.

S. Ursula circa annum 220 à Dionetio & Daria Regibus in Britannia genita Virginitatem

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missis legatis Ursulam suam conjugem poscit.
Paetis dotatitibus ab Angelo praescriptis Ursula
rogatu Dionetibus Pater annuit.

Oblatus & receptis muneribus & paetis legati
discedunt bilares.

Concordi duorum Regum studio undecim millia
Virginum collecta destinantur ad S. Ursu-
lam.

Exhortatur S. Ursula Virgineum Exercitum
ad Deum timorem & navales exercitationes.

Consensus Anno 237 navibus Ræ coorto di-
vinis vento per ostia Rheni ad Littus
Germanicum in portum Tielensem prove-
buntur. Tielæ Coloniam Classis adverso
Rheni navigat ab Aquilone Praefule &
civibus excepta perbonorificè.

Colonia Caesari monitu Romani S. Ursula pe-
grinationem instituit & ad eam omnes
animat.

Basileæ Virgines reliquis navibus cum loti Prae-
fule Pantulo transcendunt Alpes pedestri
itinere.

Romæ Cyriacus multas earum baptizat, ibi-
dem Martyrum tumulos pie visunt.

S. Cyriacus divinitus admonitus Antero sibi
substituto Pontificatum renunciat, & cum
multis à Clero Romæ discedit martyrii cu-
pidus.

Basileæ consensus iterum navibus secundo Rhe-
no descendunt Argentinam, ubi S. Aurelia
febris moritur illustrata miraculis. Mo-
guntiae S. Elberius sponsus cum suis oc-
currit S. Ursulae, Baptizatur à Cyriaco,
cunctisque sacra synaxi refectis Coloniam
navigant. Dum Gotthorum & Hunnorum
Exercitus obvallat Coloniam, Pontifex &
S. Ursula omnes ad martyrium excitant.
Sponsus Elberius cum viris & Virginibus
in conspectu S. Ursulae trucidatur.

Postremo S. Ursula Brachio & Corde sa-
gittis trajecta concidit, à S. Michael & S.
Johanne Christo representata.

In the body of the church is a monu-
ment with this inscription,

S. Elberius Koning van Engeland Bruti-
gam S. Ursulae martir. An. cxxxxviii.

On the inside of the church, over the
porch, is this rhyme,

Santa Ursula pro nobis ora
Ut ab hoste in mortis hora
Liberemur sine mora. 1627.

In a little chapel are preserved a great
number of the virgins skulls, bones, &c.
some of them set in embroidered caps;
the effigies of St. Elberius and St. Ursula
and others, of silver, also many reliques
and things of value; see the specificat
of the reliques printed in Dutch.

VOL. VI.

We saw here a piece of the robe, they
say, our Saviour was habited in when he
was brought before Pilate; some of the
thorns in his crown; a piece of the
ground he suffered on; St. Ursula's arm;
the cup St. Elberius used to drink out of;
one of the stone pots (of white alabaster)
in which the water was turned into wine
by our Saviour at the wedding in Cana.

We saw the several colleges, in which
are many schools for grammar, physick,
metaphysick, &c. Over the several gates
of the colleges are written,

Collegium Montanorum.

Trium Coronarum Soc. Jesu.

Swolgianum.

Laurentianum.

Ruermundanum.

Over the law school's gate is,

S P Q Agrippinenfis

Joan. Hardenrad x Gulielmo Haickham
IC II Coff. Joan. Boland III. Joan. à
Scharp sacstaine peel III. Quastorius
Joan. Thierban Lennep II. Petro Oek-
bouden I procoff. hunc Themidis aditum re-
stauravit Frider. Wiscbio IC. Juridici
Collegii istius trium Coronarum rectore pro-
curante . . . Deo & patriæ.

We saw the armory, a large house
well furnish'd. In the lower room are
great cannons, one of which was made
Anno 1480. great store of bullets, mor-
ter-pieces, &c. every thing is kept very
neatly. We observed one gun of a good
length, curiously wrought. Most of these
guns are made in this city (we saw the
house they cast their cannon and bells in.)
Here is preserved an old waggon which
was brought back with the keys of the
town in it, out of a battle the citizens had
with the archbishop. On a triangular
piece of wood, which could be turned
round on an axis set in a frame, were
fix'd 42 guns (14 on a side) useful in a
lane or street: while one side is discharg-
ing, the next row may be charging; for
the muzzles of one row are just at the
breach of the other. Horse and foot
arms enough for many thousands of men.

St. Gereon's is a round church.

In St. Pantaleon's church are kept the
head and bones of St. Alban the English
faint.

St. Mary's church was formerly a pa-
gan temple.

In the Franciscan church is a very fair
pulpit and altar.

About 22 parish churches in this city.

The domo or cathedral is dedicated
to St. Peter, and is not yet finished. The
body

5 P

NAIPFON.

body of the church hath double rows of pillars, and the roof is no higher than the tops of them. The choir is of stately stone-work without: the steeple is unfinish'd, but in it is a very great bell. The three magi of the east, or the three kings bodies are enshrined here, and kept in a golden chest behind the altar. Over it is written,

*Corpora sanctorum locus tenet iste magerum
Indeq; sublatum nihil est alibi locatum
Sunt juncti Cistis Nabor & Gregorius istis.*

These two are kept above. They were brethren born at Millan, and martyred.

We were informed, that one *Reynaldus de Daffila*, of the house of *Bavaria*, brought the bodies of the three kings thither, and built up a little chapel, in which, every morning at six of the clock, is a mass and musick. His brats monument is in the middle of the chapel.

In this church are candles always lighted to *St. Willgefort*, and this written,

*Sancta Willgefortis Germanis Vnkemer dicta,
virgo Regis Portugallie Filia pro christi-
anæ religionis pudicitia defensione decer-
tans, cum à Christo sponso suo deformari
rogasset nò ab Amasio ad Nuptias expete-
retur, subito illi satis promissa barba ex-
crevit, in cruce meruit obtinere gloriosum
martyris triumphum. Martyrolog. Ro-
man. ita 26 Julii.*

There belong to this place 54 *Canonici nobiles*, eight *Canonici presbyteri*, and these 62 chuse the prince or archbishop. The two consuls have four votes in the chapter-house, and the dean of the cathedral hath two; so that there are 68 voices in the election of their prince.

The present elector's name is *Maximilianus Henricus*.

We were informed, that none can be prebend or canon in any of the archbishop of *Collen's* cathedrals, but such as are of noble extract for eight generations, both by the father and the mother's side. In every cathedral are four which they call prelates, viz. the *Præpositus Decanus, Custos & Scholasticus*. The *Canonici* have only the *prima rasura*, and perform none of the service.

Govern-
ment.

This city is imperial and free, the archbishop being not allowed to be in it above three days together. The government consists of

Six burgomasters or consuls, who are for life, two ruling every year by turns, the other four being *Exconsules*. When any of them dies, another is chosen by the 150 senators, who are also elected

for life by the city companies: 25 every half year, or 50 every year, are in authority by turns.

Two of the exconsuls are quaestors, who can do nothing without the consent of four senators, their assistants.

Seven scabini, judges in criminal causes, chosen by the prince for life.

The consuls have maces carry'd before them.

We viewed a pleasant house in this city, belonging to the earl of *Furstenburg*, *Præpositus* of the domo, and lately chosen bishop of *Strasburg*. He is a great favourite of the present archbishop, and many think he will succeed him, if he outlives him. The gardens are very neat and pleasant, having three or four aviaries. In the house are many curiosities, as pictures, medals, &c. which we did not see, the steward being absent that shewed them. In the stable we observed a little horse about two feet and 10 inches high.

This city is large: the middle part of it is fairly built with stone houses, but the other streets are poorly built with timber houses. Many vineyards are within the walls; and we were credibly inform'd, that there is made here a great quantity of wines, many hundreds of tons. Here are two fair large market-places. In the midst of one is a paved area railled about with iron, where the merchants walk *sub dio*. One *Minheer Altenboven*, a protestant, was our merchant here. We observed in this city and other places of *Germany*, the signs having a cross board fix'd at the end, which was painted as the other two sides of the sign. The walls are high, and the walks upon them are covered and tiled. Round the outside of the walls is a pleasant walk of trees.

The *Lutherans* have a church in this city; and in a village on the other side of the river, the reformed that live in *Collen*, have a church.

The *Jews* live in a town called *Dwitz*, Jews. on the other side of the *Rbene*, and have a synagogue there.

A *Collen* ell is 22 inches and an half. *Measur.* Twenty-six *Collen* gallons are equal to 40 *English*.

Here we began to reckon by *German* miles.

July 4. We hired places in a boat drawn by three men, wherein we went against the stream of the *Rbene*, three *German* miles to our night's lodging in a small village call'd *Widuck*, on the right hand of the river.

July 5. We came to *Bonna*, a pretty *Bonna* walled town on the right hand, where the

the archbishop of *Collen* hath a palace he dwells in. The market-place is handsome. On a house here is written,

Carolus IV Romanorum Imperator Bonae à W'alrams de Juliano Archiep. Colon. Anno MCCCXXXVII.

Fridericus III. Austriacus Romanorum Imperator Coronatus Bonae ab Henrico Verneburgico Archiep. Colon. Anno MCCCXV.

Non bene libertas pro toto venditur auro. Renovatum 1658.

This night we lodged in *Brisac*, a poor walled place five German miles from *Widich*. At this place we first observed the German custom of having featherbeds instead of blankets to cover us.

July 6. On the right hand we pass'd by *Rineck* castle; and a mile from *Brisac* we came to *Andernach*, a wall'd town of the archbishop of *Collen*. On the gates of it are these letters, M. H. C. Z. C. H. I. B. Here we began to reckon by patacoons, copitics, and petersens.

In the *Franciscan* friars *Canotaphium* is a crucifix, and this written,

Effigiem Christi quem transis pronus bonora Non tamen effigiem sed quem designat adora.

Over against *Andernach* is *Hamerstein* castle, which belongs to the archbishop of *Triers*. From hence we went by two castles, one on each side: that on the right hand way was well built on a high rock, and hath a cloister of monks in it. Two leagues from *Andernach* we came by *Engers* on the left hand, and in the evening arriv'd at *Coblentz* (*Confluentia*) a city of the archbishop of *Triers*, where the river *Mosella* runs into the *Rhene*, and is of a great breadth, having over it a bridge consisting of 13 stone arches, and a draw-bridge at the end. And over the *Rhene* is a bridge of boats that leads from *Coblentz* to *Erenbreitstein* castle, situated very strongly on a high rock. Just below it, on the river's side, is a beautiful castle of the archbishop of *Triers*. His cousin, one *Ley*, is governor of the castle.

The present archbishop and elector of *Triers* his name is *Carolus Caspar*.

We visited one *Job. Petrus Seidelmair*, an apothecary, who shew'd us several rarities, amongst which, *Porcus marinus*, *Pullus marinus*, *Stimex marinus*.

Coblentz is five German miles from *Brisac*.

Near *Coblentz* is *Helsenstein*, an old ruinous castle; nigh which is an acid spring. At *Antonistein*, two or three hours from *Andernach*, is another where the *Carmelite*

friars who live there, bottle up the water, seal it up close, and sell it.

At *Swollback*, about four miles from *Frankfurt*, is also an acid water. All these waters are sold up and down the adjacent parts, and usually are drunk mix'd with the *Rhenish* wine. They are somewhat purging.

July 7. We pass'd by *Lodestein* castle on the left hand, and *Capelle* castle, belonging to the elector of *Triers*, on the right. Hereabouts is a large island in the middle of the *Rhene*; (under *Lodestein* castle is a walled town of the same name.) A little further on the right hand of the river, is an octagon of seats round the top, supported by eight pillars and one in the middle, and called *Koning'sheine*, because built, as the report goes, by a king, who travelled this way, and rested himself here. Nineteen steps up to the top. We came afterwards by *Rens*, a walled place on the right hand, belonging to the elector of *Collen*; and a little further pass'd by *Browback* on the left hand, having a castle above it. Hereabouts we took notice of a crucifix with these letters on it, C. R. V. I. L. B. Z. R. C. L. Z. R. Four hours from *Coblentz* we had *Boppard*, a walled town on the right hand, and a little further, *Bornbom* castle on the left. At night, five German miles from *Coblentz*, we lodged in *Hertsenach*.

July 8. We came to a walled town on the right hand, called *St. Gewer* (a mile from *Hertsenach*) belonging to the landgrave of *Hessia*, who has here a fair castle built on a rock, which he sometimes lives in. At this place is a tower where is fastened a brass ring given by *Carolus V.* This ring they now make sport with, by putting it about mens necks, and obliging them then to drink wine, or to suffer water to be sprinkled on them.

The *Lutherans* and *Roman* catholics have churches here, and the *Jesuits* have a college without the walls.

Here are two burgomasters, seven *scabini*, and a scout, who are all *Calvinists*.

Over against *St. Gewer* is a town and castle called *Wellnich*; and a little further on the right hand, we went by *Wesel* town and castle, belonging to the elector of *Triers*; and afterwards on the left, we pass'd by *Cub*, a walled town and castle on the rocks, belonging to the prince *Palatin*. We came next to *Bacharach* (*Ara Bacchi*) a walled town, with many high towers in the wall which runs up a hill: it belongs to the prince *Palatin*, and is noted for the best sort of *Rhenish* wine. At this town, and many others between *Collen* and *Mentz*, our boatmen paid toll: and here as soon as a boat comes in

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in tight, a bell is rung to give notice to the teachers.

Hereabouts we observed great floats of timber, which were guided by several men who moved two long oars at each end, which served instead of rudders: on these floats sometimes passengers will travel.

In large boats we saw great cranes for the raising, &c. of great weights.

In the great boats belonging to this river *Rbene*, are very long stems like oars, which are always on the right side of the boat.

A little distance from *Bacharach*, on each side of the river, is a walled town, and cattle, opposite to each other. This night, three miles from *Heirtefenach*, we lodged in *Heimbach*, on the right side of the river: over-against it is a walled town, called *Levery*.

MUSE
TOWER.

July 9. we came by *Dreckbaufen*, a little walled place, on the right hand, belonging to the elector of *Mentz*; and a little farther we passed by *Alpiboufe* castle, on the same side; and not far from that, another: then we came by *Mouje Tower*, which stands in a little island, and is famous for the story of a bishop's being devoured by rats in a time of dearth, &c. Over-against it is a castle; and a little farther, on the right hand, we went by *Bing*, a pretty walled town. Some distance hence, on the left, we had *Rodefheim*; then *Gion* and *Elveldt*, a walled place, and *Wallop*, where we observed storks and their nests on chimneys.

Rugocoo, famous for wine, on the left hand of the river.

MOUNT.

At night we came to *Mentz*.

In this journey from *Collen*, many rare plants were found. The *Rbene* is of a great breadth from *Collen* to *Widich*; but afterwards, to *Mouje Tower*, it is much straighten'd by the high rocks on each side, whereon are large vineyards, and below, near the river, are large orchards. From *Mouje Tower* the *Rbene* is much wider; and in it are many little islands near *Mentz*, where we stayed the longer in expectation of some satisfaction we hoped to receive concerning a clock invented by *Joachimus Peckerus Math. Anat. et Med. Prof.* in this city, who has written about a dial on a tower nigh the market-place, *Motus Physico-Mechanicus quoad durantem materiam perpetuus*: but we were frustrated when we went up and viewed a great machine, and saw nothing to move without weights; however many things in it were worthy observation. At present the design is laid aside; for this invention will never effect a perpetual motion. The *Rbene* about *Collen*, *Mentz*, &c. to about *Bajil*, is of a whitish colour and muddy.

Learned men in this city are,

Learned
Men.

Arnoldus Corcinus, I V D.

— *Tiel, M. D.*

P. Arnoldus, Theol. Moral. Prof.

— *Perlier, Controvers. Prof.*

This city hath a prætor or stadtholder, two quæstors: the first of them is called *rentmaster*; — senators.

The archbishop or elector of *Mentz*, is chosen by the twenty-four canons of *S. Martin's*, out of themselves. Those canons are barons and noblemen. When any of them dies, the rest elect another out of the *domicillares*.

The present elector's name is *Johannes Philippus à Schaumborn*: he is also bishop of *Wurtzburg*; and within these few weeks was chosen bishop of *Worms*.

The arms of the bishoprick is a wheel; derived, they say, from *Willegejus*, the first bishop, who was a wheel-wright's son, a *Saxon*: and he used to remember his extract, by saying, *Willegeje, Willegeje, recogita unde veneris*.

The buildings of this city are old and indifferent. We were told the present archbishop and his brother intend to build many houses, and make the streets large and handsome, these at present being narrow and badly pav'd. Several great houses of noblemen are here.

The prince's house is a fair building, moated about: a fine structure was erecting now, which is to be joined to it, if they be not hindered by the foundation sinking much. About the city is a strong wall, and many well fortify'd works. *Anno 1661*, a handsome new gate was built, and the wall eastwards newly repair'd; whereon is inscrib'd

Johannes Philippus Mos. Ep. Herb. Fra. Or. Dux.

Within one of the forts stands the ruin of an old stone tower, said to be *Drusus his monument*, and called by the Germans, *Agleskeine*.

Two towers here; one built by the master, the other by the servant: and the story goes that in their competition who should make the best building, the servant stole the corner stone from his master's tower, which is the reason it stands away, though it be better work than the servant's which stands strait.

Jews are tolerated here.

Our Lady's church is a square building, *St. Mary's* having many chiming bells in one of its steeples. We were informed there are an hundred cloisters in *Mentz*. The jesuits *Jesuits College*. college is handsome; where are nine several schools, some of them very fair: in them

them every Sunday mass is performed. In tables are written the names of all that are of the sodalities: *ex. gr.* over the logic school is inscrib'd,

Logica et sodalitas B. M. V. Purificatio juniorum officium.

These schools are chiefly for grammar and divinity.

Here is a public university, besides the Jesuits college.

S. Martin's church is a handsome building: the west end is roundish. Against the pillars of the body of the church stand many statues of the archbishops of this place; and underneath them are inscriptions, which are printed in *Swerinius*: most of their names are as follow, viz.

Uricli de Geminingen ob. 5. Id. Feb. 1414. fedit ann. 4. m. 4. d. 13.

Adelbertus ob. 1484.

Jacobus de Liebenstein, without date.

Bertoldus de familia Hernenlery ob. 1504. pontif. 21. ætatis 63.

Albertus Miseraccio. ob. 1545.

Sebastianus ab Henenstein 1555.

Daniel Brendel ab Homberg 1582.

On the north wall of the church is a monument thus oddly inscrib'd:

PASTRA DANA PIA CAROLI CONIVNX VOCDATA
CRISTO DILECTA IACET HOC SVB IAMORE TECTA
ANNO SEPTINGENTESIMO NONAGESIMO QVATO
QVË NVBIVM METRO CLAVDË HVSA NEGAT
REX PIE QVË GESSIT VËRGO LICET HIC CINESËSOT
SPIRITVS IERESSIT PATRIE QVË TRISTIA NESCIT

Ag8

*Quæ eas tradant coram monumento tueris
Haud isto primùm fixa fuere loco,
Æde sed Albano Sacra calisque propinqui
Martyribus claro vertice collis erant
Nunc ea quod perit flammis hostilibus
Mota locis zelo sunt monumenta pio.*

July 12. about eight or nine of the clock in the morning, began the Carmelites procession. First came two banners; then several men, two by two, before two other

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At the north side is a fair chapel, with a monument for George bishop of Worms, è familia Schonenberg Præpositus Ecclesiæ Cathedr. Mogunt. Sepultus Wormatic. In the wall of the same chapel is a bishop's effigies with this inscription about it:

Anno Domini mcccxxx decimo nono die mensis Octobris quondam Reverendissimus in Christo pater ac Dominus de — perq Arch. Mog. c. a. v. m. p.

In the middle of the church is a little chapel, whereon is St. Martin's statue on horseback, cutting off a piece of his cloak for a poor man, having nothing else to give the beggar. In the pavement is a great circle, which signifies the compass of the great bell at Erfurt. St. Joachim's head, the body of one of the children Herod killed, part of Joseph of Arimathea's body, are reliques in this place.

Here is a clock that shews the increase and decrease of the moon, the days and the months of the year; the twelve apostles represent the months, having under them an emblem that signifies the employment of every month.

In the cloister is an old chair, where servants used to be manumitted; and there are many monuments: the principal are of George von Seelbach; Burchman; Zugissen; Georgius à Schiremberg, Præpositus & Episcopus Wormatic; Henry von Selpont Vice Dominus.

banners, and two men, dressed antequely, carrying a saint's effigies; then boys followed, and two banners before another image; after that torches, a cross, several men,

Q

S. J. F. S.

men, a rich silver cross and banner, Dominican and Franciscan friars, musick, and little boys dress'd like those that carry'd the images, ringing little bells in their hands; then came the host, carry'd under a canopy by the suffragan bishop, who is deputed by the prince; afterwards followed the image of the virgin *Mary*, attended by many girls and women singing, &c.

We were told this legend here: that near *Mentz* a drunken fellow swearing he would kill the next man he met, a crucifix coming by him, he struck at it with his sword, which made the crucifix bleed, and the fellow immediately sunk up to the knees in the ground; where he stood till the magistrates apprehended him.

The first Sunday of every month is the Jesuits feast.

The second Sunday is the Augustines.

The third is the Dominicans and Franciscans. Any that are admitted into their fraternity, have their names written in a book, for which they usually give two or three shillings; then they are obliged to say 150 *Pater noster's*, every day, and to fast every Wednesday: they of the Dominican fraternity are called *Rosserucians*, and wear a label about their bodies; and they of the Franciscan wear a cord about them. The fourth Sunday is the Carmelites, who oblige to seven *Pater noster's*, every day, and seven *Ave Maria's*, and to fast also on Wednesdays; if they eat flesh, they must read the matins of the virgin *Mary*: they wear a label about their necks.

All of these fraternities are bound to receive the sacrament on these feasts, being first confess'd; and if any one dies before the Saturday following, he will certainly (as they fancy) be delivered out of purgatory.

The archbishop of *Mentz* is of the Carmelites fraternity, in whose church we had a sight of him, the suffragan celebrating mass, his mitre being taken off and put on, as we observed at *Antwerp*. At one time four of the prince's servants came in with torches, and two stood on each side of the altar and made low congees, first towards the west and then towards the east.

The women of *Mentz*, and hereabouts, wear odd kind of caps, which they call *peckerbeuts*; because bakers used to wear them.

The bridge here over the *Rhene* is of wood, and bends like a bow against the stream.

Just before we enter'd the *Frankfurt* boat, near the river lay a rude old stone with these characters scarce legible:

TRI CATO COS.

Cross the *Rhene* we came into the river *Maene*; and a mile from *Mentz*, on the right hand of the river, we pass'd by *Russelheim*, a handsome fort of the landgrave of *Darmstadt*: a little farther on the left hand we went by *Elerheim*, a small walled place; and three miles from *Mentz*, on the left hand, we came by a walled town called *Hochst*, garrison'd by the elector of *Mentz's* soldiers: a fair house here ruined by the wars. A mile from hence we landed at *Frankfurt*, where soldiers examin'd us, and wrote down our names; and after we came into our inn we wrote our names ourselves, which were sent to the burgo-master.

The river *Maene* is very pleasant, and the country between *Mentz* and *Frankfurt* is a level, except some distance on the left side the *Maene*, where there is a ridge of hills. We observed here, and in the *Rhine*, their fishing nets, which are fasten'd to two bending sticks which cross one another in the middle, where a long pole is fixed to them, and that pole may be moved upon a crotch set upright in the boat, to lift and let down the net.



a is the crotch: *b* is the pole fasten'd to the middle of two cross sticks at *c*; which have the net fasten'd to their ends *d d d*.

At *Frankfurt*, we saw the discalceate Carmelites cloister; and went into their church, an old building: over the high altar is a picture well drawn; and just before the altar lies a tombstone, with the effigies of *Nobilis Domine de Trimberg*. In the north wall of the choir is the statue of a citizen of this place, who was a great benefactor to this convent: he is habited somewhat like a religious knight. An old altar-picture in this church, which is curiously painted, and hath rare carved work about it, relating the story of *St. Anne*: in their refectory, a fair large room, the walls are painted with the story of *Elias*, the Carmelites being persecuted from *mons Carmeli*, and of *St. Lewis* his receiving them. Their library is furnished with books of all faculties. Twenty-seven monks dwell here.

We visited the *curia* or stadthoude: above is a large arched room, where a court is kept: in this place the emperor (if he be elected here) dines at a table by himself, and the electors, by themselves, at a table. The room where the emperor

is chosen is not very great, having a long table in it, with fourteen chairs about it, and seats round covered with green. In this room hang very immodest pictures. By the favour of one of the consuls we saw the *Bulla Aurea*, a written book, having a great gold medal hanging to it: on one side is the emperor *Charles* the IVth's picture, and round about it is written,

Karolus quartus divina favente clementia Roman. Imper. Semp. Aug.

On the other side is the city of *Rome* figured, whereon is written, *Aurea Roma*; and round about,

Roma caput mundi regit orbis fræna rotundi.

In a lower room of the stadthouse the senators sit; on the walls of it are the pictures of the emperors elected here, with inscriptions signifying the time of their election, &c. viz.

1. *Fridericus Barbarossa*, elect. 3. Mart. an. 1152. imperavit annis 38. m. 3. d. 7. ob. 10. Jun. an. 1190.
2. *Henricus* 6. elect. Rex Roman. 1183. imper. ann. 8. m. 3. d. 19. ob. ult. Septem. an. 1198.
3. *Philippus* 1. elect. 8 Mart. 1199. imper. an. 9. m. 11. d. 14. ob. 22. Jun. an. 1208.
4. *Fridericus* 2. elect. an. 1212. imper. an. 38. ob. 13. Decemb. an. 1250. Sum. Mus. Literarum fautor et restaurator.
5. *Conradus* 4. elect. rex Rom. an. 1237. imper. ann. 3. ob. ann. 1253.
6. *Wilhelmus* elect. contra Frid. et Coura. 4. ann. 1247. imp. an. 2. ob. 1. Febr. an. 1255. Sequi interregnum. an. 18.
7. *Rudolphus Habsburgicus* elect. 1. Octob. an. 1273. imp. an. 17. m. 9. d. 15. ob. 16. Jul. an. 1291.
8. *Adolphus Nassovius* elect. 6. Jan. an. 1292. imp. an. 5. m. 6. d. 9. ob. 15. Jul. ann. 1298.
9. *Albertus Austriacus* elect. 25. Jul. an. 1298. imp. an. 9. m. 9. d. 6. ob. ann. 1308.
10. *Henricus* 7. elect. 1. Novem. an. 1308. imp. an. 4. m. 9. d. 23. obiit 24. Aug. ann. 1314.
11. *Ludovicus Bavarus* elect. 18. Octob. an. 1314. imp. annis 33. ob. 11. Oct. an. 1348.
12. *Carolus* 4. elect. 2. Julii an. 1346. imp. an. 31. m. 8. d. 16. ob. 27. Mart. An. 1378.
13. *Güntherus* elect. 2. Febr. ann. 1349. imperav. menses 6. obiit 1. Aug. Anno 1349.

14. *Wenceslaus electus Rex Rom.* 12. Jun. Anno 1376. imperio abrogatus mense Maio anno 1400. imp. annis 22. m. 2. obiit 1419.
15. *Rupertus* 1. elect. 10. Sept. an. 1400. imp. an. 9. m. 2. d. 8. ob. 18. Maii an. 1410.
16. *Sigismondus* 1. elect. 8. Martii 1411. imp. an. 26. m. 8. d. 1. ob. 9. Decemb. 1437.
17. *Albertus* 2. elect. 1. Jun. anno 1438. imper. ann. 1. m. 9. d. 26. ob. 27. Oct. 1439.
18. *Fridericus* 3. elect. 1. Jan. 1440. imp. ann. 33. m. 6. d. 18. obiit 19. Augusti. 1493.
19. *Maximilianus* 1. elect. Rex Rom. 16. Febr. ann. 1485. imp. ann. 25. m. 4. d. 24. ob. 12. Jan. 1519.
20. *Carolus* 5. elect. 28. Jan. an. 1519. imp. an. 38. m. 8. d. 13. abdicat se imp. 13. Mart. an. 1558. obiit 21. Septemb. ejusdem.
21. *Ferdinand* 1. elect. Rex Rom. 5. Jan. an. 1531. imper. an. 6. m. 4. d. 14. ob. 25. Julii an. 1564.
22. *Max.* 2. elect. Rex Rom. 30. Novemb. an. 1562. imp. an. 12. m. 2. d. 17. ob. 12. Oct. an. 1576.
23. *Rudolphus* 2. elect. Rex Rom. 28. Oct. an. 1575. imp. an. 36. m. 2. d. 13. ob. 10. Jan. an. 1612.

The government of this city is by a prætor, two burgo-masters, fourteen scabini, and forty-two senators. In the senate house there are three scamna; the first for the scabini, the second for the literati, and the third for the opifices; which last are never advanced higher: but when one of the scabini dies, another is chosen out of the literati. The forty-two senators have the chief government; and the people are not allowed any share, by reason of their rebellion, 1614, against the magistrates. The two burgo-masters, or consuls, are elected yearly by the senators out of themselves.

In that rebellion, the rabble killed some of the Jews: but the chief of the tumult were executed, and their heads were fix'd on the bridge; and the principal leader had his house pull'd down, and a stake set up there in perpetuum rei memoriam.

This city is well built with timber houses, which have eaves very much hanging over. Before their doors are pillars of stone. Bookellers have great shops here. In the market, and two other places, are three handsome fountains; the market-place is fair: towards one end of the city, is a large space. The fortifications are very strong and neat, having a deep

Saxony. a deep trench round, full of water, and furnish'd with fish, which none dare take without the magistrates consent: at one of the gates, standing on a draw-bridge, we saw great store of large carps, which expected but a word from us, and which they threw for, and were devoured. Over the river *Mörs* is a famous stone bridge, with about fourteen arches, that joins the greatest part of the city to the other part called *St. Marien*.

It is a custom here, if a child dies under six or seven years, none but women accompany it to the grave; but if it be more, then both men and women go along with it.

The country about *Frankfurt* is rich, plentiful and wealthy.

The *Jeans* are permitted here, and are rarer than they are allotted one part of the city, where they are sold up every night. The *Jeans* are very old and much worn. Most of the men wear ruffs; and the women are adorned with a black mantle: their head-dress is of linen, which flickers much on either side: several of the women also wear ruffs. All the *Jeans* wear a little yellow mark upon their cloaths for distinction sake: they are generally very poor, and use the trade of brokers. *Frankfurt* we were much troubled with the *Jeans* to sell us cloaths. They were sold for less than if any of them had been, and executed for theft, he is hanged, and then hung by the middle of his legs. One about two years before we were executed: but his brethren stole away his body, and threw it into the river.

All the magistrates, and the greatest part of the inhabitants, are Lutherans, and have five churches: the papists have *St. Bartholomew's*, a collegiate church, where the emperor used to be crowned: in the middle of the choir is an ancient monument without any inscription, which we were told is an emperor's tomb.

There are two companies of men, the *Imperial*, and *Imperial* *Carnelites*; the *Imperial* of war. The *Imperial* is reputed about one thousand in number, who formerly had a church within the city, and were put without the town; but the *Imperial* and *Imperial*, they have and the *Imperial* in the city.

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front; but within the walls are of timber, &c. It belongs to a nobleman.

One Mr. *Francis Balde*, our merchant, was very civil to us. One *Scheyrer* lives here, who turns ivory curiously: and one *Alyrian* lives here, who is a very good picture-drawer. In the druggists shops are several rarities: in one we saw an entire *Lacertus squammosus mar.* which Mr. *Wilhelmsky* bought; in another we saw two cups of ivory, curiously turn'd and carv'd; one represented the hunting of the wild boar. The story of *M. Curtius* we saw in a very curiously carv'd silver plate, which, with the ivory cups, were made by one *Thomas of Augsburg*. At *Adrian Sonemans* a druggist, among many other things, he showed us *Crapault de Mer Belloni*, which he called a *remora*, and was valued by him at 10 ducats.

About half an hour from the city is a pretty spring, called *Pingstweil*, paved about; where the bakers, every *Whitson*, come and dance, &c. three days together.

About an hour's distance from *Frankfurt* is a stinking well, and within the city in a brewer's house is another; which are probably the same with the sulphur well at *Graveling* in *Yorkshire*. Tobacco is planted about *Frankfurt*.

July 17, we went by waggon about half an hour's distance from *Frankfurt*, through the first pine woods we saw in our travels, which lasted almost to our lodging this night at a village called *Gerolstein*, three *German* miles, or hours, from *Frankfurt*.

July 18. At two of the clock this morning we set forth and came to *Kornheim*, a little walled place by the *Rhenus* side, belonging to the elector of *Mentz*, where we ferry'd over, and then rode through woods and deep waters, which were occasion'd by the overflowing of the *Rhenus*, and the late great rain; and the report of the levels with corn, &c. near the river, being now under water. Six hours, or *German* miles, from *Gerolstein*, we came to *Worms*, where soldiers examined us: then we enter'd our wall, which encompass'd a great space of ground round another wall, with which is the city, much ruin'd by the wars: the building old and mean.

On the outside of the bishop's palace are painted the sybils, and verses under them; and under the bishop's arms are written these verses, after the bishop's name.

Philippus, D. G. Elector, &c. &c. &c.
Philippus, D. G. Elector, &c. &c. &c.
Philippus, D. G. Elector, &c. &c. &c.

*Sistere cum lubeat noviterque extracta tueri,
Sunt sicci exiguae molis et artis opus.
Disjuncti band a deo facie tibi jorte videbor
Adibus à laena contiguisque mibi.*

*Constitit illarum numerosis fabrica sacri
Impior à deo sic prius aula fuit.
Intus et exterius varia pictura colore
Reddidit ornatus, cetera facta recens.*

*Ast prima hæc ponit funDaMina nostra
Philippus*

*PerfECt et reliqua M seDulus auctor opus.
Utpote VangionVM præsvL DeLeiv's a-
VLVM*

*Regia nanciscens q'æque nec esse magis.
EdiV's In L'ceM per pr'sca si'pse Poden-
stein*

*Arma mitra et gentis fronte videnda gero.
Alma Dei bonitas seros impertiat annos
Auctori et nobis: sit tibi, lector, idem.*

On the stadthouse are two giants paint-
ed, in a lying posture (their ipears and
great bones lie in a cloister of the cathed-
ral) and great bones hang under the pictu-
res, probably bones of an elephant.

These inscriptions are on the outside of
the stadthouse.

Fredericus III. imp. Aug.

1893

Renovata est hæc Basilica MDXCII.

*Astra Deo nil majus habet, nil Casare terri
Si terram Casar, si regit astra Deus.*

*Libertatem quam majores peperere dignè
studeat fovere posteritas, turpe enim es-
sit parva non posse tueri, quamobrem
Wangiones quondam cum Julio conflictati,
jam tibi Casar perpetua fide coha-
rent.*

*Fridr: 3. Maximil: 1. Carolus 5. Fer-
din: 1. Maximilianus 2. and Rodolphus
written on the top.*

*Austriacæ familie Heroibus Vindicibus li-
bertatis patriæ ultra ccl. annos amissæ
vetustæ Vangionum Wormaciæ SPQ be-
neficiorum memor locavit anno MDLXXXI.*

Nigh the figure of a dragon is written

*Draco clavem tenens industria vastas solitu-
dines excoli fide et constantia ad decus
pervenire demonstrat hæc majores Vangi-
onum, urbis suæ arma esse voluerunt.*

There is also painted the story of Tar-
quin, Brutus, Horatius Cocles, Postumus,
and Clælia.

We went to the great church, dedicated
to — Behind the high altar are kept
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the bones of S. Burchartus: a large figure of S. Christopher is painted on the north wall within. These following bishops monu-
ments were taken notice of by us, viz.

Georgius Antonius à Ronstein.

Gulielmus ab Efferen. obiit 1616.

Bernhardus Everhardus.

*Hugo à Cratz de Scharfstein, who built
up a fair altar to S. Clare.*

Thomas Broake.

— *Asseckenfen Episcopus* lies in S. Giles
his chapel.

In the body of the church, on a grave-
stone, is inscrib'd

*Julius Deodatus de Lucca S. Casarea Majes-
tatis Camerarius, Consiliarius, Colonellus
et Generalis Vigiliarum Præfectus obiit
xxvi mensis Julii anno salutis MDCCXXXV.*

This church, they say, was built by a
sexton about the year 300.

In the middle of the area of the cloister
is an hawthorn, reported to be 300 years
old: it is shaped into an arbour, which is
supported by stone pillars.

A præpositus, decanus, custos, scholasti-
cus, cantor, and 20 canonici belong to this
church: the bishop is cho'en by the ca-
nons. The elector of Mentz is bishop now.
The monuments of Frid. de Dommul in the
great church; also

Theodoricus de Bettendorf MDLXXX.

*Philippus in Rodenstein qui ædificavit sum-
mum altare.*

In a little chapel on the south side of the
church, is the story of Daniel cast into the
dungeon painted: this was called by him
that shewed us it, *signum Wormatiæ.*

The magistrates of this city are all Lu-
therans.

Government is by three stadtholders, *Gover-
ment.*
who govern by turns every year, and 26
senators, two of which are consuls.

A long German mile from Worms we Frank-
arrived at Frankendal; where, after some *dal.*

examination by soldiers, we were admit-
ted into the gates: the centinels stand with
long staves in their hands, that have on the
top a great knob set thick with iron spikes.
At our inn we wrote our names, which
were sent to the burgo-master.

The situation of this town is in a level,
which was at this time much overflowed
by the Rhene's swelling over its banks:
the water came within the walls of this
place, and drowned many gardens. The
streets are broad and straight; but the build-
ings are low and indifferent, and the town

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town is not large: there is a pretty market-place; and in the middle of it is paved a triangular figure, a triangle stone being the arms of *Frankendal*, which was stamp on pieces of gold and silver money in the year 1623. when the *Spaniards* besieged the place.

The fortifications are neatly kept, having a broad trench of water about them: in one of the hornworks, towards *Worms*, is a little house, where six troopers watch every night, two of them riding by turns the round of the town; and just under the line, a corporal and two files of soldiers have another little house, who are ready to relieve the others in case of necessity.

Govern-
ment.

Here are three reformed churches, the *High Dutch*, *Low Dutch*, and *French*; each of which hath four magistrates for life: when one dies, the church he belong'd to nominates three or four, and recommends them to the town of *Neustatt* (a little walled town, five hours walk from hence) and there one of them is elected.

The twelve magistrates chuse a burgo-master every year.

The prince elector palatin appoints a *High Dutch* man scout or ratsheeren, who hath most power, and is in office *quamdiu se bene gesserit*. In criminal cases they tend to the prince, who sends them his determination.

An upper lieutenant, whose name is *Wilder*, is governor of *Frankendal*: the garrison consists of five companies, two of which are citizens, who watch, sixteen at a time, every night.

Without the works stands a mark to shoot at; where, upon some solemn times, a silver plate is shot for.

Low
Dutch
church.

In the *Low Dutch* church are these three inscriptions (two in clutcheon, and one on a little marble monument) to *Englishmen*, viz.

1. *M^r Stafford Willmot Chevalier Gentilhomme de la Chambre privée de sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne, lequel deceda le 1 jour d'Abris Anno 1620.*
2. *M^r sieur George Herbert âgé de 35 ans Escl^r Anglois mourut en Franquendal le 8 Janvier 1621. espous^r Lieutenant de son Cousin Gervard Herbert Chevalier Gentilhomme de la Chambre privée de sa Majesté de la Grande Bretagne.*

Virtute et Sanguine

Occubuer^r Anno MDCCXI

3. *In Gratissimam memoriam Domini Generosi Guhelmi Fairfax Anglo-Britanni Honoratissimi Domini T^{ho}. Fairfax de Denton in Com. E^{ss}sex^r Equitis*

Aurati Filii; cohortis Anglicani Ducis insignis, quia annos natus circiter 25 post animi plurima edita testimonia invictissimi una cum fratre suo juniore in obsidione Francovalensi, hic facta irruptione abreptus, ille ictu bombardæ percussus.

At one *Henrick vander Burg's*, we saw a fair collection of *Roman* coins, statues in brass and stone, rare pictures, &c. This man was a servant to the old earl of *Aruncl*, and attended *Petty* (whose picture we saw here) who was employed by the earl to collect rarities in *Italy*, &c.

The prince elector hath a palace here, who might make this a thriving place, if the same privileges were bestowed upon it that *Manheim* hath.

Tobacco is much planted hereabouts.

Nigh the afore-mention'd *Neustatt* are a great many almond-trees.

Here we began to reckon our expences by patacoons and wispencies.

July 20. we went by waggon a *German* mile through *Oberheim*, which is a small place, well walled; but hath few houses in it: and two miles and a half farther we came to *Spire*, where soldiers examin'd us, *Spire* before we enter'd a wall that encompasses a larger space of ground than the outward wall of *Worms* does about an inward wall.

The buildings of this city are large; but old, and of timber work: water runs thro' the high-street which brings to the cathedral, a strong stone building, and high roofed. In the body or nave of the church are the monuments of several bishops, some of which we took notice of, viz.

1. *Marquardus ab Hattstein Episcopus Julex Cameræ, &c. ob. 7. Decemb. 1581.*
2. *Reverendo atq; Illustri Principi ac Domino D. Georgio Episcopo Spren. ac Co. Palat. Rheni Duciq; Bavarie admiranda clementia, prudentia et pietate undiq; conspicuo ac demum flagrante Anglico sudore immatura morte defuncto pius in Episcopatu successor Philippus à Flerfheim hoc monumentum instituit, obiit autem anno salutis MDXXIX. die XXVII. Septemb. qui æterna luce fruatur.*
3. *Philippus à Flerfheim Episcopus. Ob. 19. Kal. Septemb. MDLII.*
4. *Dominus Gerhardus de Erenburg. ob. 1363.*

The pulpit is very handsomely carved, of stone; having these two inscriptions:

1. *Reverendissimus Princeps ac Dominus Restaurator hujus Cathedralis Eberhardus à Dienheim*

Dienheim electus fuit in Episcopum 20 Decemb. anno Domini MDLXXXI ætatis sue XXXIX et in iudicem cameræ solito iuramento receptus ultima Aprilis anno XXVII ejusdem ante solenni equitatu in urbem Spirensem esse ingressus anno salutis humane MDLXXXIIII. obiit anno ætatis sue — episcopatus.

2. Eberhardus D. G. Episcopus Spirensis et Præpositus Weissenburgensis Imperialis camerae iudex, &c. Cathedram hanc in honorem Dei omnipotentem et ornamentum celeberrimæ hujus Basilicæ nova hac forma construi et erigi fecit anno salutis humane MDXCV nihil aliud optans quam ut posteritas ex hoc loco verbo Dei piæ et Catholicæ eruditæ fuisse ad Deum precibus semper sui grato animo meminisse velit.

Before the choir is this written :

Nos Mattieus Dei gratia Episcopus Spiren. ob honorem Sacri Romani Imperii ac laudem hujus insignis Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Spiren. quæ est principalior Sepultura nationis Germaniæ Imperatorum et Regum Romanorum Conjugum et filiarum hanc tabulam fieri ordinavimus, in qua nomina in hoc regum choro humatorum in perpetuam rei memoriam conscribi et annotari fecimus, quorum animæ et omnium Christi. fidelium in pace misericorditer requiescant.

1. Conradus rex Romanorum secundus et Imperator primus hujus nominis origine Dux Franconiæ habuit conjugem nomine Gisela de antiquo sanguine Regni Franciæ ortam ; hic Conradus Ecclesiam Nemensem sive Spirensem antiquitus constructam in honorem Sancti Stephani Papæ et martyris diruit et amovit, et Ecclesiam quæ nunc cernitur gloriose edificari fecit primarium ponendo lapidem in profesto Sanctæ Margarethæ Virginis Anno Domini millesimo tricesimo in honorem sanctissimæ Dei genetricis Mariæ Virginis superbenedictissimæ consecratum, et hoc Reginbaldo Spirenji Episcopo præfidente, et obiit idem Conradus secund. non. Julii Anno Domini Incarnationis millesimo tricesimo nono Sepultus cum Gisela uxore suâ pernotatâ in hoc choro Regum.

2. Henricus tertius Romanorum Rex et secundus Romanorum Imperator pius ac niger appellatus filius præfatorum Conradi et Giselle, uxorem habuit Agnetem, Ea erat filia Regis Angliæ. Obiit Anno Domini Incarnationis millesimo quinquagesimo sexto, tertio Non. Octob. præfidente Episcopo Conrado. Idem Henricus crucem pretiosam in summo altari reconditam huic Ecclesiæ largitus donavit.

3. Henricus quartus Romanorum Rex et 3^{tius} Romanorum Imperator, filius præfati habens uxorem Bertham nomine, hic sepultus cum eadem Anno Domini Incarnationis millesimo centesimo 6to. septimo idus Augusti et à filio suo successore in imperio incarceratus et in vinculis mortuus. Rudgero Episcopo præfidente.

4. Henricus 5^{tus} Romanorum Rex, 4^{tus} Imperator, præfati Henrici 4^{ti} filius Spire sepultus, obiit anno Domini 1125. 10 Kal. Maii. Hi duo Pater et Filius in Porticu Ecclesiæ Spiren. supra januam sunt sculpti imagines, hic sine liberis decessit.

5. Philippus Dux Sueviæ Rom. Rex electus in discordia contra Ducem Brunswicensem hic sepultus, Bambergæ occisus, obiit An. Dom. Incarnationis 1208. 11. Kal. Julii præfidente Jobanne Episcopo. Sepultus in monasterio Santzbeim.

6. Rudolphus Romanorum Rex origine Comes de Habsburg obiit Anno Domini 1291. hic sepultus.

7. Adolphus de genere Comitum de Nassau Roman. Rex, tempore Friderici de Bolandia Episcopi Spirensis in hoc choro regum sepultus obiit 1298. 6. non. Julii et occisus per Albertum Ducem Austriæ Successorem in Regno.

8. Albertus Roman. Rex Dux Austriæ Filius Rudolphi Ro. Regis Anno Domini 1308. 4. Kal. Septemb. obiit, et à fratre filio Jobanne Duce Austriæ occisus et hic sepultus.

Gisela, Bertha, et Agnes cum præfatis 8 Imperatoribus et Regibus in hoc choro Regum et Beatrix in Cryptâ Ecclesiæ Imperatrices gloriose requiescunt, et Conradus, et 3 Henrici præfati non modo Ecclesiam edificando sed magnis et superabundantissimis privilegiis clenodius muneribus et donis honorarunt. Animabus eorum propitiatur Altissimus.

These following inscriptions are on grave-stones.

1. + A. D. Incarn. MCCVIII. Rex Philippus Babenberg occis. XI. Kal. Julii ☉ +
2. VIII. Idus Octob. Agnes Filia Friderici Imperator.
3. Anno Domini MCCXCVIII Adolphus de Nassau Rex Romanorum. VI. Non. Julii. occis. anno V. regni sui VIII.

4. Anno

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4. *ANNO D. INCARN. MXXVIII.*
Conradus III. Imperator
 11. Non. Jun.

5. *ANNO D. INCARN.*
MLVI. Henricus III.
Niger. III. Non. Oct.

6. *ANNO INCARN.*
MCVI. Henricus
III. Senior. VII
Idus Aug.

7. *ANNO INCARN. MXXV.*
Henricus V. junior.
 X. Kal. Julii.

8. *Rudolphus de Habisburg Romanor. Rex*
anno regni sui xviii. Anno Dom.
1291. Mense julio in die divisionis
Apostolorum.
9. *Anno Dom. mcccviii Kal. Maii Al.*
Rom. rex Rud. Rom. regis filius occisus anno
seq'ti iiii. Kal. Septemb. hic est Sepultus.
10. *VI Kal. Januarii Berchta Imperatrix.*

The cloister of this church is paved with nothing else but grave-stones, and hath many monuments in the wall; in the middle of the area of the cloister is a representation of our Saviour praying on mount Olivet, his disciples asleep by him, and Judas coming to betray him to soldiers. It is a curious piece of work in stone, and is covered with a fair tiled canopy supported by pillars; underneath it is a little chapel.

At the west end of the cathedral is a large porch, and some distance from it is a fountain basin, round the edges whereof is written,

Quæ ne sit hæc relictæ ut laus carui iste Cathinus
Caui novus Antistes Procerum Civitate Cateris
hem hunc intus. Eques hic Bacchi munera fundit
Virginis Ateio cleri simul Ecclesiarum
Terminus et limes stat libertatis Asylum.

Et sit Confugium, portus, et ara reis.
 1890.

The bishops palace is a fair building.

The Jesuits have a *Gymnasium* here.

The Lutherans have a church.

The government.

The government consists of four consuls and 24 senators.

We saw the chamber where *Lutber* met *Charles V.* in.

The imperial chamber.

In one of the rooms belonging to the imperial chamber, is a throne at the upper end for the *Judex Camerae*, and in a square before were benches covered with cloth. The marquis of *Baden* is now judge, and in his absence three presidents supply his place, appointed by the emperor.

The imperial chamber is a court that consists of 36 assessors, each elector and every one of the 10 circles of the empire sending two delegates.

This court decides controversies (that arise between princes of the empire) by majority of votes, and the subjects of many princes in some cases may appeal hither; but that is seldom known; some princes have *jus non Appellationis*, among which the prince palatine, which he lately obtained at the diet.

There is another chamber of equal power (they say) with this, at *Vienna*. Tobacco is planted hereabouts, and we observed some fields of spelt-corn.

July 21, we went by waggon about two German miles and an half, and then were stopt by the *Rbene's* sudden drowning the highway, and the meadows thereabouts, so that we were forced to stay a good while in a little village till a boat came from the other side, which carried us thro' woods, and over many meadows before we got to the stream of the river, which we cross'd over very safely to *Manheim*, which is a place neatly fortified, and is advantageously situated at the meeting of the two rivers, the *Rbene* and the *Neccar*; the works are of a large compass; the houses are new, and are low and little, but the streets are designed to be uniform, and all the buildings alike in broad and strait streets, which are not yet paved; the wars destroyed all the old town.

The citadel is very neat and large, having curious works, and a deep trench about it, two draw-bridges bring into the area of it, where the prince hath a palace, and the soldiers uniform lodgings building.

In this town the prince is instituting a *Gymnasium*, and hath bestowed many privileges on the inhabitants.

The prince *Palatine* takes great delight in this place, and visits it very often, and was July 22, here; he sent for us, and was pleased very familiarly to discourse with us a good while; Mr. *Willoughby* delivered him a letter of recommendation he brought with him from doctor *Wilkins*, who had been the prince's chaplain when he was in *England*. We met with several of the attendants that spoke *Englisch*.

We observed at the chamber door where the prince was, one of his guard with a musket standing sentinel, and when the prince walked out he had two such musketeers went before, and two followed him.

The gate towards the *Neccar* hath a fair stone front, and this inscription.

Quod felix fasit Teborub
Fredericus III Elector
Palatinus Rheni Dux Bavarie
E veteri pago Manheimio
Ad Rheni Niciq; confluviu
Iusta spatiorum dimensione
Nobilem Urbem molitus
Vallo, fossa, muro clausit
Portam bonis Civibus aperuit.
Anno Domini MDCC.

The prince *Palatine* intends a medal for this town, whereon shall be written,

... *Et voce blandâ ducere quo vellet.*

On

On the other side,

Nec statu, nec fluctu.

This day in the afternoon we hired a waggon, and ferried over great waters, which had drowned a great deal of standing corn we could see under water; after some distance we landed, and rode by a walled town of the prince Palatine called mile from *Manheim*, and two hours further leaving a castle called . . . on the left hand (seated on the hills which ran along to *Heidelberg*) we arrived at *Heidelberg*, first passing over a long wooden bridge on stone arches crost the *Neckar*. The bridge is covered on the top, and boarded on each side; at both ends of it are guards which examined us a little; at our inn we wrote our names, which were sent to the governor.

We saw several of the colleges, which are but indifferent buildings, and transcribed some inscriptions written on them,

1. D. O. M. A.
Serenissimi Electoris
CAROLI LUDOVICI
Collegii Sapientie
Restauratoris
Gloriosæ Clementiæ
Illustrum Rerum P.
Tigurine
Bernens
Scaphusianæ
Pretati Magnificæ
Nobilis Ludovici Gæci Literatissimi eximie
Daniels Tiffani Solliciti provvisi
Sacrum
P. F.
Anno salutis reparatæ
CICLOCLVI.

On a book is written,

Initium Sapientie Timor Domini.

2. Jude Triumphator Leo
Annui Leonem Principem
Tuere cum
Ut Sacra, jus, et literas
Inter suos custodiens
Bonos benignus adjuvet
Malos Severus puniat
Tibi fidelis serviat.

This is called *Contubernium*, where poor students live very cheap; here is a handsome philology school, a square room.

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The library is large, and well furnish'd with many good books.

3. Constante et Sincere
Ingenio labori
Et Solertia
D. D.
Collegium bocce Casimirianum
Religionis Orthodoxæ
Doctrinæ Exquisitæ
Facundiæ sui generis
Artium liberalium
Fontem et Seminarium
Posteris Principib. æmulationis
Exemplum
Suiq; Stud. in Academicis
Munificentie Studiosos
Auctari conlati in Egenos
Testimonium
Ad æternitatem Palatini nominis
A fundamento
Extrui fecit absque
Princeps providentissimus
Eruditorumq; amantissimus
Joannes Casimirus
Palatinus ad Rhenum Comes
Dux. Boiorum
Friedrich IV.
Tutor ac Reipub.
Administrator
Anno Christi CIOLOXCI.

This college is better built than the rest.

There is another called,

4. Collegium Principis.

This prince that now is, intends to erect a new college, which will be called,

Collegium Illustre, or Lipsianum,

because *Lipius* was excellent in all sorts of learning; this college being designed for experiments, &c. as the royal society is at *London*.

The professors names and pictures are printed in a book.

The university of *Heidelberg* is frequented by many students, and any one may be matriculated, paying some fees to the university-officers, and then if he marries a citizen's widow or daughter, he is immediately himself a citizen of *Heidelberg*.

The prince Palatine is styled by the university *Dominus & Patronus noster*.

The rector *Magnificus* is chosen by the major vote of a senate, which consists of sixteen professors, viz. Three of divinity, four of law, three of medicine, and six of philology, who have their stipends

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fixed by the statutes of the university, given by the founder *Rupertus, Co. Palat.* and confirmed by the pope and emperor; but four of the philosophy professors are admitted into the senate. This senate confirms or elects anew the philosophy professors every year, the other professors continuing during life, and when one of them dies the senate nominates two, and the prince appoints one of them to succeed in the vacant place. The *Rector Magnificus* is much like our Cambridge vice-chancellor in his power.

This senate hath absolute power over the students in criminal matters, &c. yet, after sentence, the prince sometimes pardons. The *Ædilis, Præfectus rei Vinariæ, Præfectus rei frumentariæ, Quæstor*, &c. are chosen yearly by this senate.

A student, a year or two before, was condemned to die by this senate; but being a subject of the king of Denmark, and he interceding, he was sent home into his own country.

The *Rector Magnificentissimus* hath no power in the university; he is always a prince or some great nobleman: the present prince and his son have both had this title. This year the earl of *Wurttemberg* is *Rector Magnificentissimus*, who is not permitted to enter the senate.

The *Præpositus* of the cathedral at *Worms* is perpetual chancellor of this university, and substitutes a vice-chancellor, who at present hath no authority; only in promotions or conferring of degrees, his leave is asked *pro forma*.

The promoter is usually the dean of the faculty the graduate is of; which office of promoting every professor of the faculty takes by turns.

The degrees conferred here are in philosophy *Magistri*; but of these there have been but few lately, not above three the last 10 years; *Licentiatii & Doctores* in law and medicine; *Baccalauræi, Licentiatii & Doctores* in divinity; of late years there have been but few doctors of divinity created. Degrees are given without any regard to the time of the student's being in the university, the *Rector Magnificus* being present; and if he be not judged sufficient, he is required to study for so long a time as they appoint. When that time comes, he is examined by all the professors, the *Rector Magnificus* being also present: the first examination is called *Examen tentatorium*, the second, *Rigorosum*. If he be then thought sufficient, he is to dispute publicly *sub Præfide*, and after that he makes a lecture in his faculty, and a speech; then he asks the vice-chancellor leave, *ut det facultatem Promotori ipsius Promovendi* (this

is done *pro forma*, the university not being obnoxious to the vice-chancellor) which being publicly granted, the promoter, in the name of the prince *Palatine*, and by the leave of the vice-chancellor, pronounces him doctor, and bids him ascend in *superiorem cathedram*; then he kisses him, puts a ring on his finger, gives him a book first shut, then open, and lastly puts on his cap. The graduate swears, by touching with his finger the two beakles maces set up leaning one against another, whilst the *Syndicus*, who is register of the university, reads the oath.

After all these ceremonies the professors are feasted by the graduate in a great room called the *Præstantium*, which is also used as divinity schools; the prince himself, or the marshal of his house, is present at the feast. To save charges, two or three candidates endeavour to be promoted together.

The government of *Heidelberg* city is in four burgomasters and a prator.

The city is divided into four quarters.

Here are five jurisdictions, 1. *Aulica*, under which are the nobility, the marshal of the prince's house presiding; 2. *Cancellaria*, which comprehends the counsellors, doctors of law, advocates, &c. 3. *Bellica*, the general of the army being president; 4. *Academica*, wherein the above-mentioned senate governs, and the *Rector Magnificus* presides; 5. *Civica*.

The members of each of these jurisdictions may refuse to be try'd by any but their own court and judge; before whom the actor must implead them according to the maxim in law, *Actor sequitur forum rei*.

The prince *Palatine* can make laws and repeal them, treat with foreign princes, make war and peace, and impose tributes arbitrarily on his subjects without the consent of any. Many of the princes of Germany being limited in their power, can lay no taxes on their people without the consent of the states of their country, as the earl of *Wurtemberg*.

He hath seven councils or courts, 1. *Concilium Aulicum*, or his privy council; 2. *Concilium Status*; 3. *Concilium Ecclesiasticum*, consisting of two divines and two laymen; 4. the *Diegeterium*, which judges civil causes; 5. *Concilium Feciale*; 6. *Concilium reddituum Ecclesiasticum*; 7. *Camera rationum Ecclesiasticarum*. The prince elector *Palatine* hath it right fit to keep both these last distinct, partly, that he may know how to proportion the ministers allowances, and partly, that in case any of his successors should change their religion (as it is common for princes to do

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Heidelberg city is
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do to and fro in Germany) they may be
able to distinguish clearly between their
own temporal and the church revenues.

The emperor hath nothing to do with
this country subjects, who swear fealty
only to the prince, who confers honours;
but they are not regarded out of his
country.

There are many supreme lords, who
are absolute in their small jurisdictions,
independent on the prince *Palatine*, ac-
knowledging none their superior but the
emperor. The like jurisdictions are in
the territories of other princes.

There are five families of the prince
Palatine house, 1. the duke of *Simeran*,
2. *Neuchurch*, who lately did homage to
the prince *Palatine*, 3. *Dupont*, 4. *Sceff-*
bach, 5. *De la petit Pierre*.

The prince *Palatine* is supreme head in
ecclesiastical affairs, formerly under the
bishop of *Spire*, but, since the reformation,

the prince *Palatine* hath seized on
the revenues of the church, and assumed
to himself the episcopal power, he only
excommunicating. He receives all tithes,
except those which in some places he or-
ders immediately to be paid to the mi-
nister of the place. The greatest part of
the church-rents is given in stipends,
which are proportioned according to the
minister's merit and the prince's discre-
tion, who also disposes of vacant places
as he pleases *ex gr.* When a benefice is
void, the *Concilium Ecclesiasticum* nomi-
nates two persons to the prince, who be-
stows it on one of them, or commands
the council to name others.

The *Palatinate* is divided into 13 *Pro-*
fectures, which are some of them subdivi-
ded into lesser. Each hath its inspector, who
is pastor of some church, and who gives
information of businesses to the *Concilium*
Eccles. and that council, if need be, ac-
quaints the prince with them. The in-
spector differs not from the other mini-
sters, but in his having a larger stipend,
and in giving notice to the superior in-
spector, if there be any over him.

Every great town or prefecture hath a
presbytery *ex gr.* In *Heidelberg* are five
city ministers, two deputies from each
quarter, and two from each jurisdiction,
the *Allica* excepted, 21 in all, the five
ministers presiding by turns. This pre-
sbytery sits once a week, and there is al-
ways present a delegate from the prince,
who hath no suffrage, but observes what
is done, and sees that nothing be acted to
the prejudice of the court, or that con-
cerns not the presbytery. They can make
no church censure, without they first send
the person accused to the jurisdiction he
belongs to, desiring the offence may be

enquired into by that jurisdiction, which,
upon such notice, either neglects it alto-
gether, or, if the crime be worthy of
punishment, they draw up his sentence,
and, in the cloise of it, add, *Quod Scan-*
dalum Ealsie datum revocimus te ad pro-
byterium. Then all the consistory can
do, is, to urge a confession from the
party, with an acknowledgment of his
fault before the congregation, and a pro-
mise of amendment for the future.

The *consistory* *Eccles.* obtains mi-
nisters by laying on of hands, after exa-
mination and testimonials from the univer-
sity, or persons of known credit.

The prince *Palatine* and the duke of
Saxony are vicars of the empire.

In the church called still the *Franciscans*, be-
tween the choir, is an ancient monument
of *D'na Comitissa de Namer*. And on a
wall is inscrib'd,

Epitaphium Hermolai Barbari Lenti Pal-
archæ Aquilegensis in olivum Ro-
Agricolæ Epit.

Invidia clauderunt hoc mare nostrum futa R-
phum
Agricolam Frisii sponq; decusq; sibi,
Scilicet hoc vivo meruit Germania laudis
Quicquid habet Latium Græcia quicquid
habet.

Requiescit Agricola Palatinus
Memorie sponit Virgilius
Tullius
Obiit anno MCCCCLXXXV
Die XXVIII Oct.
Vixit annos XLIII menses II.

In a little chapel on the north side, is
an old monument with this inscription,

Anno Dom. MCCCCLXXXIII die Galli O-
liverab. & nobil. Dominus Fridericus
Illustissimæ Principis & Domini D. A-
Friderici Com. Palatini Rati Datis Bava-
rie Sac. Romani Imperii Archiducis
Principis Electoris Filii Legimus Elee-
fiarumq; Worm. & Spiren. Canele-
cus, cujus anime requiescat in pace.

Another monument with this written
about it,

Fridericus Bavarie Dux Comes Rbe, Pa-
linus, saci Romani Imperii Elector, Sa-
patriæ, Prædonum fulmen, tres illigra-
biles electi, principatum auxit, & pæ-
ris exegit. Anno Christi 1476.
Decembris, fuit eius Vite civitas, solatium,
gloriæ, moris comes.

Under.



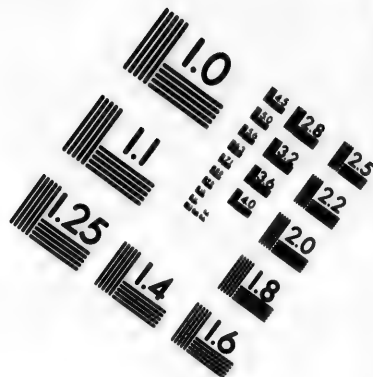
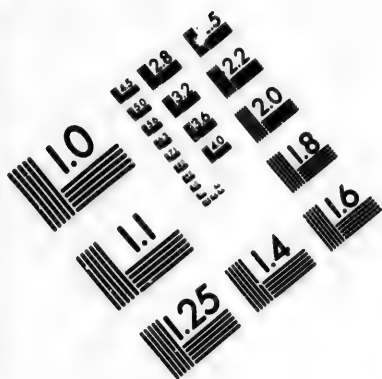
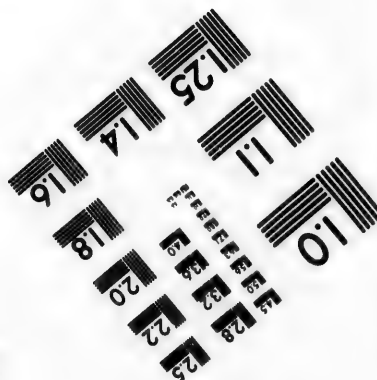
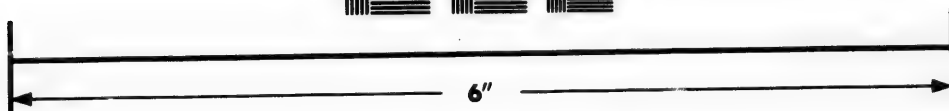
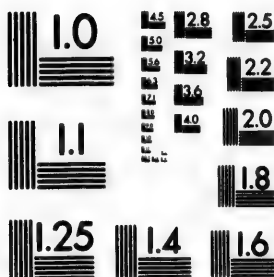


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SMITHSON.

Underneath his effigies lies a grave-stone, with a serpent, and part of his skeleton, carved on it, representing the posture of his bones in his grave, when there was found a serpent creeping out of his back-bone.

In the great church the famous *Heidelberg* library was kept, which is now in the *Vatican* at *Rome*.

Here are many grave-stones (some of which are difficult to read) and fair monuments of several of the *Palatinate* family. The inscriptions of many I wrote out, *viz.*

In high *Dutch* is written on a grave-stone what in *Latin* signifies,

1. *Anno Domini 1210. Sibilla Com. Pal. R. Sup. & Infer. Bav. D. Ludovici Co. P. Rb. Exor.*

2. *Illust. Dominus Philippus Comes Palatinus Rheni Bavarie Dux, ac sacri Romani Imperii Archidapifer & Princeps Elector h. quiescens obiit die XVIII mensis Februarii Anno Christi MCCCXVIII. cujus anime requiescat in sancta pace. Amen.*

3. *Robertus Bavarie Dux Rbe. Palatinus Romanorum Rex iustus pacis et religionis amantur dignus Deo viſus qui pro iustitia pateretur huius sacre ecclesie & collegii institutor, hic cum castissima coniuge Elizabetha Novici Montisburgarica quae et ipsa sanctus. Anno Christi MCCCXXVIII. Julii xv.*

This monument stands in the middle of the choir, with statues about it.

4. *Anno Domini MCCCCLXIX . . . Illustriſſis Princeps Dominus Ludovicus junior Comes Palatinus Rheni S. R. I. Ar. princeps Elector Ba. D. e. a. r. in pace.*

5. *Anno Christi 1501. 25 Februarii obiit Illustriſſis Princeps Domina Margareta D. Gratia Comes Palatina Rheni Inferioris Superiorisq; Bavarie, Dux cujus anima in sancta pace requiescat.*

6. *Coniuncta merito laetæ funus Illustriſſimi Domini Ludovici Comitis Palatini Rheni D. Bavarie sacri Ro. Imp. Archidapiferi principis Elector, qui propter multas discordias tumultusq; per se summi cum prudentia tum sumptu seduloq; coarctavit, pacifici nomen meruit, obiit 16 die Martii. Anno Domini 1544. Etatis sue 66. cui Deus misereatur in æternum.*

This is under a brass figure in the wall.

7. *Philippus Von Gotterge naden Pfaltzgraf Bey Reim, Hertzog in Nidern, und. Oberrn Baim, &c. ist albie zu Haidelberg, &c. 1548.*

In the body of the church, against a pillar, is a monument thus inscrib'd

8. *Caetera qui circum lustras monumenta Viator*

Haec quod non longa est perlege pauca mora

Si Ducis audita est forsan tibi fama Philippi Clara Palatinae quem tulit aula Domus. Qui modo Pannoniam defendit ab hoste Viennam

Et solvit trepidos obsidione viros, Tunc cum Threci vastarent omnia Turcae Extremereunt subita Norica regna metu. Mox etiam implevit magnum virtutibus orbem

Utilis hinc armis utilis inde toga. Illius hac tegitur corpus venerabile terra Hic animam hic vitam reddidit ille Deo Quo te si pietas, si quid movet inclita Virtus Functæ & cum summa nobilitate fides Huic ipsa ut generis placida cum pace quiescant

Conditæ nec tellus durior ossa premat Nam pius ad Coeli sublatus spiritus arces Cum Christo vivit tempus in omne suo Decessit III. Non. Julii Anno Domini M. D. XLVIII Etatis sue XLVIII cujus. p. f. memoriae Dux Otto Henricus Comes Palatinus Frater amantissimus M. H. F. C. Anno Domini M. D. L.

On the marble are carved arms, camps, &c.

9. *Frid. IV. Lud. F. Frid. Nep. Com. P. Rb. S. R. I. E. Dux Bav. nato Ambergae, 5 Martii 1574. qui summae rerum praesuit. An. 18. fundamenta Unionis pro relig. & libertate inter Principes jecit. piæ in Christo obiit 9. Sept. 1610. Patri bene merito Fil. Frid. V. Elect. & S. R. I. Vicarius H. M. P. An. Sal. rep. 1610.*

This is a stately monument in the middle of the choir.

10. *Illustriſſis Princ. & D. Dom. Frid. 2. Com. Pal. Rb. D. Bav. S. R. I. Archidap. Pri. Elect. &c. qui obiit Altrae 1556. 26. Feb. Aet. 74.*

In the body of the church is this following inscription.

11. *Illu-*

11. *Illustissimo Prin. & Dom. D. Wolphango Com. P. Rhen. D. Bav. & Philippi Elect. Filio inter eos qui ad justam aetatem pervenerunt natu minimo, Principi bonitate ingenii, honestâ frugalitate avitisque moribus servandis præstanti & sorte suâ mediocri per omnem vitam contento, Illustissimus Princeps Frid. III. Elec. &c. H. Monum. Consanguineo Carissimo fieri curavit. Natus est An. 1494. ult. Oct. Exemptus rebus humanis. 2. April. 1558.*

In the middle of the choir, is,

12. *Ordo Henricus Pal. Com. Rhen. S. R. I. Septem vir Dux Utriusq; Rarvaria, ut Ludovici Pii Roberti Cef. F. Posterorum ultimus, sic renata Evangelicæ puritatis Instaurator primus vivus sibi P. natus x April. 1502. obiit 12. Feb. 1559.*

13. *Serenissimæ Heroinæ Regiæq; stirpe prognatæ Dom. Dorotheæ Com. P. Rb. Bav. D. Regnorum Danicæ, Suevicæ ac Norwægiæ Principi ac Hæredi & Electoris Contorali dilectissimæ, quæ ob. . . Frid. III. DG. Com. Pal. R. S. R. I. Archidap. ac Pr. Elect. Bav. D. &c. Agnatis ac consanguineis charissimis optimique meritis H. M. gratitudinis ergo pos. Anno 1562.*

This and the 10th inscription are on a tomb in the body of the church.

In the choir is a handsome monument with two inscriptions in Dutch, which signify,

14. *Maria Uxor Frid. 3. per 30 ann. 4. mens. & 28 dies. 6 peperit filios & 5 filias; ob. ult. Octob. 1567. ætat. 48. & 28 d.*

15. *Frid. 3. Fil. Ruperti. ob. 26. Octob. 1576. ætatis 62.*

16. *Elizabetha Comes Palat. Electrix Philippi Landgraviæ Hessiæ filia Vixit annos XLII Relicta terna prole Piè obiit Haidelbergæ XIV martii Anno MDLXXXII.*

17. *Ludovicus Comes Palatinus Frid. F. S. Rom. Imperii Elector Dux Bavaricæ Pietate & clementia insignis Vixit annos XLIV rei Palatinæ præfuit A. VII. obiit Haidelbergæ piè in Christo. XII Octob. MDLXXXIII.*

These two preceding inscriptions are under both their statues; likewise these following sentences.

Vol. VI.

Sic exaltabitur filius hominis. Joh. III.

Sic deus dilexit mundum. Joh. III.

Sic faciet corpora nostra. Philip. III.

Sic filius hominis triduum manebit in corde terræ. Matth. XII.

Viditq; Deus cuncta quæ fecerat, & erant valde bona. Gen. I.

18. *Constante & sincere JOANNI CASIMIRO*

Frid. III. Elect. F.

Comiti Palatino ad Rhenum

Duci Bavaricæ

Pro-Septemviro,

Qui sibi vixit nunqu. Reipub.

Christ. semper, quam Domi Militariq;

Strenue juxit atque ornavit religione

Orthodoxa, Scholis bonarum artium

Instrumentis Gallia & Belgica

Agraviss. periculis vindicata,

Auraque perpetua in hoc evigilavit,

Ut concors patria a vi fraudeque

Externa tutior stabili quiete

Cum dignitate frueretur omni

Denique officio principis Laudatiss.

Constante et sincere perfunctus

Autoritatis suæ, & virtutis summæ

Humanitati conjunctæ trisle

Desiderium bonis reliquit omnibus

FRID. IV. ELECT.

Patruo tutorique de se optime merito

P.

Obiit postrid. Nonas Januarii

CIOIOXCII.

Ætatis An. XLII. mens. x.

MDLXXXVIII.

19. On a little grave-stone.

*Iste Palatina prognatus stirpe puellus,
Ipse sub partu vitam cum funere solvit.
In Christo dormit, vita fruiturque beata.
ICPKDBCVE SMFDTCDOMS*

20. *D. Ludovicus Wilhelms Com. Pal. D. Bavaricæ natus 25 Sept. 1600. obiit 30 Sept. eodem.*

21. *D. Anna Leonora Com. Pal. D. Bav. nata 25 Decemb. 1598. ob. 24 Maii. 1600.*

22. *Sereniss. Principis D. Frid. Elect. Pal. Soboles præmortua D. Mauritius Christia-nus Com. Pal. Bav. D. natus 8 Sept. 1601. obiit 18 Mar. 1605.*

These three last inscriptions are on a pretty monument, with three effigies on it.

On the roof of the choir are the pictures of these four persons, with their names written, viz.

1. *Rupertus Romanorum rex, hujus Chori & Collegii Fundator.*

5 T

2. *Eliza-*

SKIPPON.

2. *Elizabetha Regina Romanorum.*3. *Ludovicus Comes Palatinus, Regis Filius, hujus Collegii Consummator.*4. *Domina Planchia Filia regis Angliæ, Uxor ejus.*

In the isles of the choir are these two following monuments, viz.

1. *Illustri memorie Ottonis Comitis Solmenfis Dynastæ in Muntzenberg Wildenfels & Sonnenfeld; is Adolefcens musis operatus adultior heroico instinctu Marti devotus primis stipendiis quadriennio Gallicis, post sub Mauritio Auricæ Belgicis equitum Ducior conspic. junctâ sibi uxore generosa Ursula Comitis Gleibiana, inde sereniss. Elect. Palat. Frid. IV. prætorio legionisque laude continua præfectus, ac interea ad Galliæ & Magnæ Britanniæ reges, & S. imperii Proceres Legatus, tandem in Asiatica Moltzæ obsidione die 24 Junii An. MDCX. ætat. xxxix. absque prole in pugna gloriose cecidit dignus magnorum Avorum, Parentum Germanorum Frater, Filius, Nepos. Conjux ac Fratres maxime contra votum hoc monumentum posuere.*

2. *Exsulum Susceptori S.*

*Huldrico Fuggero
Raymundi F. Georg. N. Jacobi Pron.
Kirchbergæ & Weissenbornii
Domini,*

*Qui in Pauli III. P. P. Cubiculo
Veritatis lumen ex sanclia
Primus & solus agnovit
Vitæque privatam
Ampliss. dignitatibus anteferre
Didicit,*

*Dum veterum scriptis liberali sumpta
Comparandis & evulgandis intentus
A patrimon. admin. profusionis
Prætextu dejecit,*

*Apud Fridericum III. Electorem Palat.
Fortunam constantia & æquanim.
Superavit*

*Suis in terra restitutus, fraternis
Quinetiam bonis auctior eundem*

*In re lauta quem in afflictâ
Vultum animamq; retinuit,
Anna pauperibus quingenta legavit
Sex liter. studiosis stipendia,
Constituit*

*Bibliothecam pui exsiliunicam comitem
Palatinatus moriens donavit.*

CICLOXXXIV.

Obiit XVIII. Kal. Jul.

Ætatis LXX.

Hæredes & Legatarii

*Gratæ memoriæ ergo
Consanguineo & hospiti B M
Hocce Mon. P.*

At St. Peter's church we saw a great number of monuments, both on the inside and the outside of the wall; the most remarkable without were of Rbinerus Profess. Job. Jugenitius Leg. Doct. Job. Sigismus Lavingarius I. P. D.

Within are the monuments of Quirinus Reuterius D. Simo Stenius Historicus, Gasper Agricola, Curio, Henricus Smetius, Daniel Toisanus, Calmarius, Petrus Betricus, Buchpacheus, Johan. Meierus, Georg. Sobn. T. D. Matth. Lannoins, Gerbardus Pastorius, Melchior Tben. Ludov. Christoph. Rbinerus F. Dodo Maninga Frisius vulneratus a milite, Melchior Angerus, Petrus à Stritbagen Aquigranensis, a famous minister, who died 1655.

*Fridericus Wilebranus
Vitam Belgia
Vranx genus
Duacum
Artes Æonicas
Dedere leges
Heidelbergi, mihi
Dedit necemque
Vitam restituit
Deus perennem.
Anno 158.*

M. S.

*Hic subincluduntur mortales exuviæ**Viri nobilissimi**Dom. Benjamin Tielbornii,**Equitis & 7th Anglicani**Omnis solidioris literaturæ**Peritissimi,**Imprimis**Veræ pietatis ejusq; devotæ præceps**Cultoris religiosissimi,**Nati 14 Maii, Anno salutis MDC.**Denati 25 Maii, A. C. MDCCLX.**Cui**Wilbus Tielbornus**Ex fratre nepos**H. M. P. C.*

During our stay in Heidelberg, the prince elector palatine sent Mr. Rookewood (an English gentleman that is an attendant on this court) to bring us up to his palace, where we spent the greatest part of a day at dinner and supper, and in the prince's and chief courtiers conversation. The palace is seated on a hill, and is fairly built within a castle, which is encompassed with a deep trench hewn out of the rock, that may be filled with water.

Without the castle are pleasant gardens, and round about them are fair grotto's

grotto's cut out of the rock; the greatest part of these grotto's were left unfinished by this prince's father. Over the entrance of the grotto that is finished, is the statue of the gardener, in the same posture he received the prince when he first came into the garden. Here are many pretty water-works, viz. a lyon sucking up water, the springing of water out of a flower-pot, a ball playing upon the top of a stream that is forced up, a conical cap of tin born up by the same stream, which represents a periwig, the water is shaped like great drinking glasses, water playing on the organs, and water springing out of the pavement and the sides of the grotto. In one of the grotto's the water petrifies as it drops.

In the garden lies a great figure of an old man, which represents the river *Rben*; which figure spouts water out a great height. Another figure represents the river *Neccar*. Here are two little ponds for swans to keep in.

In the middle of two garden-plots are two fountains; the inscription on one is,

Fridericus plantavit
xiv Decemb. A. C.
MDCXV.

On the other,

Elizabetha plantavit
xiv Decemb. A. C.
MDCXV.

The castle gate is of curious carved work in stone, and over it was the *Aviation*, and this inscription, viz.

Fridericus V.
Elizabethæ
Conjugi Cariſſ.
A. C. MDCXV. F. C.

On the palace building are many statues of the gods, virtues, &c. and 16 statues of princes from *Carolus M.* to *Frid. 4.* On the gate that leads into the palace, is a *Dutch* inscription, signifying the building of it by *Ludovicus V.* 1519.

The palace was built at three several times, one part is called the *English* building.

On the chapel is inscribed,

Fridericus Comes Palatinus
Rheni S. Rom. imperii Eleſtor,
Dux Bavarie, hoc palatium
Divino cultui & commode
Habitationi extruendum &
Majorum ſuorum imaginibus

Exornandum curavit. Anno
Dom. MDCVII.

SKIPPON.

In the court are several ancient pillars brought hither by *Carolus M.* Underneath the statue of *Mercury* is written,

MERCVRO
TIMONIA
VITTO.

An organ in the chapel, and a fair stone pulpit.

Under one of the towers is a cellar *Great tun* where the great tun stood, which held 132 fuders. At this time a new one was building, which is to hold 150 fuders (a fuder being equal to four hogheads.) A pair of stairs leads up to the top of the tun, where was a gallery for persons to sit, and drink in. Many other vessels for wine in other cellars, which are large vessels, neatly made, and called the whelps; 16 of them are equal to the great tun.

Before dinner, the prince pass'd by the door of the room, and, with his own hand, received the petitions delivered by persons that stood there.

A guard of 30 *Switzers* brought up the meat to the prince's table, which hath a canopy over it. Several strangers sat down with the prince. Two tables more in the same room, one for the marshal, with whom we dined; the other for the officers of the family: all things were ordered with great decency, little noise, and no debauchery.

In the hall adjoining to this room, stand two pillars of stone in the middle; one of them stands a little awry, having been shot twice with a cannon bullet about the middle of it, where there now sticks a bullet that beat out another; which shots broke away part of the pillar now repaired. The first bullet was shot by the duke of *Bavaria's* party; and the last by the prince palatine's soldiers.

In this palace we saw a fallow deer speckled with white, and a tame wolf. Between the walls of the castle is a large broad passage, that goes round underneath, which is used for cellars and other necessary offices.

From the castle is a fair prospect of the city, river *Neccar*, and the level country about the *Rbene*. Here is a new fortification which commands the *Neccar*.

After dinner the prince sent for us into a withdrawing room, where he was pleased to shew us great kindness, and entertained us with discourse concerning several things. Here we saw a very good wind-gun, clear stones made out of pebbles, a purse made of *alumen plumosum* by a monk of — order

SKIPPER.

— order in *Sicily*. This purse we threw into a chafing dish of hot coals, and let it lie till it was red hot, and then took it out again without any prejudice to the purse.

The prince
El. library.

We spent most of the afternoon with the prince in his library, which is well furnished with choice books in all languages. His highness was exceeding affable, and willing to shew us his collection of coins, both modern and ancient, which he was very well skill'd in the knowledge of as to all particulars. He hath a series of *Roman* coins in gold, and another in silver.

Coins.

We saw a coin of *Virgil* and his *Mæcenas*. Among his consular and *Greek* medals we saw *Philip*, *Alexander*, *Epaminondas*, *Themistocles*, and many commonwealths of *Greece*; *Hebrew*, *Arabic* and *Persian*, *Numidian* or *Gothish* coins; several common-wealths of *Sicily* and *Magna Græcia*; the coins of all the princes in *Germany* in gold, &c. the medals of the most remarkable sieges of late years in *Europe*, and monies of several nations in gold and silver, &c. a *Swedish* dollar, being a large square piece of brass, stamp'd at the four corners, and in the middle, a gold medal for the young prince, whose name (*Carolus*) and picture is on it; and on one side is written, *Juvat usque morari*. We saw here the globe of *Rupertus* the emperor, which was adorn'd with jewels, and *Rupertus* his crown very richly set with precious stones. Other very valuable jewels are in the prince palatine's possession; a picture of the emperor's crown, sword and globe. The prince told us, that *Conradus* the emperor added the arch over the imperial crown, and that formerly the prince palatine carried the globe before the emperor, but now he carries the sword, and the duke of *Bavaria* hath the globe.

We saw two fair and full unicorns horns, and a great boar's tooth, which winds almost into a perfect circle. We saw also several of the prince palatine's ancestors pictures curiously carved in wood, and kept within little boxes: and among the coins we observed these, viz. of *Geleton* a city in *Greece*, *Ptolomy*, islands of *Greece*, *Rhodes*, the sieges of *Leyden*, *Harlem*, *Bredab*, *New-arke*, &c. the battle of *Lipsick*, &c.

In a gallery we saw many pictures, one very large, representing the family of this prince, wherein were his father, mother, brothers, &c.

This prince palatine's name is *Carolus Ludovicus*, who speaks these six languages, viz. 1. *Latin*, 2. *Italian*, 3. *French*, 4. *English*, 5. *Higb-Dutch*, and 6. *Low-Dutch*.

He is married to *Charlotte* the landgrave of *Hessia* his sister, with whom he lived

two or three years, and by her hath two children (now living) a son, young prince *Charles*, and a daughter, both very handsome; but the prince not enduring his wife's ill conditions, he separated himself from her, and entertained one *Daggerfield*, the daughter of a gentleman belonging to the duke of *Wirtenbere*, by whom he hath had four natural children. The prince allots his wife one part of the palace, and his mistress another part: the first was at this time drinking the waters of *Swolback*.

The court was now in mourning for prince *Edward* the elector palatine's brother, who died lately at *Paris*. His highness is very diligent in minding his affairs, and his subjects have a great affection for him. He gave orders we should pay nothing at our inn while we staid at *Heidleberg*.

The upper lieutenant or governor of the city spake very good *English*, having been in our late civil wars. He told us, there came so many strangers that pass through this place, that he usually spends every night about half an hour in reading their names; for the inn-keepers, &c. are obliged to send their lodgers names every night. We were much beholden to this gentleman.

And to the afore-mentioned Mr. *Rooke-wood* (a *Suffolkman*) who had formerly been a *Carthusian* monk. He told us, he was translator of the myltery of jesuitism out of *French* into *English*; and that there was lately sent hence a troop of horse to assist the emperor against the *Turks*.

The prince palatine hath three sisters, *Theresa* one married to the duke of *Brunswick*, and *Altera* another, elder, to whom *Carlejus* dedicated - - - and *Schooten* his book - - - *Barbeth*. She is *Præposita* of a monastery in *Erfurt*, *Loise*, *Sophia*, but is herself a protestant, it being usual in *Germany* for Roman catholic princes to bestow church preferments on protestants, and for protestant princes to give Roman catholics preferments.

All the prince's soldiery are clad in blue. They guard the city gates. *Heidleberg* is indifferently built, but hath a double wall and trench about it. In the streets are several fountains. Very good orders are kept here in the night, tho' we observed great numbers of people in the day, by reason of a fair, which lasted the time we staid. We saw here a whore passing with a *Namella* about her neck.

The citizens can raise two companies of foot, and one troop of horse, which are under the governor's command while they are in arms.

In the city suburbs is the prince's stable, *Te* which is very stately, of a great length, *stalle* pav'd with free-stone, and supported by

two rows of stone pillars, having a fountain in the middle of it. Not many hories in it at this time, the disafe being here, and most of them sent into the service against the *Turks*.

There are pleasant gardens without the inward wall of the city.

Roman coins, and other antiquities are found hereabouts. The ruins of an old temple are still to be seen on a hill over-against *Heidelberg*; and, on a hill above the palace, is a stone they call *Königsst.*

The prince palatine tolerates lutherans and papists, which latter have a church without the walls, that, in the morning, is drest up with pictures, lamps and images; but, after mass, &c. is done, all thofe things are prefently remov'd, and the protestants have the use of the same church.

The lutherans have lately built a church in the city, and have made a grateful inscription on it to the prince.

The jews are allowed to live here; but, as yet, are denied the public exercise of their religion.

Since the instrument of peace was proclaimed, the people of this country have recruited themselves very much.

We were informed, that the prince palatine intends to build a nunnery for those of the *Benedictine* order, in consideration of some benefit he hath received by the exchange of a town.

The upper palatinate now belongs to the duke of *Bavaria*.

We were extremely obliged to one Dr. *Fabricius* a professor, to whom we deliver'd recommendatory letters. He informed us of many of the foregoing particulars.

Joachimus Camerarius his nephew lives in this city, whom we endeavour'd to visit, but he was abroad when we came to his house.

July 25th, we went by waggon through woods; and, about two hours from *Heidelberg*, came by a cloister of capuchins belonging to the bishop of *Spire*; and, some distance farther, we rode through a pass or gate guarded by *French* soldiers of the garison of *Philipsbourg*, not far off on the right hand. It is a well-fortified place, situated in a level near the *Rbene* side, and is about three *German* miles from *Heidelberg*. In that garison town is a fair castle and palace. About a *German* mile farther we pass'd through *Grafse*, a small place, where our waggoner paid toll to some officers of a castle here, that belongs to the marquis of *Tourlach*; and half a mile from hence, we arrived, at this night's lodging, in a village call'd *Linkenow*, in the jurisdiction of the same marquis, who is a lutheran. The country hereabouts is a plain, stor'd with pine woods, &c.

VOL. VI.

July 26th, we travelled four *German* ^{Sciron.} miles to our baiting place at *Rastack*, a large village; and two miles farther, pass thro' *Stoleboren*, a little wall'd town with decay'd buildings, where our waggoner paid a toll; and, after another mile, came to another wall'd place call'd *Lichtenow*, both which last places are the marquis of *Baden's*; and, half an hour from *Lichtenow*, we lodged in a village named *Seritz* belonging to the earl of *Hanaw*. This day we pass'd through woods. We observ'd the inn keepers, &c. in this journey to be very kind and civil. Between *Heidelberg* and *Lichtenow* grew great store of *Turkey* wheat.

July 27. We pass'd thro' some waters, and over many bridges, and cross'd a pretty river which runs into the *Rbene*, which hath a bridge over it, where we pass'd, a little before we entred the city of *Strasburg*, ^{Strasburg} at the gates whereof soldiers examin'd us.

That bridge is shaped like an S, having pieces of timber laid loose on it (as on other bridges hereabouts) to take away upon a sudden occasion. A guard of soldiers stands at the entrance of the bridge. A short space from it we went over another stream of the *Rbene*, and pass'd close by a little fort, and paid three wispennies at a gate. This day we travell'd about three *German* miles. After we came to our lodgings, we sent our names to the burgo-masters of *Strasburg*.

In this city is an university, ^{University} having a cloister'd building where are chambers for students; and the choir of a church, which we guess'd might be the place the doctors are promoted in. In the divinity school we heard a lecture of Dr. *Smichters*. Over the entrance of this school (which is a large fair room) is written,

Ausice Deo Opt. Max.
Procurantibus Amplissimis
Dr. D. D. Scholarchis
Joan. Philippo à Kellenheim Pratore
Abrahamo Heldio Consule
Jesta Rbulio Iredao Immo
Acroasin hanc usui publico
S P Q Argentinenfis P P.
Anno MDXC.

In the cloister is this inscription.

Juventuti religione christiana & disciplina
liberalibus instituendae Jacobo Sturmio
Nicolao Knielesio & Jacobo Meiero lite-
ratorum praefectis hunc ludum S P Q
Argent. P. F.
Anno MDXXXVIII depositis armis & placata
inter Carolum V. Rom. Imp. & Franciscum I. Galliar. Reg. gravi discordia.

The divines walk in their gowns, having round capes, and a great round cap

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SHIPPOK.

GOVERNMENT.

on their heads. See the habits of *Strasbourg*, and the professors names printed. The womens habits are also printed.

There are 71 in the magistracy, which consists of

20 magistrates:

6 burgomasters, one in office every year:

6 stadtmasters, who are chosen out of the nobility, but take an oath given them by the people; four of them in office every year:

15 *Patres Patrie*:

13 for the militia:

11 others, whose particular offices we

could not learn, our interpreter not

71 well understanding the informer.

Many of these 71 are gentlemen, but most of them are citizens, and are all chosen for life by a council of 300, that are elected 15 out of each of the 20 trades or tribes the city is divided into, having 20 chambers to consult in.

If any of the 71 dies, the 300 chuse another into the place after this manner: *ex. gr.* a burgomaster dying, another is elected into his place five years after; and when a magistrate dies, a year, if he had been in office the year before, or a year after; for none can be elected into a burgomaster or magistrate place, till the course of him that is dead, comes about again.

If a stadtmaster dies, they chuse his successor eight days after.

If any of the 15 or 13 dies, they elect successors before the deceased are buried.

The votes of the 300 being equal in the choice of a burgomaster, then the 15 *P. Patrie* examining the suffrages, if there be two competitors, give a piece of gold to one, and a piece of silver to the other, each piece being secretly wound up in two distinct papers; this done, the 15 ask the 300, whether the gold or the silver shall have the place; and by naming one, that person is elected who hath it.

What cannot be decided in any of the 20 chambers, the 71 determines; and if the 300 divide their voices in the election of other officers, the 71 makes a conclusion.

In this city are seven *Lutheran* churches, one papist church, two convents for men and two for women. The reformed that live here have a church an hour's distance from the town, in the territory of the earl of *Hanau*.

The earl of *Furstenburg* is lately chosen bishop of *Strasbourg*; but the citizens will not suffer him to lodge here in an inn

above eight days, nor in his own palace above three days together.

The women here are generally handsome, and of a good complexion. The ordinary sort of maids and young women twist their hair with a string into two long braids, which hang down behind them.

The people are very industrious.

Strasbourg is large, and fairly built with stone and timber houses. The marketplace is a little square. The butchery is very handsome, and nigh the water-side, being the more convenient, because all their cattle are kill'd here.

The fortifications are very strong, there being a double wall; and on one side is a trench without and another within a wall. In the trench without the outward wall we saw many carps, which are fed like those at *Frankfurt*. On the gate are these inscriptions,

MDLXIII.

S P Q. Argentinenfis Portam hanc aggere & fossa muniri fecit Anno Domini MDLII. mense maio. Præsido Civibus.

Henrico Gallorum Rege militem in Carolum V. Imp. Augustum per hanc Germaniam partem ducente. Terrori Hostibus.

The river *Elle* runs thro' part of the city, and is a clear stream mingling here with the *Rbene*, which is of a muddy or whitish colour. Water passes thro' two or three of the streets.

Just without the walls great quantity of *Aqua Vite* is made, none being suffer'd to make any within the city.

They mingle here with their wine, an acid water, which is brought 10 hours off from *Soureburne*, not far from *Stutgard*.

Every day about 11 of the clock, a bell is rung, and then all persons, where-soever they are, say some prayers, as the papists do at the ringing of the *Ave Mary* bell.

Our merchant was one *Heern*, who was very civil to us.

The arsenal consists of three large and long houses, each house having two rooms, well stored with all sorts of arms; among which we observ'd these following particulars: a huge jaw-bone of a whale; three brass guns, 20 foot long apiece, which, they told us, would carry a mile; four new brass guns call'd the four elements; a brass pot which was sent from *Zurich* with hot bry made of buckwheat, &c. the meaning of it was, that the city of *Zurich* would give this city assistance as soon as they sent this pot; four other great

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great pots or kettles which are us'd when lotteries are made. The duke of *Espernon's* arms stand in a press; they are richly inlaid with gold, and are valu'd at 300 crowns of gold. This duke was governor of *Metz* in *Lorraine*. Many muskets inlaid with ivory, which are call'd *Spanish* hooks, the shoulders of them being crooked; a chariot with five guns and seven long swords; another chariot with nine pikes, and underneath, a little piece; these chariots are to be plac'd in lanes; 12 little brass guns marked with the signs in the zodiack; 12 brass guns call'd the apostles: most of these pieces may be turn'd about without moving their carriages: many double pieces; two great screws to remove towers; bandeliers made of horn; a tilting ring made by the earl of *Turtelton* when queen *Christina* of *Sweden* was here on her birth-day; the picture of *Solyman* bassa taken prisoner 1599, by a foldier of *Strasburg*. This bassa was kept here a good while, and then sent to *Vienna*, where he died eight years after he was a prisoner. The bassa's scimitar, shield and armour, and the foldier's sword, musket, these are kept together in one press. The emperor gave this foldier a spread-eagle in his coat of arms. After his return hither he was made a burgomaster. The emperor's standard hangs up, which he brought with him. It hath the letter *R* and a crown on one side. On the out side of one of the walls, is the picture of *Antoine Franboine*, a soldier of *Antor*. He was eight foot and an half high.

A pillar
eight foot
and an
half high.

Great
church.

The great church is a curious stone building. The entrance at the west end is adorned with many figures. The body of the church is fair, having an isle on each side lower in the roof. In the south isle is a well of water. The choir is small. At the entrance of it are a great pair of brass *Valves*.

Great
clock.

We saw here the famous clock described by *Tom. Coryat*. Towards the bottom is a great circle with the calendar (a figure pointing to the day of the month) and within that are 15 other circles, each being divided into 100 parts, the calendar lasting from 1573. to 1672. the explanation of the 15 circles is thus:

<i>Annus</i>	1663.	<i>Domini.</i>
<i>Annus</i>	5625.	<i>Mundi.</i>
<i>Vc. n.</i>	11.	<i>Dic.</i>
<i>Æqu.</i>	10.	<i>Hor.</i>

<i>Noc.</i>	12.	<i>A. Scrup.</i>
<i>Quin.</i>	1.	<i>M. Quag.</i>
<i>Refur.</i>	19.	<i>A. Domini.</i>
<i>Advent.</i>	29.	<i>N. Domini.</i>
<i>A. Nativit.</i>	9.	<i>Hebdomad.</i>
<i>Ad Quin.</i>	3.	<i>Dies.</i>
<i>A. Nativit.</i>	16.	<i>Hebdomad.</i>
<i>Ad Pasch.</i>	3.	<i>Dies.</i>
<i>A Pasch.</i>	35.	<i>Hebdomad.</i>
<i>Ad Nat.</i>	5.	<i>Dies.</i>
<i>Liter.</i>	D.	<i>Domini.</i>

In the middle is a map of *Germany*, and on it is written,

Conradus Dasypodius & David Wolkenstein
Uratiff. designabant. Thobias Stunner
ingebat A. D. MDLXXIII.

The clock-work was made by one *Isaac Habrechtus* of *Strasburg*.

When the clock strikes, a little figure keeps time at every stroke with a scepter, and another figure turns an hour-glass; and 12 (apostles) follow one another, and a cock crows. Many other things are very observable here.

Near this clock lie two huge bell-clappers.

After we had procured leave, and paid somewhat for a little brass token, we went up the steeple, which is very curiously built. Towards the top it lessens, where there is a curious arch of stone like a cone. I went up as far as I could, and was under the place called the crown. The steps I ascended were 640; but, to the very top, are 662. In this steeple two men watch every day, and four every night. Here is a cistern of water always ready to quench fire.

July 31. we rode in a coach-waggon three German miles and an half to our lodging at a village call'd *Trovelsheim*, belonging to the bishop of *Strasburg*.

August 1. We travell'd three miles, and pass'd thro' *Markleheim*, a small wall'd place under the bishop of *Strasburg*, where our charioteer paid nine batz. Two miles further we rode in sight of *Brissach*, on the left hand of the river *Rhene*, which is a strong place seated on a rock, and garrison'd by the French, who have all *Alsatia* to the walls of *Basil*. About two miles more we came to this night's lodging

Saxony lodging at *Lakeheim*, a village pleasantly situated in a large plain.

August 2. We rode thro' woods; and a German mile and an half from *Lakeheim*, we arriv'd at the gates of *Basil*, where we stay'd till sermon was done; then the gates were open'd, and the soldiers examin'd us before we entred the walls.

Germ.-
nour. The government of this city is thus: the citizens are divided into 15 tribes; each of which hath the privilege of electing 12 men called *sexers*, because six only are regent every half year.

The council or senate of 60 is thus chosen. The 180 *sexers* elect two out of a tribe, which are called *tribunes*, and are for life; and the whole council elects the other 30, viz. two also out of each tribe. These are properly called *senators*.

Two consuls or burgomasters chosen by the 30 senators.

Two *Tribuni plebis*, or *tsunt-meisters*, chosen by the tribunes.

One burgomaster, and one *tsunt-meister* rule every year alternately.

The burgomaster gathers the votes when a counsellor or senator is to be elected.

The senators govern half one year, and half the next.

The counsellors that were in authority the preceding year, debate first, and agree upon what is to be propounded to those in power, who may confirm or reject the proposals.

The 60, and the burgomasters and the *tsunt-meisters* judge criminal causes.

The senate chuse 20 to determine civil matters. In weighty affairs the 64 call together the great council, which consists of 114 *tribuni*, the tribunes, and senators, and the 4 *Capiti*; in all 144.

The rusticks in the jurisdiction of *Basil*, are in great subjection to the better sort; and if they fail to pay their rents or debts, the landlord or creditor hath power to apprehend them with a bailiff and two or three halberdeers, who take the fellow, and tying a rope about his niddle, lead him to prison.

Ecclesiastical
ed. 1700
reformation The ecclesiastical government is in a senate, which consists of the three professors of divinity, four schoolmasters, and all the ministers; and when a benefice is vacant, this senate propounds three, and out of them the magistrates chuse one.

The civil magistrate appoints three senators (one of which is president) two ministers, and four citizens to be judges of adultery and fornication.

Here any, after imposition of hands, may at pleasure leave their ministry.

The pastors or ministers in the city, have certain stipends, but those in the country are partly paid in tithes, and partly in stipend.

The ministers, after examination, are called candidates.

We visited the *Collegium Basiliense*, *University*, where we saw the *auditorium juridicum*, *medicum*, *philosophicum*, & *theatrum anatomicum*, the room where the senate of the 17 professors meet. There are three professors of divinity, three of law, three of medicine, and eight of philosophy. They read every day of the week, except *Sundays* and *Thursday*s, and have so small stipends, that they will scarce maintain them. Pope *Pius II.* founded this university.

Besides the professors of divinity, there are few that take the degree of doctor, except some who are obliged by their places to be doctors.

In law there are doctors and licentiates; in medicine only doctors.

In philosophy, *Studijsi*, *Baccalauri*, & *Magistri*.

Erasmus founded a college here for 20 scholars, who are maintain'd by it; 18 of them are students in divinity, 10 of which are *Basilienses*, and the other eight *Extranei*. They may live there as long as they please, provided they follow that study, and live unmarried, and the magistrates command none of them to another manner of life.

The other two maintained by this foundation, are the beadle and a schoolmaster, the regent of the college, without whose leave none can lodge one night out of it.

About three years ago, on the 3d of April, was a jubilee observed according to the old constitution once in 100 years, and all the professors carry'd the university statutes and privileges in pomp thro' the streets.

In the dog-days four or five of the students read lectures, and therefore are called *Professores Caniculares*.

The university library is well stored with choice manuscripts and all sorts of books; among which is a *Compendium Grammaticae* in a large folio. Here, in 160 leaves folio, is the *rationalis divinarum codex ossuorum*, which, at first sight, looks like a MS. but is printed per *John Fust Moguntinum* & *Petrum Demselxum Clericum* *Dioec. ejusdem Anno Domini 1459. 6. die Octobris.*

Over the library is a pleasant room that looks on the river *Rhone*; over the door of it is written, *Bezwinge Academicum*. Doctors are promoted here; where, in a press,

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a press, are kept the skeletons of a man, woman, child, and baboon, which are fix'd to an iron at may be turned round to shew every part of them without removing them.

Under the *Auditorium philosophicum* is a cellar where 18 countrymen were kept prisoners for a rebellion, that six of them were hanged and one beheaded for: which rebellion was occasion'd by the bailiff's hard usage, whereby the poor people were much oppress'd in little matters.

Dr. Fabricius of Heidleberg, gave us letters to *Wetstenius*, a professor of divinity, who had formerly been in *England*, and was very civil to us. His father is a consul of this city, and was sent by the 13 cantons to the convention at *Munster* 1648, being very much in esteem.

Every parish hath a library; and at the great church is the *Bibliotheca Amberbachiana*; which library *Erasmus* had sold before his death to a *Polish* gentleman, who never paid the money, and so it fell to *Amberbachius*, who was made *Erasmus* his heir by his last will and testament, which we saw written with his own hand in half a sheet of paper, dated 12 die *Feb.* 1536. Here we also saw the following pictures drawn by *Holbenius*, who was born in this city: *Holbenius* himself, his wife, and two children; two pictures of *Erasmus*; *Ambrosius Amberbachius* brother to *Holben*; the *Cadaver* of our Saviour; the first draughts, in paper, of the pictures painted on the stadthouse; the passion of our Saviour in several pieces; *St. Martin*; *Samuel* meeting *Saul* coming from the battle of the *Amalekites*; a picture of *Sir Thomas More* (to whom *Holbenius* was commended by *Erasmus*) and his whole family, being about 10 persons, among which is *Henry Peterfon* *Tbo. Mori* *Morio*, *Chorica* *Mortis*, &c. We saw here several printed pictures of the virgin *Mary*; our Saviour, &c. printed 1511. and made by *Albert Durer Noriconsis*; a box full of *Diplomata* given to *Erasmus* by the pope, emperor, kings, &c. the ring *Erasmus* us'd to wear on his thumb, having his motto, *Terminus*, on it; the manuscript of the book *Erasmus* wrote at *Cambridge*, and dedicated to the bishop of *Lincoln*; the title of it is, *Quo pacto efficiat ut ex inimicis capiat utilitatem* *Plut.* *Cbersensensis*. Among the medals that were shewn us, we observ'd a fair one sent by the king of *Poland* to *Erasmus*; on one side whereof is the king's picture, and this inscription,

Sigismundus Rex Poloniae.

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And on the reverse is,

D
Erasmo
Roterodamo
Sceverinus
Boner
M.

Two medals of *Orbo*, one a medallion in brass, thus inscrib'd,

IMP. OTHO. CAES. AVG. P. M. COS. II.
MAIVRA CELERITAS.

The other is in silver, with this inscrib'd,

IMP. OTHO CAES.
PONT. MAX.

A medallion, whereon is written,

Elene Lelia Spartes Regina.

Another thus inscrib'd,

Deus Nabucadonassr.
P M
A

A medal with this,

Consensus Senat. & Eq. Ordin. P. Q.
Divus Augustus S C.

PAVLVS LEPIDIVS CONCORD. P

capite velato, in silver.

L. Papius Cornutus.

Dido Regina.

Siclus Samaritanus.

Nummus Salomonis, capite radiato.

Numm. Attici.

A medal of the 13 cantons, whereon,

Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?

A medal in silver of the university of *Altorff*.

Zuinglius & Oecolampadius in silver.

John Hus ty'd to a stake, where there is written, *Condemnatur*; and round about,

100 revolutis annis Deo respondebitis & mibi.

About his picture, is,

Credo unam esse Ecclesiam sanctam catholicam.

Nummus Thuring. & Misnensis; a collection of rappers.

Three rappers turned into gold by *Leonardus Turnitius* of this place, who did also

5 X

SKIPPO.

turn half a nail into gold, which is kept at Florence.

A medal of *Franciscus I. Rex Gallie*; the seal of *Constantinus M.* medals of cardinals, bishops, &c. among which *Gracillanus*, *Tho. Aquinas*, the 12 *Cæsars*; many *Entaglie* found at *Augusta Rauracorum*; one a greenish stone with a talismanical figure, viz. *Leo* between *Cancer* and *Scorpio*; old idols, viz. *Mercury*, *Venus Cincta*, having a pearl hanging from her girdle before; *Jupiter*; *Jupiter Fulminans*; an *Aruspex*; two stones like two white loaves joyned together; many of *Amberbachius's* papers, wherein the antiquities of *Augusta Raur.* are described.

The university intends to build a place for this library, and that under the *Reactorium*. At this we were desir'd to write our names, and give a golden ducat, according to an odd covetous custom.

We visited Dr. *Felix Platerus Archiepiscopus* his collection of rarities; among which we saw many sorts of minerals, stones, dry'd fishes, &c. with their names written; a lamp within a brass globe, which, turned any way, would still keep in its right posture; lachrymal urns; painted books of quadrupeds, fishes, and fowls; *Jacian* habits on two statues; skeletons; the picture of a giant's skeleton. These things were collected by *Thomas Platerus P.* and *Felix* the uncle, but are now somewhat neglected, tho' kept in two rooms and good order. The doctor's son who shew'd us them, brought us a book wherein we wrote our names, and then gave a golden ducat, it being covetously expected of us.

The great church was built by *Henry II.* emperor, who married *Cunigunda* daughter of an *English* king, and *St. Pantalus*, an *Englishman*, who was the first bishop of this place. It is built of stone. Against a pillar on the north side of the communion table (which is of fine marble) stands the monument of *Erasmus*. In a fair carved seat the two regent burgo-masters, and the two old burgo-masters have velvet cushions; the scribe and the notary sit next; then the substitute and the under-substitute; and next them the two sergeants or messengers. Underneath sit their servants, who are habited with black and white coats, and tall steeple caps. Over against these seats are three rows of seats, where the men sit when there is a funeral, the women sitting near the pulpit. The professor's seat is on the screen which divides the choir from the body of the church: the church hath double isles. An organ here.

The people make a great external shew of devotion; when they come in first, they say their private prayers. The service begins with the organ and singing of a psalm; then the minister prays, and all the people stand up, bowing at the name of *Jesus*; and when the sermon begins, all sit down, and the men put on their hats; and that done, the minister prays again, and the people stand up, and the organ concludes all.

In this city are 11 or 12 churches where are sermons every day. The *Italians* and *French* have churches, but none are tolerated besides the *Calvinists*, all the inhabitants being of that persuasion.

The chapter-house is now used as a large chamber for . . .

Near it is the *Auditorium Theologicum*, where are many inscriptions, which you may see printed with all the epitaphs, &c. in *Basil*. Two towers, on one of which we had a pleasant prospect of the adjacent country, the situation of the city, which lies on each side of the *Rhone*, joyn'd by a bridge of 14 arches, half the sides or pillars whereof are wood, and the other half stone: that part on *Germany* side is the less, and is called little *Basil*.

This city is indifferently large, and well built of stone; the houses fair and high, and many of them painted on the outside. One tradesman's house is curiously painted by *Holbein*, but the picture begins to decay by reason of the wall, which suffers more by the weather, than the paint does.

The city is seated on hills, so that there is scarce one street on a level. Here are counted about 300 fountains, every street having one, and almost every house of note is furnish'd with a fountain.

The *Armamentarium* is well provided with all sorts of arms.

On a wall belonging formerly to the Dominicans convent, is painted *Chorus Mortis*; where is described *Calvin* preaching to the pope, emperor, a king, cardinal, bishop, nobleman, lady, usurer, soldier, beggar, &c. who are all dancing with a figure of death.

The stadthouse is a handsome building, having the walls well painted on the outside. In the court where the magistrates sit, is a rare picture of the passion of our Saviour, describing his being at mount *Olivet*, his burial, and a soldier, most lively represented, throwing dice for the coat. *Holbein* was the painter. In this court, the benches where the new senate sits, are before that of the old senate. On the wall is written, *Deo dedicata & Virtuti. Anno MDCLIX.*

The

The graver sort of citizens and magistrates wear ruffy and iteeple caps; the professors and ministers wear the same, with gowns which reach no further than their knees.

At a burial we observed the men went first two and two together, then the women two and two, who had a white dress about their heads, and a long piece of white linen which hung down their backs.

At the entrance upon the bridge is a gate and clock, which hath the figure of a man's head, that puts out its tongue every minute; we were told it is in memory of a fellow who should have betrayed the town a good while since.

The tradesmen of *Basil* we observed exacted much for their wares, but in our inn we had plentiful of provision very cheap. The countrymen hereabouts wear straw hats, and the women have very short coats, a little below their knees; about their waists they have a tin girdle, and on their heads stick little caps.

There is a bishop who has the title of this city, but he is not suffered to lodge in it one night: He coins money, which is not current at *Basil*: He lives at *Brundis*, and is chosen by the canons.

We were civilly entertained by *Ulrich Hugo* our merchant, to whom we were recommended by *Mr. Balde* of *Frankfurt*.

We had some discourse with *Hieron. Babinus*, (second son of *Job. C. Baub.* the elder brother is a Benedictine monk at *Paris*, and the fourth brother lately chang'd his religion) botannick professor, with whom we walked about an hour's distance from the city, but found no remarkable plants, by reason of the *Rbene's* overflowing its banks.

An *English* gentlewoman, related to the *Aylons* in the west of *England*, and to the *Cartwrights*, is married here to one *Meyer*, a citizen of this place.

David George, who fled hither out of *Holland*, died in *Basil*, and immediately after his death there was a storm of thunder and lightning, and a thunder-bolt broke into the house where his body was.

Within half an hour of *Basil* is *Alfaria*, belonging to the *French* king; and within a *German* mile on the other side of the river is the margrave of *Tourlack's* jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of *Basil* extends into *Switzerland* half a day's journey; about 100 villages in it.

The miles in *Switzerland* are longer than those in *Germany*.

Aug. 10. We went by horse with the messenger, and about a *German* mile from *Basil* came to *Augst*, or *Augusta Rauracorum*, a small village, which had formerly

been a *Roman* city: We saw here the ruins of a building guessed by *Amberbachius* to have been an amphitheatre: Many coins are found here. We then passed close by a walled town near the *Rbene*, which belongs to the archduke of *Inpruck*, and as we travelled this day wild fir trees were observed, the first time we saw them. The country hereabouts is called *Freestall*, and is under the archduke afore-mention'd. In the afternoon we were stopped about two hours in a little village by a torrent of water that came down the road with a strong and deep stream, occasion'd by a sudden rain, which presently abating, the ways were soon passable; then we passed over a bridge at the river —, where there was but one (a very large) arch, and came thro' *Bruck*, a pretty little walled place, having one handsome street, built with high and fair stone buildings, and fountains in the streets.

Note. In *Switzerland* we observed every town and village to have fountains.

Some distance from *Bruck* we ferried over another river, called —, being a great and strong stream; our boat went crost by the help of a rope which went over the river. Late at night we arrived six miles from *Basil* at *Baden*, where in our inn we refreshed ourselves in one of the baths, which are reckoned to be about sixty in number: They are small, and that I was in was within the house: The water was hot, but by opening a pipe of cold water you may temper it as you please.

We bought here dice petrified, which are often found in the ground hereabouts.

The *Venetian* resident was in the same house we lodged in: He was lately in *England*, but now his ordinary residence is at *Zurich*.

Baden is a little distance from the baths: It is a walled town, seated on the side of a hill, near the river *Limagis*. At this town the delegates of all the cantons meet, &c.

Aug. 11. We passed at *Baden* over a bridge which is covered like that at *Heldberg*, and afterwards went along by the river *Limagis*, and by fair vineyards, where we observed the vines fattened to *Juga*, and not poled as in most places nigh the *Rbene*, and as afterwards we saw in *Italy* and *France*.

Two *German* miles from *Baden* brought us to *Zurich*; which city is pleasantly situated nigh a great lake that runs into the river *Limagis* below the town. This lake hath part of the city on each side of it, and hath over it three bridges, the broadest of which is an herb or fruit market; at another bridge (of wood) is a water wheel, which, by a chain of little buckets,

SKIFFON.

buckets, conveys water into a cistern. Just where the lake begins to narrow above the town, are two rows of strong stakes, that go cross from one side to the other, to keep from a surprizal by boats; and within them, in the middle of the water, is an earth work for cannon, &c. The lake is of a greenish colour; but several brooks, and a little river called the *Sele* (that runs by the walls, and is conveyed over one arm of the lake in an artificial channel) change it into a whitish colour. This city hath the lake on one side; on another a pleasant level; and, on the third side, a hilly country, which is well stored with wood. Nigh the fruit market is a kind of an exchange, where are many shops for small wares, viz. ribbands, gloves, &c. Two large *septa* or places in the water, where fish are preserved: and not far from the earth work, is a tower prison in the water, where malefactors are kept. Nigh the water-side are some houses with fair *portici* of stone. This city is about the bigness of *Basil*, having handsome stone houses, and some very stately. Many fountains in the streets. The fortifications are very good without upon the hills, &c. a line, a trench, an inward wall, and another trench. No guards nor centinels at the gates; but most of the inhabitants wear their swords when they walk up and down. The citizens wear black cloaks and round black caps (with hat-bands) like the sophisters in *Cambridge*, and some of their caps are close to their heads, with a little place to put their fingers in and pull them off by. These are worn by mourners, and are like the caps the common *Italians* wear. This city is full of inhabitants, who are confident, and have a good esteem of themselves.

We observ'd, the shuts and windows of shops to here be kept open by great stone weights as at *Basil*, and on the outside of the houses little bells, some for the door, others for the second and third stories, &c. several families living one over another in the same house. In the fish market are picture'd the fishes taken in the lake, the months when they are in season, and the prices they are to be sold at, according to several lengths and weights.

There is much paper made here, which is sent into the low countries. The goldsmiths is the chief trade of *Zurich*. Neat baskets made herabouts. No wine permitted to be drunk but that made in this country.

The granary is a fair building; over one of the doors is this inscription,

Q F F Q S

Ubi sine meloni in Limagi ripa quam vides

*Affervandæ dividendæq; frumentariæ
Annonæ destinatam*

Cof. Leonardo Holzbalbio glor. mem:

A fundamentis incubatam

Cof. Jo. Rod. Ronio, & Jo. Henr. Holzbalbio
Patriæ Patrib.

Perficiendam curavit

S P Q T.

The hospital is newly built, having a cloister within, where are maintained poor men and women, boys and girls, who are all kept to work in their several work-rooms. The boys and girls have schools besides. If they refuse to work, they are lock'd up in rooms or prisons, and chains put about their legs.

They behead malefactors as they stand, the executioner presently doing his work with a sword at one blow: some as they go to the execution repeat the lord's prayer continually.

We went to visit Dr. *Scvitzius* a professor of divinity, who was absent from home, having letters of recommendation from Dr. *Westenius* of *Basil*.

St *Felix* church is a little place for the chiefest; we saw no monuments here, it being not the custom of this city to erect any.

The *Auditorium* is a fair room, where disputations in divinity are held, and lectures read by professors who do promote here in divinity. The professors of theology are two, and as many of philosophy; but there are none of law and medicine.

Two *Gymnasia* in this city.

The learn'd men are

Job. Henricus Holttinger,

Scvitzius,

Ulrick.

Over the *Auditorium* is the city library, which is a very pleasant arch'd room, well built over part of the lake. Here are not many books, but those that are, are dispos'd in very good order, the classes being according to the faculties. At the upper end is one classis for all sorts of bibles and concordances, &c. Among the bibles we took notice of one in 4to *English*, printed at *Zurich* by *Christopher Froschowzer* 16th *August*, 1550. All the books are lock'd in within iron bars. We saw also here a letter written in *Latin* by the lady *Jane Grey*'s own hand 1551, to *Bullingernus*, and another to him from *Johannes ab Uonic*, dated at *Broadgate* 4 *Kal. Junii* 1551; also three letters patents of *Edward VI.* to *Bullinger*, in one of which he bestows on him a canon's place in *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*. A *Hebrew* MS. in 16° was shewn us, which is very curious, given by the duke of *Roban*. In this library is a clock invented

invented by one *Zinggus* a minister, who contrived it according to *Copernicus's* hypothesis, having many motions in it, which are related in a printed paper. Any citizen that desires the freedom of this library gives 10 florins in money, or in something equivalent; a stranger gives but five florins. Every one that is promoted to any honour gives also a present to the library: These citizens may take books home with them if they will: The students of the *Gymnasia* may study here: The library is opened on *Thursday*s and *Sunday*s after sermon. Every day of the week there are sermons in four churches.

Colum.

In our return out of *Italy* in *April* 1665. we observed many other particulars in this city, viz. being at the great church on a Lord's day, we saw the manner of their service: The women have their seats in the body of the church, sitting all with their faces towards the pulpit, which is at the parting of the choir from the nave; when they come first into their seats they take by the hand those that are next to them, and after that stand a good while saying their private devotions: The men do the like: The psalm to be sung is written at the church doors, and when they begin to sing the clerk steps from his seat and stands by the school-boys, who sit under the pulpit, who sets the tune, and then all the congregation presently joins with him, never reading the verse first: They have no organs in their churches here: After the psalm is sung the minister prays a little while, and says the Lord's prayer to himself upon his knees, as the Lutherans do: The men stay till the text is read before they put on their hats: The sermon is usually about an hour long: They bow'd at the name of Jesus, as the *Grifons* do: When the minister has made his last prayer, another psalm is sung; and after all is done, many stay a while, and stand saying some private prayers.

None but married women have black gowns without arm sleeves, plaited behind with long hanging sleeves, in one of which they hold their hands, as in a muff: They wear a great deal of white linen about their heads, as we observed at *Underwalden*, &c. covering all the forehead and eye-lids, and all the chin to the under-lip. The widows have the same habit with the married women, only upon the crown of their heads they wear a round piece of black, as at *Uri*, &c. Little girls and unmarried women wear furr caps, and some of them have their hair hanging down behind in two braids: Most of the unmarried women and some of the men wear ruffs and long bruthy beards.

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The ministers wear short gowns, like the professors at *Basil*, and round caps.

The government is thus; the inhabitants are divided into 12 tribes, or companies, viz. 1. *Saffran*, i. e. merchants and apothecaries. 2. *Meisen*, wherein are included vintners, innkeepers and painters. 3. *Schmid*, &c. i. e. smiths, pewterers, brasiers and chirurgeons. 4. *Pfister*, &c. i. e. bakers and millers. 5. *Mezker*, i. e. butchers. 6. *Kerver*, i. e. tanners. 7. *Schümaker*, i. e. shoemaker. 8. *Zimberluts*, i. e. carpenters, turners, joiners and bricklayers. 9. *Schnyders*, i. e. taylors, wooll-dressers and skinners. 10. *Schiffmuts*, i. e. watermen, fishermen and ropemakers. 11. *Kembel*, five *Camelus*, so called from the picture of that animal on the hall belonging to such as sell butter and cheese, cheesemongers, makers of nut oil and oatmeal. 12. *Waag*, five *Libra*, which is painted on the weavers-hall.

Every one of these tribes chuses two swelvers, or *Tribuni Plebis*, which are in all 24, who with

12 Senators chosen out of the tribes by the council of 200,

6 That are elected by the same 200 where they please,

4 *Tribuni Nobilium*, chosen by the gentry,

2 Senators elected also by the gentry, 2 *Coff.* or burgo-masters, chosen by the 200 out of the 12 tribes.

These 50 are called the lesser council, half of which, viz. 12 swelvers, 6 senators, 2 *Trib. Nob.* 1 senator *Nob.* 3 of the free election, and 1 *Coff.* (in all 25) rule by turns every half year, and are called *Concilium Novum*, the other half being called the *Concilium Vetus*. The *Conc. Novum* judges in criminals, and all the 50 in civils. The 50 meet every week, and if any decree, &c. be passed, it is dated in the presence of the *Concilium Novum & Vetus*.

The great council of 200 consists of 144 (12 out of a tribe)

18 Elected by the noblemen,

24 Swelvers,

6 Of the free election,

4 *Trib. Nobilium*,

2 *Senatores Nob.*

2 *Coff.*

The four stadtholders or *Procoff.* are chosen by the 200 out of the 24 *Trib. Plebis*.

Two secklemasters or treasurers are elected by the 200, either out of the 12 senators, or the 12 swelvers in the *Concilium novum*. The fore-mentioned officers are confirmed, or new ones elected every half year, viz. at *Christmas*, &c.

5 Y

The

SKIPPER.

The landvogts are chosen by this great council, which assembles on important occasions.

The headles or under-officers wear white and blue coats, which are the colours in the arms of this city. These men are sent by the magistrates with wine to welcome strangers of quality.

August 12. We rode with the messenger, and pass'd thro' Bullé, a mile and an half from Zurich; then went one mile further thro' Eglishaw (in the jurisdiction of Zurich) situated by the Rhene, which is here but narrow, having a bridge over it, which is cover'd like that at Heideberg: hence we travell'd to Wasserfall, which is a most remarkable village,

Wasserfall.

so call'd from the great fall of water or cataract of the whole river Rhene. It falls a considerable height off a rock; and the water breaking and dashing into pieces, makes a noise that is heard a good way; and when the sun shined upon the cloud or mist raised by the waters fall, we observed a perfect rainbow. On the shore here are a kind of pumex-stone; and many good plants grow hereabouts.

Half an hour from this place we arrived (four German miles from Zurich) at Schaffhausen, a city seated by the Rhene, where there is a bridge, part of fix stone arches, and part of wood, which leads over to a little place called Vuertalen, under the republick of Zurich. From this bridge to the water-fall it is unsafe for boats to pass, by reason of great stones, &c. in the river, and therefore commodities are landed at Schaffhausen, and carted to a place below the cataract, where they are put into other boats that go down the stream.

Schaffhausen.

Schaffhausen is well built of stone, having two fair streets in it, well paved; several fountains up and down the city.

Arsenal.

The arsenal is a pretty building, where is inscribed over the door, above the imperial arms,

Deus spes nostra est.

And underneath,

Iustinianus Imp. Rempublicam non solam armis decoratam, sed & legibus oportet esse armatam ut utrumque tempus & bellorum & pacis recte gubernari possit.

Under that is written,

*Quod Felix Faustung, sit
Matthia Rom. Imp. Aug. in Germ.
Ludovico XIII Henrici M. F. in Gall.
Regnantib.*

Ant. Helvet. gentis bujus civi. libertate in celeb. statu & flore

*H. Schwartzio D. et R. Gschwilero Cess.
Tum Existenti.*

Armamentarium hoc in quo arma

Reipub. ad legit. defensionem

Pro salute patriae asservantur

Coel. numine operis progressum felici.

Success. B. Fortunante.

Ex SC. pub. sumptib. de novo Ex-

structum & ad metam mature

Perductum est.

à nato Fil. Dei MDCXVII.

Anno } P. Helv. Foderis exordio. cccii

à Bombard. pem. invent. ccxxxviii.

H S D C M E P.

Joban. Jacob. Meyer Obermaumesser.

On the left hand of that inscription, is,

D. Paul. 2. Corinib. 10.

*Arma militiae nostrae carnalia non sunt, sed
Potentia Dei ad destructionem impiorum.*

On the other side,

*Respublica nullo munimento tutior est quam
virtute civium consentientium.*

This city is wall'd and trench'd about, and hath a new fortification on a hill. At the gates are kept but slight guards. Every citizen, when he walks abroad, wears his sword; and our ostle at the inn, when he was to shew us about the town, took his sword with him.

Every Thursday at eight of the clock in the morning, is a sermon, and then the city gates are shut. The ministers use no extempore prayers, but have the same form with that of the lower Palatinate. No organs in their churches, nor will they permit any images. Ministers are ordain'd by imposition of hands, a consul being always present.

Three ministers, five senators, and the proconsul (who is president) punish offenders against the church with a pecuniary mulct.

The secretary of this republick, Tobias Beyer, told us, That they were here great admirers of our puritans; and at the mention of O. C. in discourse, he pull'd off his hat when he said, *Olivarius beatæ memoriæ.*

The manner of government we had information of from this person, viz. that this city is divided into 12 tribes; each of which chuse two Trib. Plebis; which 24 are called *Senatores ordinarii*. The *Senatus major* consists of the 24 Tr. Pl. and 60 more elected, five out of a tribe, by the 12 companies.

*Götter-
meist.*

Note,

Note, the father and son, or two brothers, cannot be senators at the same time.

Two consuls, two quæstors, one proconsul, one censor, and one ædile are chosen every year by the greater senate; but usually the old ones are confirmed.

The senate of 24 try all causes. When a controversy arises, the actor goes to the consul regent for that year, and desires an advocate: the consul is then oblig'd to appoint a day, and names one of the senators for his advocate, who is sworn to plead the cause without taking a fee, &c. The cause being heard, the senators are asked by the consuls what side they are for; and those that are for the plaintiff, lift up their hands, and the consul tells their suffrages. On such an occasion 12, with the consul who presides, make a senate. *Note*, if any of the senators are related either to the Actor or Reus, they must presently withdraw. And if a father intends to disinherit his son, he must first acquaint this senate with his design; and they take it into consideration, and determine the affair.

Every senator hath the yearly allowance of 52 florins, and nine *Modii* of corn.

Four senators, the proconsul, and the secretary decide controversies about limits, &c.

To the senate of 24 belong the chief secretary, under-secretary, and the beadle, who wears a green and black coat.

The country people are in absolute subjection to this city.

No tribute is paid to this commonwealth, except half a dollar for 100 florins.

The gentlemen's sons have more portion than the daughters.

In inferior families the house comes to the youngest.

This republick was lately drawn into a war by the *Zurichers*, who had one *Wertmüller* for their leader.

There is an emulation among the protestant cantons.

One *Stockerus*, that is now a quæstor regent of this city, was ambassador to O. C. to intercede when the *English* had war with *Holland*.

About a year ago died one *Haes*, a minister, who had lived in *England*, and could speak *English*.

The *Switzers* are all stout men, with long beards, and are a cleanly people.

The eaves of their houses hang over very much.

August 13. We went with a messenger, and rode thro' woods; afterwards pass'd

a bridge over the *Rbene*, and entred a walled place; then baited at *Turger*, a village, being a præfecture under seven of the cantons; hence we travell'd by the *Rbene* side, and a lake called *Under-Zee*, and went over a high hill stored with rare plants. When we came to the city of *Constantz*, four German miles from *Scaffhausen*, we were examined by soldiers; and after we came to our inn, we sent our names to the governor. This is an imperial city, and is seated very pleasantly in a level ground by the *Rbene*-side, and at the end of the *Bodenza*, which lake the *Rbene* runs thro'. This river, upwards from *Scaffhausen*, we observed to be of a greenish colour.

About 100 soldiers are in garison here. That side towards the land is fortify'd with a line and ditch, a good distance from the wall; but that towards the water, only with a wall. A great part of the wall hath water within and without. In a little island without the wall, is a Dominican's cloister, and a little bulwark; a long bridge, partly of wood and partly of stone, which leads over to a little part of the city, well fortify'd with an earthwork and deep trench. Here is a Benedictine's abbey. The streets are fair, and well built with stone houses. Over the door of the custom-house, where the council of *Constantz* sate, is written,

*Gaude clara domus pacem populo generasti
Christicolæ, dum Pontifices tres scribinate
venari*

*Tunc omnes abigit synodus, quam tu tenuisti
Ipse sedem scandit Martinus nomine Quintus
Dum quadringentos numerant post mille salutis
Festo Martini decem & septem simul annos.*

Anno Domini MCCCCLXXXVIII. is a date written just by.

The arsenal hath figures of men, &c. *Arsenal*, painted on it, and this inscrib'd,

*Prudentia & vigilantia. Arma justa &
leges in rep. favorem Dei obtinet nec hominum
numerosa multitudo, sed Virtutibus
rem bellicam metiri fas est. Marte &
Arie. Florente statu & pace non movendum
bellum, sin vero necesse adire pericula
plus reprehendendus qui fugit quam qui sustinet
periculum. Fortitudine & disciplina.*

We saw the Benedictines and the Dominicans church, a pretty place.

The domo is not large, but a very neat church: the high altar is rich. Here is a monument of *Johannes Eps. Constantiensis* illustriſſ. S. R. I. Dapifer. Comit. *Wolffeg Jan*, obiit 15 Decembris 1644 ætat. 46. *Episcopatus* 17.

SKIPFON.

In this church hang up two cannon bullets shot into the town when the *Swedens* besieged it, being kept as a memorial of that siege.

Bogardeens.

The Bogardeens (the third order of St. Francis) cloister is inhabited by twenty monks, who civilly shew'd us their small library, and a little chapel called *Capella B. Mariæ sub Tilia*, having this story

A Legend.

painted on the wall, That *Constantins* the emperor passing over this very place, his horse slipped into the boggy ground, but at the same time the V. *Mary* appeared under a lime-tree, and freed him from that danger and a terrible dragon that watch'd for him; whereupon *Constantins* made a vow, and built this chapel, and gave the first beginning of this city, which is called by his name.

John Hus his prison.

In this convent we saw the prison where *John Hus* was kept, and the monks shew'd us a great hole in the wall, which he had made with his nails; and a large room, where, they said, the council sat that condemn'd him.

Government.

The government of *Constantz* is by two consuls and twenty-four senators.

August 15th, we hired a boat, which rowed us in the *Baden-see*, observing, on the left hand of us, the lake to extend a great way, where we had a prospect of *Oberlin*, a free city; and, on the same hand, saw *Langeerden*, a little village, with a fort in the water, which belongs to the earl of *Montfort*. Afterwards turning at a point of land, we saw high mountains, and *Lindaw*, which city we arriv'd at four German miles from *Constantz*. As soon as we landed at one of the ports, we were examined by soldiers, who took our names.

This city is imperial, paying no tribute, but gives somewhat towards the war with the *Turks*. The jurisdiction of this place reaches three hours distance round about, having eight villages under it.

The fortifications are, a strong wall round, and many good bulwarks in the water (the city being encompass'd with the water of the lake.) That side which is nearest the land, is the strongest fortified, and hath a bridge 200 paces long, half of which is stone, and that half next the town, is of wood. The *Swedens* army lay before it, but could effect nothing. Towards the lake is a double wall, between which are vineyards, that afford 100 fuders of wine every year.

The streets and houses are not so fair as those at *Constantz*. The market-place is small, having a handsome fountain in it; and in the streets are other fountains. Some of the houses have rows of *portici* before their shops, and are til'd with gutter tiles.

The government is as follows, there are *Governments*.
3 Burgomasters, who rule by turns every four months.

15 Rattheeren.

2 Geheyment Rattheeren.

19 that judge in civil causes, as debts, &c.

1 Called an Amman.

These 40 are all for life, and out of themselves choose the burgomasters.

If any of the 15 dies, the rest of the 15 elect one out of the 19; and, if any of the 19 dies, the rest of the 19 choose a citizen into his place.

On great occasions 20 of the ablest citizens are added to the 40.

In the market-place stands a great lime-tree, which is much observ'd, and is stamp'd on very little pieces of brass money. It grows between the Lutherans great church and the Roman catholics, who have only this here.

On Sunday *August* 16th we went to the great church, an indifferent building, and observ'd the Lutherans, when they first

came in, stand looking towards the east, and saying their private devotions. The women sit in the middle of the church, and the men round about, and in galleries. The publick service begins with the organ playing, and then all the congregation stands up, and look towards the east, and sing; and, at the same time, a singing-master and boys sing in parts; but no psalm, &c. is named publicly. After this the minister, in his gown, comes up into the pulpit and prays, the people standing up, looking towards the east, and sometimes bowing of their bodies. The minister, at the conclusion of this first prayer, fell down upon his knees, and was silent a good while, and then rose up, and immediately the people turned their faces towards the minister, who read the gospel, and made his sermon on part of it. After sermon the minister said a short prayer, the people turning to the east, and then the organ play'd, and all sung before the minister gave his blessing, after which the organ play'd again, and there was a musical concert of men, boys, &c. When all was done, we took notice of some women, who, with their books in their hands, said somewhat to themselves.

We saw here a christening; the minister took the child from the godfather, and baptiz'd it, the father standing some distance off. They have but one godfather and one godmother at a time.

Every morning and evening there are publick prayers; and every Friday the Lutherans have a short fast, and the city gates are shut till eight in the morning.

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The women here wear (some of them) great white dresses of linen about their heads, like the Jews at *Frankfurt*, and some are dress'd in their hair; but they all wear ruffs.

Wind-guns are made in this place.

The earl of *Montfort* lives about three hours from *Lindaw*.

August 17, we took post horses, and rode two German miles to *Wangen*, a little walled free city, and took fresh horses here, then posted it two hours farther to *Laykirke*, another walled imperial city, where we had new horses, and rode by great pools, and through many fir woods, and pass'd in sight of the earl of *Tiele's* palace, situated on the hills on the left hand. Some distance from *Laykirke* we ferried over the *Elle*, where they were building a wooden bridge. Towards the evening we came to *Memmingen*, a strong imperial city, which we enter'd after the guards examin'd us. The town is large, and the streets broad, with water running through them; the houses are low and indifferent. All these post towns are roman catholik. Here we changed our horses, and travelled two German miles, and, about midnight, reach'd *Mundheim*, a walled place, under the duke of *Bavaria*, where we lodged. After some discourse with a watchman, who was in a room over the gate, he first let us come through an outward gate, and then shut it, keeping us on horseback between two strong gates, in a close place, while he examin'd us; then he opened the inward gate, and dismiss'd us. These gates were large and strong, yet he opened and shut them without coming out of his room. Above eight German miles from *Lindaw* to *Mundheim*.

August 18, we hired post horses for a double stage, and rode over moors, and through fir woods, and, at four miles end, came to *Landsberg*, a walled town belonging to the duke of *Bavaria*, seated on the ascent of a hill by the river *Lech*. The houses here are well built, and in the market-place is a fountain, erected 1663, having statues upon it, and casting up a pleasant stream of water at least six yards high very plentifully. Here we took fresh horses for *Munichen*; but, before night, one of them jaded, which forced us to take up three German miles short, at *Stegen*, a village on the *Ammer-zee*, which is a lake three miles long. Here we had the *Alps* in prospect, covered with snow. The little boats used in this lake are made of one piece of timber. *Stegen* seven miles from *Munichheim*.

August 19, we performed the rest of our stage, travelling through pine woods, and over a plain, whence we descend'd into

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another level, where is situated the city of *Munichen*. When we came to the gates of this place, we were strictly examined by soldiers, who took our names, and carried them to the governor, staying above half an hour before we were permitted to enter into the city, which is well fortified with a line of a great height, a deep trench, an inward wall and another trench.

The streets are very fair, being broad, straight, and well built with great houses, many of which are painted well on the outside, and inscriptions on them.

The river *Isar* runs by the walls of this city.

The market-place is large, and the shops here have handsome rows or *portici*. In some places they are double. In the middle of this piazza is a stately high pillar of marble, with the gilded brass statue of the *V. Mary* on the top. On the corners of the pedestal are four brass figures of angels treading upon these four animals, whose names are written upon shields, viz. 1. *Super Aspidem*. 2. *Et Basilicam*. 3. *Et Leonem*. 4. *Et Draconem*.

On one side of the pedestal is inscrib'd,

Deo opt. max. Virgini Deiparæ Bona Dna. benigniss. potentiss. Protectrici ob patriam, urbes, exercitus, seipsum, Dom. & spes suas servata.

On the other side,

Hoc perenne ad posterum monumentum Maximilianus Co. Palat. Rbe. Ultr. Bavar. Dux, S R I Archidapif. et Elector Clementum infans gratius supplexque pos. MDCXXXIIX.

Round about are stone rails, having at each corner a lantern of glass.

The arms of the town is, a monk holding up one finger. Formerly he held up two; but the inhabitants rebelling, the prince bended one of the fingers.

Several gates, with towers, are passages into the inner part of the city. On one, over a painting, is written,

Jesus facit. Ecce modus. Cibaredus et infans turba salit, matus vix tacet ipse silex.

On the stadthouse are many figures of emperors, &c. painted, and sentences written, viz.

Ludovicus Imper.

Tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito.

S. Henricus Imper.

5 Z

In

SKIPPOH.

*In summo imperio summa virtus.**Fama semper longius.**Recepti tenui semperque tencho.**Under Car. M.**Imperium condidi, conditum servate.**Under Ludov. pius Car. M. F.**Dummodo pius seu felix seu infelix.*

The women here wear short black cloaks, and broad brim'd hats. Some wear falling bands, and some fur caps and ruffs. Some of the country women hereabouts very broad brim'd hats with very little crowns.

St. Peter's
church.
Franciscan
church.
A legend.

St. Peter's church is a fair building. The Franciscan church is handsome, where they shew'd us a crucifix over an altar, which, they said, a fellow spewed upon, and immediately the devil carried him away through the south wall, a round window being made where the hole was.

*Fair brass altar-pieces here.**In the church-yard is a monument on the wall, thus inscrib'd,*

*Thome Pitz
Oxonienſi No-
bili Anglo pro fide
Catholica exuli, ſereniſſimæ Elizabethæ
Bavariæ Duciffæ à cubiculo maſſiffimi
Fratres & ſorores poſuerunt. Vixit an. LXXIII.
Obiit XVII Julii, MDCXV.*

St. Nicho-
las
the Car-
melite.

St. Nicholas church is not big, but hath a front like the Jesuits. It was built by this prince's father. Over the entrances are these two inscriptions,

*Gulielmus V.
Com. Pal. Rheni,
Utri. Bavar. Dux
Fundator ob an.
Ab incar. verbi
MDCXXVI. men. Feb.
Die VII.*

*Maximiliani
Fundatoris
Pio voto & affectu
Et Ferdinandi filii
Pio corde
Et affectu
Sereniſſ.
Principum
Utriusque Bavarie
Ducum
Sacri Rom. imperii
Electorum.*

In a corner room of this cloister, towards the Jesuits college, Maximilian died. Between the Jesuits and this convent is the old palace, call'd by Zeilerus, *Munimentum vetus*.

Notre Dame church is the cathedral, N. Dame built of brick. The body and the isles of church. it are of equal heighth. It is stately within, and hath two high Cupola or round steeples, and 38 altars.

On a monument here is inscrib'd.

Henricus Anſſeus domo Anglus, Jacobo Anſſio de Eversheim, & Jana Lovelacei de Henle, Oxoniensis provincie, piis parentibus (qui ob religionem catholicam regnante Elizabetha diuturno carcere adſiſſi primo demum Jacobi regis anno, pie catholiceque morte functi sunt) natus heic ad D. virginis canonicus & scholasticus, Habacensisque ædis præpositus, ſereniſſ. Boiarie principibus Gulielmo & Maximiliano ab ſaceris & consiliis, mortis (ut pareſt) memor virus, moriuro hoc Altare & Mon. jibi F. C. dic viator, bene vivo, bene mortuo. Obiit xv Aprilis, anno MDCXXXIII.

*He erected an altar close by this monument.**Near this is a monument, with a bishop's effigies on it, and this written about it.*

A. D. 1473. 20 Maii, obiit reverendus in Chriſto pater & Dom. Dom. Johannes Culbert, quondam Fryſingenſis episcopus hic ſepultus, cujus anima requieſcat in pace.

At St. Bains's altar, near the choir where this duke and his brother were offered, is written,

*Ferdinandus Maria Franciscus Ignatius Wolfgangus Bavaria dux. An. Sal. 1640.
Ætat. sue 4.*

*Maximilianus Philippus Hieronymus Bav.
D. etat. 5. menſ. 9. An. C. 1644.*

Also this is inscrib'd here.

Habitus episcopalis S. Bennonis, una cum mitra & baculo pastoralis post 22 annos ex ejus ſepulchro effuſus, hic cernitur.

At St. George's altar are three statues of duke William, viz. in his youth standing on a dragon, in his middle age only his statue, and, in his old age, holding a rotten tree.

In the north isle of the choir is a monument with a skeleton, signifying the story of one, whose picture being desired when he was alive, he promised they should not have it till some days after his death and burial,

burial, when he was taken up, and then found in that posture described on the monument, which hath this writing by it.

Memorable ac luculentum sanctæ antiquitatis ac humilitatis testimonium ad hujus saxi pedem Cadaver scito clausum Johannis Newenbauer Canonum quondam Doctoris minimi majoris, indigni Ratisponæ Decani et hujus primi Ecclesiæ præpositi mensis Januarii die 20ta anno supra mille quingentos decimo sexto, vita functi sua, cujus anime O Jesu Virginis tue Matris Oratu Saluti ad Jho Velim.

On a book opened is written,

Meminisse velis, O homo, ex turpi hac effigie mortui.

In the middle of the choir is a most stately marble monument with brass figures, &c. Within an arch lie three figures; a man and a woman lie at the emperor's feet, and a lion lies between them. On the top is the imperial crown on a cushion, and two brass angels are at each corner. Brass rails are round about, and this written,

Ludovico quarto Imperatori Augusto Maximilianus Bav. Dux Sac. Rom. Imp. Elector jubentibus Alberto quinto Avo, Gulielmo quinto parenti posuit. Anno MDCXXII.

He died 1347.

At each corner is a great brass figure kneeling on the ground, holding each of them a banner, wherein are these names,

1. *Carolus Crass. Imp. Lud. Boia, regis filius. Richardus Augusta Car. Crass. conjunx.*
2. *Ludovicus pius Imp. Aug. Car. M. Filius Irningardis Augusta Lud. pii Conjunx.*
3. *Ludovicus IV. Imperator Augustus Margareta Han. Hol. Z.d. & Frif. Com.*
4. *Carolus Magnus Imperat. Augustus Hildgardis Aug. Car. Mag. Conjunx.*

On each side of the monument is a brass statue, viz. of *Albert V.* and *William V.* Behind the high altar, which is high and rich, is this inscription,

D. O. M.

Magna Dei Matri Augustæ æternæque Virg. Opt. Max. Boiarum Patronæ, singulari Principum tutelæ, auxiliatrici, victrici, Maximilianus Boiorum Dux è victa Bohemia rediit memor gratiisque posuit Anno post C. N. 1513CCXX.

Before the high altar is a stone in the pavement, thus inscrib'd,

Hic jacent ex prosapia antiqua incluta Boiorum Augusti Reges Principes Christianissimi bono Reipub. nati, Hæresum Domitores, religionis avitæ sinceræ propagatores, quorum gloria ne cum cinere interiret quod vides æternum posteris monumentum magno are est extructum.

Between the choir and the body of the church, is a stately stone arch erected by *Maximilian duke of Bavaria.* Behind and over the seats of the choir, are apostles, saints, and fathers carved in the wood.

The *Præpositus* of this church is stiled *Præpos. Dei gratia.*

In this church hangs up a standard taken from the king of *Bohemia* (the prince *Palatine*) at the battle of *Prague.*

On the fourth side is a *Dutch* inscription, a monument which signifies, "1592. 2 Nov. died a gentleman called *Carl Rbeck*, counsellor and chamberlain, &c. who had by his wife *Katherine* (her name before was *Elfwinnen*) that 1595. 21 Decemb. 10 sons and 10 daughters, whose figures are all in "marble."

A clock here which shews the motions of the planets, and hath the blasphemous figure of God Almighty drawing and sheathing a sword, the virgin *Mary* and our Saviour moving their hands when it strikes the hour. A bird first moves on the top, and makes a noise; the virgin *Mary* moves her right hand, then her left, and at last both together.

Every *Monday* the duke comes hither to the procession against the *Turks*, this being the seventh week since he first began.

In this church are many curious altarpieces; amongst the rest is the picture of *St. Baribolomew*, much esteem'd. The bones of *St. Apollonius* and *St. Alsatius* are kept in two altars.

English nuns of the *Benedictine* order live in this city, who discoursed more freely than those at *Ghent*, &c. these coming into a little parlour without any grate between them and some of our company. *Madam Bedingfield* of *Norfolk* is the governess of about 12 others, among which *Sir James Hamilton's* daughter. On their house is written,

Jesu converte Angliam.

These nuns are called by some the *gallaping nuns*, because they go abroad, &c.

The

representing several perspectives of this garden, and figures of a dog, cat, peacock, flowers, &c. At the other end of the garden is a rare grotto made of shells, where are also many figures of beasts, birds, and fishes, all exactly made of shells. The walks are paved with little stones, handsomely inlaid: In another private garden is a stately summer-house, with a fair *Mosaic* table in the middle. The *Antiquarium* is a long arch'd room, most rarely adorned with a multitude of ancient heads, vessels, &c. Many of the heads are join'd to modern figures; a fine perspective of marble *Mosaic* work; a brass figure of a gardener pruning a tree in an odd posture; an idol brought from *Mosco*, which was an oracle; the face, hands, and feet of it are black, the habit white, with figures of men, &c. on it, all of marble; many curious fountains in the gardens and courts. In the first court is a great stone which weighs 364 *lib.* and was thrown with one hand by duke *George Christopher*, who did also spring up with his foot 12 feet high, a nail being fix'd in the wall at that height. *Conrad*, a lord of this country, sprung up nine feet and an half, and one *Philip Springer*, eight feet and an half. *Dutch* verses by the three nails, express the particulars.

After we had observed this, we walked to the great garden, where are fair fishponds, and water springing out of the sides of them; many fountains and labyrinths; in one of which is one of the dutchefs's dogs buried under a little stone thus inscrib'd,

*Qui sepulto Riman il Cane Costante
Cbi morse per amar crudele Amante.*

Rare plants are kept in this garden; among which we took notice of colocasia and aloe; which last had one stalk sprouted up as high as some trees. An aviary here, which they would not permit us to see. On two sides of the garden are two long open galleries, which are too narrow for their length; one of them is very long, where are statues of *Hercules* his labours, pictures of the several months, &c. Here is the story of this *Bavarian* family painted in great paper frames, being the draughts of so many pieces of hangings (kept in the palace) having inscriptions underneath, which I endeavoured to write out, but was forbidden, I know not why, to proceed any further than these following I transcrib'd, viz.

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Otto Mag. C. Pal. Witelsbach. Bavar. D. SACROM.
German. Imper. majestatem adversus Græcorum artes & sacros alios VI minisque repulsos asserit anno 1153.

Græci Rom. Imperatoris et Imperii Æmuli artibus et machinationibus fallacibus asitis undique ex oriente sociis perneciem provincias et populos Ottone M. armis obstante irabere frustra conantur.

Otto M. Com. Pal. Bav. D. &c.

The rest signified other actions of *Otto*, viz. his breaking thro' the *Alps*, coming to *Rome* to reconcile the citizens and the pope, his travelling in a private manner to visit religious places in *Italy*, &c.

This duke of *Bavaria* is about 27 years old: he married the duke of *Savoy's* sister, and hath by her a son and a daughter, besides the hopes of another child, the dutchefs being now big. The grandfather, duke *William*, resign'd his government to his son, and then lived and died privately in the afore-mentioned Carmelites cloister. *Maximilian*, this duke's father, married the emperor . . . sister.

The duke hath 18 pages, among which the titular duke of *Northumberland* (who was the great earl of *Leicester's* bastard by the lady *Shelfield*; and, upon his leaving *England*, the emperor . . . created him duke, and the duke of *Florence* received him into his court.) Sir *James Hamilton's* son, and one Mr. *Birch*, an *Irishman*, are also pages. The duke hath 24 lacquies, and 60 halberdeers, who must always carry their halberds with them; one of these was an *Englishman*, with whom we had a great deal of discourse.

Eighty horsemen, and 100 of the ordinary guard.

The dutchefs hath eight maids of honour, four of which go away as soon as she sits down to meals.

The duke of *Bavaria* hath three councils.

The first consists of 10 noblemen.

The second is inferior.

The third is for his revenues, &c.

He hath also 104 that look after his castles, and they are called chamberlains; 24 of which attend at court, and wear golden keys. Beside these he hath two high chamberlains.

At *Munichen*, *Landshout*, *Burghausen* and *Strawlin* are councils or parliaments.

The government of *Munichen* is in a Government high and low senate, each consisting of 12 persons. The four consuls are of the upper senate, who rule by turns; and when one of them dies, the two senates chuse

SIMPSON

chuse another out of the eight belonging to the upper senate; and, when one of the eight dies, another is elected out of the

lower senate. If one of the lower senate dies, a citizen is elected into his place. The citizens swear fidelity to the duke.

It will not be amiss, in this place, to insert the following specification of what the emperor and great council of Germany gave to the king's majesty of England 1055, when he was in exile, which I copied out at *Munichen*.

	Florins.		Florins.
Electors of Mentz	7312	Lord of Lichtenberg	512
— of Trier	4812	— of Eggenburg	192
— of Collen	7312	— Lucawitz in Bosnia	304
— of Bavaria	7312	Episcopus Salzburg	2500
— of Saxony	7936	— Straßburg	2500
— of Brandenburg	7312	— Freysingenfis	309
— of the Rhene	3656	— Baisow	1584
Austria	14624	The abbot of Hildesheim in Brun-	
Burgundia	14624	wick (bishop of Collen abbot)	1608
Episcopus Wurtzburgenfis	5486	Liege in Lieger Wall (Leodium)	3840
— Paderborn	3488	The abbot of Marbach in Hesse	440
— Monaster	3328	— of Bertholaden near Saltzburg	312
The imperial city Ratisbon	864	— of Stablo near Hildesheim	
Episcopus Osnaburg in Westphalia	864	(also the bishop of Collen)	240
The palatine of Lauterree	160	The earl of Anbolt	565
— Neuburg	2560	St. John's knights in Straßburg	869
The dutchy of Brunswig Wolfenbutel	2740	The imperial town Augsborg	11304
— of Brunswig Zellisch	2880	— Kempten in Algov	308
Grubenbagen the greater	1144	The provoist of Elwang in Suevia	264
— the lesser	144	In Saxony. { Altenburg	666½
Schwerin	1496	— Weymow	877½
Collenburg	240	Gotha in Thuringia	877½
Razinburg	96	Eisenach in Hesse	877½
Gultrin	1496	The dutchy of Anspach	1032
The dutchy of Cassel Hesse	4060	Hennenburg in Saxony	840
The abbot of Hirschfeld	240		
The earl of Darmstadt	2501	Sum is	141985
Lorraine (in the copy also is put } Normandie)	4864		

These
two are
not in-
cluded.

About two hours from *Munichen*, is *Shym*, where the duke hath a palace, and where they make very good cheese, which is counted as good as *Parmesan*.

Sixteen German miles from *Munichen*, is *Hall* in *Bavaria*, which affords great quantity of *fak*, that is brought hither, and kept in eight long store-houses.

Aug. 20. In the afternoon we went by coach over a level country, and thro' some woods to *Cruck*, (three German miles from *Munichen*) a great village, well built, and like our market towns: It belongs to an abbey of *Bernardines* here, who have two villages more. Neat baskets made here.

German
cottage.

The people in these parts are cleanly; but those about *Collen* and *Mentz* we found not so neat. In *Germany* and *Switzerland* most of their windows are of round glass, and the triangular spaces between are filled up with pieces of glass; the casements are great, and generally there are no iron bars in the windows, but in gentlemen's, &c. houses there are window bars like those in our prisons; within the casements are

little windows to draw open, out of which they put out their heads when they look out. In many inns when they bring up wine they bring also bread, with pepper and salt, on a trencher: When we first came into our inns, the master, mistress, and sometimes the servants and children of the house, would come and give us their hands, and do the like when we went away; and almost all persons, as wagoners, servants, &c. would take us by the hand when we gave them any thing: In some places the maid-servants, when we were ready to go away, would present us with nosegays, which we required with a small piece of money. About *Bavaria* we observ'd when any one had another good morrow, the other would say, *Deo gratias*. Wine is dear about *Lindau*, and all the way to *Munichen*, being sold for 10 wispennys the quart; the *Neccar* wine is much esteem'd in *Bavaria*: The women about *Straßburg* in *Switzerland*, and in these parts of *Germany*, wear their hair braided into two twists, which have strings hanging

hanging down to their heels, and their cloaths are made with short waists, begirt with a silver or tin chain, whereon scissars, &c. hang. At Frankfurt in Switzerland and these parts they burnt frankincense in our chambers. They plough about Strasburg, &c. with oxen, which are yoked by the horns: The country houses are built low, with eaves that hang over very much; and the countrymen's houses hereabouts are made of fir.

There are four places in Germany which they call boors, viz. 1. *Liege*, 2. *Collen*, 3. *Erjar*, and, 4. *Bamberg*.

In *Bavaria* and the adjacent parts of Germany the countrymen wear straw-hats.

Aug. 21. We coach'd it thro' woods and over some plains, and in the way kill'd a curious bird call'd *Rollar Argentoratensis*, of the bigness of a dove, and of a blue colour; which we found afterwards at *Messina* and *Malta*: Towards the evening we came into a fenny level, pass'd by *Fridberg*, a walled town, seated on a little hill on the right hand of us, and then after many windings went over the river *Lech*, and arriv'd at *Augsburg*, (six German miles from *Pruck*) where we were examin'd at the gates by soldiers, and at our inn we wrote our names, which we gave to a soldier.

1. In the *Foro Vinario* is a stately fountain, with the statue of *Hercules*, &c. curiously made in brass. On the pedestal is inscrib'd,

Jobannes Velferus Octavianus Sec. Fuggerus
11 viri locaverunt An. P. Cbr. N. MDCII.
Quirinus Reblingerus Marcus Velferus 11 viri
probaverunt An. P. Cbr. N. MDCII.

2. Against *St. Mauritius's* church is another fair fountain, with a curious brass statue of *Mercury*. On the pedestal is inscrib'd,

Industria resti Amore temperata.
Jobannes Velferus Octavianus Sec. Fuggerus
11 viri locav. An. P. Cbr. N. MDCXVI.
Octavianus sec. Fuggerus Quirinus Reblingerus 11 viri probav. An. P. Cbr. N. MDCI.

3. Before the stadthouse is another stately fountain, with the figure of *Julius Cesar* in brass, and several other curious brass figures. On the pedestal is inscrib'd,

Anno à Col. ded. MDCV. *Joban. Velferus*
11 vir. probavit.
Posita Ann. à Cbr. nato MDCXIII. Imp. Cæs.
Rudolpho P. F. Aug.
Imp. Cæs. Divi F. Augusto Parenti Colonia
Augusta Vindel.

The great church is indifferant, which the Roman catholics have the use of. Canons here; but the church belongs to an abbey of the Augustine Carmelites.

At the entrance into the college are these inscriptions on ancient stones, viz.

I O M
M T R SECCO

VITALIVS VIGOR
SIBI ET VITALIO
VIRILI FRATRI
VIVOS FECIT.

In a corner, nigh an arch, is this,

CIVII SILANI LIRI
LIBERTI NATIONE
BITVRII ANNO
RVM. XIIII. H SIST.

On the wall of the building, towards the street, are these two following.

I . . . OET BASSO CO.

CVRIONI ALIII ET
COS. ET FL. DECORATO
LEG. III. ITAL . . . VS
. . . C . . . VIV. . .

Under this is another thus inscrib'd,

Lapis hic
Extra muros
Mense Martio
An. Cbr. MDCXLVIII.
Inven. Antiqui
Mem. buc P.

Behind the wine storehouse, not far from the great church, is a square marble pillar, adorned with eagles and cornucopia's; and, on the top, is a * pine apple, * Fir. the arms of the city. On the sides of the pillar is written,

Dirigam eum ego ut Abietem Virentem,
Anno P. Cbr. N. MDCX.

The arfenal is a fair building, having a front like many of the Jesuits chapels. Over the door is a very good brass statue of *St. Michael* beating the devil; and, by *St. Michael*, are two or three lesser brass figures. Under *St. Michael* is written,

ΑΡΧΙΕΡΑΤΗΡΩΝ.

On this house is written also,

Marc. Velfer. Jo. Rembol. 11 viri.
Pacis firmamento, belli instrumento.

Here

SKIPPON.
The great church do
diest. A 10
St. Udairi-
cur.

SHIPON.

Here we saw twelve rooms well filled with cannon, and all sorts of warlike instruments; a great piece of brass twenty foot long; another cover'd with leather, an iron gun beaten out by the hammer.

Twelve guns here called the 12 months.

A piece with seven bores, to be discharged at seven several times.

Lutheran church.

August 23. (Sunday) we went to one of the Lutheran churches, where we observed not much more than we did at *Lindaw*. The people did not turn their faces to the east; but the minister did, when he fell down on his knees, and said the Lord's prayer, at the conclusion of his first prayer, all which time the people stood very devoutly repeating that prayer to themselves. After the last prayer, a clerk began a psalm, which the congregation joined in without the organ; but, after the blessing, the organ, voices and instruments made a concert; and, when all was done, many of the people stay'd a while, and read somewhat, with much devotion, in their books.

This church is square within, and flat roof'd, like *Covent-garden* church. At the east end is a marble erected with this inscription,

*Christo Crucifixo
Templum hoc A. MDCXXX. dirutum
At lege fundamentali Sac. Rom.
Imperii pacis universalis
Auspiciis
Augustissimi Imperatoris
Dni Ferdinandi III.
Potentiss. Divæ Christianæ
Suecor. Gothor. Vandal. Reginae
Feliciss. initæ.
Restaurat. Consecrat. A. MDCCLIII.
Sumptibus Aug. Confess. Regum,
Elect. Ducum. Princip. Comit.
Baron. Rerump. Mæcenat. Civium.
Quib. pro clementiss. promotæ
Pace recuperata fidei libertate
Benigniss. piæque munificentia
Omnibus denique beneficiis
Grates immortales H. monumento
S P Q. Augustan. Aug. Confessionis
L M Spondet.*

The old
franchises.

The old stadthouse hath fair pictures painted on the out-side, with these two inscriptions under the stories, viz.

1. *Ordo magnus Augustam Victor ingressus.*
2. *Textores honoris causâ clypeo donati.*

In the suburb, nigh the river, which runs by the inner wall, is an ancient stone, with figures dancing, and underneath is written,

*Prisca. artis. quis. infantium. ludas. vides.
Sed. & omnis. atas. omnis. ordo. ludas. est.*

The house of *Jacob Fuggerus*. His widow hath many curious pictures on the outside, and the history of them explained by these inscriptions following, viz.

1. *Imp. Cæs. Friderico Augusto invictio principi.*
2. *Ob captam & expugnatam urbem Tertionam irophea posuere S. P. Q. Germ.*
3. *Victoria Imp. Cæs. Friderici P F Augusti nati ad eternitatem nominis Germanici.*
4. *Quod insignem insubrium perfidiam iustis ultis est armis D. D.*
5. *Fortissimo, piissimo ac felicissimo Principi Imp. Cæs. Friderico Augusto.*
6. *Romanis in fidem receptis imperio propagato D.*
7. *Imp. Cæs. Augusto Friderico pri. nobilissimo & invictissimo Principi.*
8. *Cujus invicta virtus sola pietate superata est.*
9. *Desiat Tortamia Erseruug, Voto suscepto pro salute & reditu Imp. Cæs. Friderici P. F. Aug.*
10. *Kaisar Friederich Barbarofa. Expeditio in orientem suscep. An. Salut. MCLXXXVIII.*
11. *Das Schlaben Mailandmit. Lycaonia & Armenia & Syria recepta.*
12. *Zersterans der stat. Thureis & Saracenis profugatis.*
13. *Die Belcer vy Romund. Bonus princeps Dei est simulacrum.*
14. *Aus Flicung Desbabst. Maximis virtutibus raro parit iniqua fortuna.*
15. *Dervene. D. O. M. Imp. Cæs. Friderico piissimo & christaniss. Principi.*
16. *Diger Zwan census des Kaizer Jorgb. Prematuro fato magno Reip. Christ. detrimento prærepto.*

This family of *Fuggerus* is now but in a mean condition.

The cathedral church is an indifferent building, where we saw the pictures of the bishops of *Augsburg* from *St. Dionysius*, created *A. D.* 618, till the fifty third bishop 1598.

Many

Many altars and good pictures here. Towards the west end is erected (against a pillar) a marble, with this following inscription,

Imp. Cæs. Ottoni Aug. III. ex gente magni Wittekindi Saxon. Reg. Cæs. Ottonis Aug. II. Fil. Cæs. Ottonis Aug. magni nep. reg. Henrici Aucupis pronep. Ottonis Ducis Saxonie & Rom. Imperii gubernatoris abnep. Luitolf Saxon. D. atnep. Brunonisque Saxon. D. & Wittekindi Fratr. trinepoti ob. x. Kal. Febr. Anno Salut. MII. Regni XIX. Imperii v. quod viscera ejus hic condita jacent, Fridericus III. Dux Saxonie Princeps Elector Comes Provincialis Thuringie March. Myinæ & Sacr. Rom. Imperii locum-tenens generalis promeritorib. dulciss. faciend. curavit. Sal. ann. MDXIII. v. idus Maii.

Nigh the north door of this church is a fountain that runs constantly.

In the Dominican church I transcrib'd these inscriptions;

H S E

Joannes Bayerus jurisprudentes et inclutæ reip. Augustane Advocatus Astrorum Cognitor, Cæli metator, et nobili Uranometria opere publicè notus, omniq. antiquitatis studiosissimus perveſtigatior, Rbaine Boiorum Anno MDCLXXII. natus exin Nonis Martiis MDLXXXV. Anno Sacro Augustæ donatus cum annos tres et quinquaginta calesce vixisset, cui adnota sibi ei familiaria sidera cum signo crucis, ejus laudes dum animam ageret cecinit transennis merito ex poeta acutinas.

Felices animæ quibus hæc cognoscere primis, Inq. domos superas scandere cura fuit. Non Venus aut Vinum sublimia pectora fregit, Alius humanis, exseruere caput: Almovere oculis distantia sidera nostris, Etliberaq. ingenio supposuere suo. Sic petitur Cælum.

Des Sabaoth.

Julius Velferus Matb. F. Ant. N. Gallia, Italia, Hispania, Lusit. peragrata bellicæ Virtutis se addixit. Imp. Rudolpho II. contra Turcas militavit Ordd. Sueviæ stipendiis bis cccc pedites duxit, tandem in patria excub. militariib. annos XXI. cum laude præfuit, bonis charus, gravis nemini, vixit ann. LX. M. II. D. XXIV. ob. an. S. MDCCXV. iix Calend. Febr. Regina Rembolda Jo. Jac. F. Uxor, natarum quinq. ex ipso mater, fidei, amoris, lucus Mon. P.

Qui nos hic conjunxit et separ. in cælo æternum conjungat.

Mors ultra non erit neq. lucus, neq. clamor, neq. dolor.

VOL. VI.

D. O. M.

Michaeli Velaſco Jo. Velaſque F. præfecto ale Hispanorum, Philippi Hispaniarum Principis Caroli V. Cæsaris Aug. F. maximo hospitiorum designatori qui Philippam ex Hispania in Belgium & Germaniam exquintus hic obiit, Uxor dolens animo F. C.

On a grave-stone before an altar;

D. O. M.

Christophoro Fuggero Ray. F. celesti inter affluentias temperatiff. Fr. et Fr. Filii Heredes altare hoc ad Dei gloriam et monumentum illi poss. & anno MDLXXIXIIII Non. April. atatis anno LIX mense II.

In a little chapel on the south side;

Hoc divina clementia propitiatorum ad præpotentiff. Dei majorem bonorem & gloriam omnium fiduciam piè in Christo Redemptore suo, defunctorum solatium, in sui suorumq. perpetuam memoriam erexit, Purgatorii flammis Flamma Christiani amoris coardens Joannes Franciscus Im. Hof. Anno MDCLV.

In the Sacrificia are many monuments of the Rembold family, some of which we took notice of, viz.

Joannes Casparus Rembold. trium Imperatorum Ferdinandi II. & III. ac Leopoldi I. à Consiliis Reipublicæ Augustanæ Præfatus. Anno MDCLXIII. Hunc mihi meisque posui lapidem, Deus ponat fines nostros, pacem & requiem.

Memor brevis ævi. Joannes Casparus Remboldus de Neuseß. S. Cæs. Majest. Ferdinando II. & III. à Consil. & Reip. Aug. duumvir Joannis Jacobi duumviri F. Virus sibi mortuo & Jacobinæ Beckleren charissimæ suæ conjugi I. liberisque ex ea susceptis, Mariæ, Margaritæ, Joanni Jacobo, Mariæ Francisæ, Mariæ Elizabethæ, & Annæ Mariæ Altershamerin à Finsing. & Obernbach charissimæ suæ conjugi II. liberisque ex ea susceptis Philippo Casparo, Mariæ Theresiæ, Annæ Monica, Joanni Francisco, Regina Barbara, Cunigundi Hilarie, Afræ Ciliaræ, hoc monumentum P. A. MDCLIII. Natus est A. MDXCVII. XXIII Junii. Denatus A. MDCCXX.

Precare vicis beatam mortem, mortuus vitam.

D. O. M. S.

Joanni Jacobo Remboldo in Neuseß. S. Cæs. Majest. Ferdinando II. à consiliis & reip. Augustæ duumviro, nato A. MDLIII. denato MDCCXIIII. & Justina Westeringæ lectissimæ

leſſimæ conjugî natæ A. 1618. denatæ A. 1644. dilectiſſimis parentibus Joannes Caſparus Remboldus poſuit A. MDCLIII. Sta viator, paucis te volo ſub anguſto marmore conditus jacet, ſub cujus diuiviratu Auguſtiſſima è marmore curia & Armamentarium ſurrexit. Duumvir temp. Auguſt. xx annos feliciter rexit eandem conſiliis ſuis univerſum 48 annos erexit I. nunc & apprecare ei ut feliciter reſurgat.

At the weſt end of the church ;

Leſtor Aveto
Erat Joann. Faber Sacre Theologiæ artiũq; Doct̃or, Ordinis prædicator. Congregat̃is German. Vicar Generalis Prior Auguſtenſ. edem hanc ſacram ruinam ob vetuſtatem minantem, partim Apoſtol. ſedis beneficio, partim vero cironum Auguſtentium eleemoſynis Le. ne X. Pont. Max. ac Maximiliano P F P P Gleiff. Coſare temp. Chriſtianam gubernant. Fab. Proc. Hæro in Hof. et Melch. Stunte Auguſten. max. laboribus ac incredibili cura Deo opt. Max. Marie Virgini, Marie Magdal. Joanni Evang. atq; Divo D minico Ord. Prædicat. Parenti infra triennium (vix credes) à fundam. F. C. Anno X. MDXV. x Septemb.
Vale et abi, hoc velim ut ſcires.

Deo Opt. Max.

Ceteriſq; Divis, ſumma religione moti Patrici ac Cives Auguſtenſ. quorum hic vides inſignia univerſa pene Europa armis laborante pientiff. donum hanc & lapſum penè minaretur ſuis ampliſſ. eleemoſynis à fundam infra triennium faciendam auxilio fuere. Anno X. MDXV. die x Septembris.

Towards the top of the north ſide of the church ;

Imp. Cæſ. Maximiliano Aug. pio ſelici. Hung. Dalm. Croatiaque Regi, &c. quod ſuum Auſtr. Archiducatum ec etiam Rom. Imp. pacatum reddiderit, auxerit, ampliaverit quodq; Philippum Fil. & Carol. Nepot. Hiſpaniarum Reges conſtituerit vixit ann. LVIII. menſ. VIII. dieb. XVIII. obiit Weiſſ. die XII Jan. Salut. an. MCCCCXVIII Regni Ann. XXXIII. Princ. Opt. Chriſtianaq; religionis acerrimo propagnatori Fr. Joann. Fabr. Auguſten. Theologus Majeſt. ſuæ à conſilio devotiſſ. faciendum curavit atq; poſuit MCCCCXVIII.

Philippo Catholicæ Regi Hiſpaniarum, &c. Imp. Cæſ. Maximiliani Aug. & Mariæ D. Burgundiæ, Filio qui vixit annis XXVIII. menſ. III. diebus II. obiit Burgis Florentiſſima ætate magna RP Chriſtiane jactura reliſſis Patre & Filiis pupillis Carolo Rege & Ferdinando Principe Hiſpania-

rum, &c. Anno Salutis MDVI. VII Kal. Octobr. ob. viſa ejus felicitatem erat Joan. Fabr. devotiſſ. poſitum Ann. XPS MCCCCXVIII.

Opposite to the two laſt are theſe two following, viz.

Imp. Cæſ. Carolo Aug. V. maximo, Cæſ. Frederici III. pronepoti, Cæſ. Maximiliani Aug. et Ferdinandi magni Hiſpaniarum regis nep. Philippi et Joanne Hiſpaniarum regum filio ob ſelicem ejus electionem ab univerſo populo Chriſtiano deſideratam de ſe anno atatis xx. unanimi principum electorum conſenſu factam, 1111 Kal. Julius Salutis Anno MDXIX. Principi clementiſſ. Frater Joan. Fabr. Theologus Ordinis S. Dominici devotiſſ. poſuit. Anno reparationis humane MCCCCXX.

Ferdinando Principi Hiſpaniarum Archiduci Auſtrie Duci Burgundiæ Cæſ. Frederici III Aug. Pronepoti Cæſ. Maximiliani Aug. et Ferdinandi magni Hiſpaniarum Regis Nepoti Philippi et Joanne Hiſpaniarum Regum Filio Caroli Imp. Cæſ. Maximi Aug. V. Fratri Germano Principi Pientiffimo. Frater Joannes Fabr. Auguſtanus Prædicatorii ordinis devotiſſime poſuit. Anno humane reſtaurationis MCCCCXX.

In this church are alſo the monuments of

Joannes Velferus ob. 3 Kal. Sept. 1596.

Lambertus Gruterus Epif. Neapol. ob. 14 Aug. 1562.

D. Alphonſus de la Roſa.

Xioph. Hoerman à Guttentberg Ill. Dom. Eng.

Matthias Kagerus, piſtor.

Antonius Xioph. Rbelingerus 11 vir 1612.

Joannes Baptiſta Sebekenbergius 34 Coſ.

On the ſouth ſide is a little chapel, with monuments of the Rbelingeri.

At even ſong we obſerved the monks come out of their choir, (which is not publick as in other churches) and divided themſelves, half on one ſide and half on the other, a lay-brother carrying before each ſide a lighted candle ; then they ſtood before the two chief altars, and one of them ſprinkled holy water about, and after they had ſome ſervice they returned into the choir again. This, ſays, they ſay, enjoin'd by the pope for ſome diſpute they have about ſome little circumſtances.

On

1. VII Kal.
m erat Joan.
Ann. X^{mo}

re these two

mo, Caf. Fri-
Maximiliani
Hispaniarum
Hispaniarum
electionem ab
fideratam de
rincipum elec-
1 Kal. Julius
cepi clementiff.
gus Ordinis S.
no reparationis

rum Archiduci
Caf. Frederici
Maximiliani Aug-
aniarum Regis
e Hispaniarum
Caf. Maximi
Principi Pien-
abr. Augustanus
coliffime pofuit.
is MCCCCCXX.

monuments of
ept. 1596.

Neapol. ob. 14

g III. Dom. Eug.

1121r 1612.

ius 34 Caf.

tle chapel, with
ri.
ved the monks
(which is not
es) and divided
le and half on
arrying before
than they flood
rs, and one of
about, and after
y returned into
they fay, en-
ne difpute they
umstances.

On

On the inner gates of the city are good pictures, with these infcriptions on three of them, viz.

On the holy crofs gate,

*Fridericus Suevæ Dux voluntarius Augusta-
norum copiis fubnixus, Patris Abenobarbi
Imp. auxilium in Afiam profectus iconum
vi cepit Anno MCDLXXXIX.*

*Carolo III. Cafari Auguftani militem et
pecuniam decernunt, eumque in Syriam
profectum et Damafcum obfidem ju-
vant Anno MCXLVIII.*

*Fridericum II. Imp. Auguftani adverfus Sara-
cenos tranfmare fequuntur. An. MCCXXIX.*

On the virgin Mary's gate,

*Matthæus Langus Patricius Auguftan. Card.
et Archiep. Legationis Princeps Romano-
rum Imperium ab Eleftorib. nomine Caroli
Auftrii petit et impetrat Anno MDXIX.*

*Matthæus Langus Patricius Auguftanus Car-
dinalis et Archiepifcopus Anno 1523. Sa-
lisburgenfes fupplices in fidem recipit.*

On another gate,

*Attilam anno CDLIV. Fanatica mulier in
Lyci tranfitu confternat ter borrende incla-
mans retro Attila.*

*Oiboni magno Cafari Berengarius Pater et
Adolbertus Filius Italiæ Reges Auguftæ fe-
dedunt An. DCCCCLII.*

*Albertus et Rudolphus Rudolphi Cafaris Filii
Auftriæ et Sueviæ Ducibus à Paire do-
nantur Auguftæ Anno MCDLXXXII.*

Nigh an out gate, not far from the ar-
fenal, are the imperial arms, over a great
gate, and this inferib'd;

Carolus V. Romanorum Imperator.

*Aurea Libertas hæc Propugnacula fecit,
Hofte ne fiat præda cruenta fero:
Sic tamen & nomen Domini fortiffima turris
..... tormina, tela, facem
Qui T . . . & vigili nil nifi vana facit.*

*Confulibus Georgio Herwart et Improbato Hofer.
Ædilibus vero Joanne Welfer magno Scicxx et
Georg. Weiland. Anno MDXLIII.*

A Benedictine abbey in this city.

The Papifts have many churches here,
and the Lutherans fince the peace have fix
churches.

On the houfe where they exercifed their religion before, is this infcription;

*Deo, uni effentia, trino perfonis Maximo
Optimo Sanctiffimo, Ecclefia Chrifti con-
fessionem Auguftanam profitens pio voto
hanc domum confecravit Anno A. R. D.
CICIDLXXXI.*

The Lutherans are reckoned to be about
as many again as the Papifts in this city;
and before a plague which raged (they
fay) only among the Lutherans fome years
ago, they were a far greater number.

In this city are feven mens and five Englifh
womens cloifters, one of which are Englifh
nuns, like thofe at *Munichen*, who go
abroad.

Before the peace the Jefuits had two
colleges, and the Francifcans two con-
vents; but now the Jefuits have but one,
where we faw a *Latin* play well acted by
the fcholars; the title of it was, *Innocentia
à Zelotypia condemnata*, & a S. Udalrico
prodigiofe vindicata.

In this city by the habits you may
know the women of what religion, quality
and condition they are of, *ex.gr.* whether
they are widows, married women, or
maids, whether they are merchants wives,
&c.

The Roman Catholick gentlewomen
wear their hair loofe, but the Lutheran
gentlewomen tie their hair up under a hat.

The government is equally divided be-
tween both religions.

The government is thus, as far as we
could learn of it. There are

2 *Præfetti* or *Duumviri*, called *ftadt-
flagers*, one a Lutheran, the other a Papift,
who take place by turns every half year;
each hath a ftipend of 1000 dollars per
annum.

5 *Affeffors*;
Thefe feven make the private council,
and are all *Patricii*.

The ordinary fenate confifts of the
aforefaid feven,

24 *Patricii Antiqui*,
4 *Patricii Moderni*,
3 Merchants,
7 For the citizens,
In all 45, out of which are chofen fix
confuls, or burgo-mafters, whereof
3 Are *Patricii Antiqui*, and all papifts,
1 *Patricius Modernus*,
1 Merchant, } Lutherans.
1 Citizen, }

Thefe burgo-mafters rule two every four
months, one being a Lutheran, and the
other two papifts, taking place by turns.

Three queftors, two of which are of
the private fenate.

Three

SKIFFON.

Three *Ædiles*, two of them are *Patricii antiqui*, and the third is a *Patricius mod.*

A great council of 300, on the 3d of *August* every year, confirm or elect new officers, if they misbehave themselves; but usually the fore-mentioned continue for life.

Every magistrate that sits on *caufes* thrice a week, is allow'd a dollar for every day he is present.

Note, When a citizen marries the daughter of a *Patricius*, he is immediately reputed a *Scablbaff*, or *Patricius modernus*.

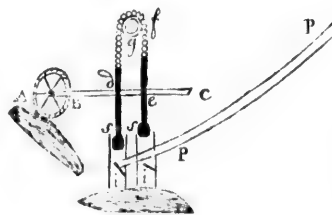
We observ'd one morning, when there was a council, two chains that cross'd the market-place near the stadthoufe.

The beadles, or under-officers of the town, wear party-coloured coats of green and white.

The night-gate, where people are let in when it is late. There is first a great gate, then a bridge over the trench, a little iron gate, a draw-bridge, and three gates to be pass'd before they are admitted within the walls. The gates, and the draw-bridge are all moved by wires, which open and shut the locks, doors, and draw up, and let down the bridge. They that move the wires, stand in a lodge over the inmoit gates. We pass'd through such a gate at *Mandelheim*. They that enter here must pay a small piece of money.

All the doors of private houses in this city are opened and shut by wires, which are moved by those that are above stairs.

The water-works we observ'd to be after this manner.



The wheel A, turned by water, moves the axis B, C, which axis hath at *d*, half its circumference cogg'd, and the other half at *e*, is with cogs. The suckers *ss*, at *d e*, have teeth, and, when the cogs of the axis meet with the suckers teeth, the suckers are alternately mov'd up and down, being joined by the chain *f* to the pully *g*. The suckers draw up water through the valves *ii*, and, when one sucker draws up the water, the other forces up the water through the pipe P P, into a high tower, where there is a great

cistern, where the water is distributed into the fountains and private houses.

There were many of these, and other wheels and suckers, and one wheel that brings up water in pitchers fix'd round in the wheel.

A little cistern, by which they know the proportion of water, how much will run in an hour, &c. We saw here a little brass figure given by the duke of *Neuburg*.

In a private house we saw *Archimedes* his *Cocleæ*, which is double, and used to raise up water.

We saw accidentally the latter part of a marriage-solemnity among the Lutherans, *Amar. Flaga.* When the minister had done, the organ play'd all the while the company were going out of the church. The men came first two and two together, every one having an *Armilla* of box on his wrist. Then came the women by two and two, dress'd with white linen about their heads, very like the jewell women at *Frankfurt*, and habited in gowns like our sophtlers in *Cambridge*, only they had neither capes nor sleeves. Every woman had also an *Armilla* of box. After these followed the bridegroom, with a garland in his hat, which some of the men that went first also had. After him went many men, and next came little girls before the bride, and many women. Almost every one gave somewhat to the poor as they came out of the door.

The stadthoufe is a very fair building, *Stradhaus.* the neatest, after that at *Amsterdam*, we yet saw. Over the entrance into it is written,

Publico Consilio, & Publicæ Saluti.

Within, on the first floor, is a hall pay'd with marble, and eight square pillars of marble support the ceiling. Over this is another hall of the same bigness, having the pavement and eight round pillars of marble. In this story is the council room, in the middle of which is a grate, even with the floor, through which heat is convey'd out of a stove underneath. In the third story is a very stately large and high room, with a marble floor, but without pillars. In all our journey hitherto we saw not the like. The roof is curiously painted, and the walls adorned with the pictures of *Cæsars*, &c. and richly gilt. Here all the magistrates are chosen. On each side of this great hall are two rooms (which have doors made of pear-tree) for the several magistrates, not marbled, but plancher'd in the floor. In one of them were some pictures of *Kagerus* his drawing, and, on a wall, is *Solomon's* judgment done

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done by the same hand. Three pictures representing a Monarchical, Democratical and Aristocratical government.

The prison is behind this stadthoufe.

One *Cornelius Walpergen, Christopher Beck* was one of our merchants, who is a Calvinist, his, and one family more, being all in this city.

order
of
the
city
of
Amsterdam

We were civilly entertain'd by one *Huevener a Patricius* and a *Ratsheer*, at whose house we saw an *Aquarium* in the garden, and fountains, one in the middle of a table, where he plac'd a little figure in a shooting posture, and, out of his gun, water proceeded. A pretty little grotto made of petrified earth, &c. About half an *English* mile out of the city, he shew'd us his pleasant gardens nigh a little river, where he hath a wheel which forces up water to serve several fountains. In the middle of the garden is a pond, where he keeps *Indian* and *Turky* ducks, and many water tortoises. An artificial rock, out of which water runs plentifully, and drives four or five little wheels. A little island, and an arbour in the middle of it, rais'd upon a higher ground than the rest, which was almost level with the superficies of the water. An artificial grotto, where were two figures, one in a sitting posture, with a book in his hand; the other a grim fellow standing in a corner. At a whistle, a servant standing behind the cave, privately causes the water to overflow the level of the island, and the floor of the cave, whereat the company being much surpriz'd, endeavour'd to keep themselves dry in the highest place, which is near the fellow in the corner, who, as soon as they came near him, kick'd them, and struck them with his hand, and the other with his book was remov'd. When we were thus frighted, a whistle, or any other sign, commands the water down again to its usual height. Over this cave is an arbour, and, by the side of it, a little tower, where there is a bell, and two or three ropes, which, if pull'd, a dish is turn'd with water in it, that runs down on the ringer, if he does not carefully avoid it. At the same time this dish is pull'd over, a head is mov'd, which looks out of a window.

A little summer-house, where the figure of a man throws out water. Above, on the rail of a balcony, is a pipe, on which is fix'd the figure of a drunkard, who spews out water, and, when he is taken off, other figures may be put on like those at *Heidelberg, &c.* Another fountain, where the water came up very plentifully through a great hole; and, to make a strange unexpected sight, six ducks, which are put into the water privately, are forced to come up out at this hole. In the middle

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of a garden plot is another pipe, on which several things are put, which move round with the water. In the summer-house we observ'd a board, with round holes made at equal distances, which they play with, by throwing brass pieces (standing at a certain distance.) They reckon so many towards the game as slip into the holes. In this garden is a pretty perspective at one end of the walk, where are three wooden pillars on a side in a perspective way, and painted. A door also is opened, and then there appears a little model of a house built upon arches, placed a little distance off, and behind that are plant'd four or six small fir-trees; all which together make a very fine perspective.

SKIFFON.

We were beholden to one *Mr. Perkenair* a merchant, and had some discourse with one *Mr. Stringel* the town secretary, who had been in *England*, and could speak a little *English*. One *Mr. Cock*, a *Patricius* was very civil to us; he is reputed a learned man; he makes glasses, and tries chymical experiments, who hath been in *England*. He gave us some hints concerning a dial, which he presented to the duke of *Bavaria*. In a glass were put of oyl of tartar and spirit of wine an equal quantity, wherein swims a hollow globe of silver, with a little piece of a loadstone, or small piece of iron touched by a magnet, in the middle of it. This ball swims between the two liquors, and round the glass are describ'd the twenty-four hours, and on the *globulus* is fix'd an *index* or little fish. This glass must be plac'd over some clock-work that moves a loadstone.

Such a dial *Gassendus* writes of in his life of *Piereskus* made by one *Linus* (an *English*) Jesuit at *Liege*.

This imperial city of *Augsburg* is indifferently fortified; the town is large, the streets broad, and the houses very fairly built of stone.

Most of the men wear black cloaks; the better sort have them long like mourning cloaks. Many coaches kept here by the *Patricii, &c.* The coachman sits on the left horse, as they do in most parts of *Germany*.

This place is not very populous for the bigness. In some of the streets grass grows. Before most of the tradesmens shops are seats, where the master, mistress or servant sits.

Most of the women wear blue or green aprons. Their cloaths are made short-waisted, and they have, round their waist, a silver or tinsel chain with their knives, &c.

In this city are made old knacks, as pictures of habits, chains for fleas, &c.

6 C

August

SAPPHO.

Donawert.

Donawert.

Weissenberg.

Nuremberg.

St. Laurence.

August 28. with a coach and four horses we rode through some fir woods; and, after six German miles riding, we pass'd a wooden bridge over the Danube, which is here about twice the breadth of the Cam at Cambridge, and, on the other side, took up our lodging in Donawert, a pretty wall'd town of the duke of Bavaria's, situated on the rising of a hill.

August 29. we pass'd very bad and dirty way, and came thorow fir and pine woods, and through two wall'd towns, Monheim and Papenheim. About the middle of this day's journey, we travell'd by a great monastery, called Kaiser's cloister, sit'd in the woods. At night we reach'd Weissenberg (five German miles from Donawert) a wall'd and free town. Here we observ'd, on the gate and stadthouse, a hand cut off, and an ax painted, to admonish false witnesses, &c.

The inhabitants are all Lutherans.

Nigh this place is Wiltzburg, a strong fort on the top of a hill, that belongs to the marquis of Anspach, a Lutheran.

August 30. we travelled a little way, and pass'd through a small wall'd place call'd Pleinfeldt, and, before we baited, we saw on the right hand a nobleman's castle strongly situated on a hill, and at three miles distance from Pleinfeldt, we baited without Rest, a wall'd town of the marquis of Anspach's; and afterwards we rode by two stone crosses, which, they report, are set up in memory of two huntsmen, who shot, and killed one another in these two places, 260 paces asunder, having this day travelled seven miles from Weissenberg, sandy way, and through fir and pine woods. Two hours from the two crosses, we arrived at Nuremberg, where, entering the out-works, soldiers examined us, and then we pass'd a draw-bridge over a dry trench, lin'd with a stone wall on both sides, and came through the wall gate, nigh which is a strong stone tower, with many pieces of cannon on the top of it.

St. Laurence church is a fair stone building, having two organs in it. In the south side of the choir is a handsome monument thus inscrib'd in High-Dutch.

Vongottes Gnaden

S O P H I A

Geborne Hertzogin Zu Braunschweig und
Luneburg Herrn Georg Fridericus
Marggraffen Zu Brandenburg Hertzogen
Zu Prussen, etc. Wittibe

Ist Geborn den 3 Octobris anno 1563.

Seliglich gestorbenen 14 Januarii 1639.

Wittibe Geblihen 36 Jahr.

Altworden 75 Jahr. 2 monat. 14 tage.

Round the choir is a stone-gallery.

The place where the sacrament is kept, is made of one curiously carv'd stone, which reaches to the top. Under it are three statues of the workman, viz. 1. When he began. 2. When he finish'd the work. 3. When he died. They say, he lost his sight with poring on (and carving it.)

In the middle of the choir hangs a crucifix worth 20000 l. Sterling, of beaten gold in a great bag, which is never shewn to any except twelve magistrates be present. The altar picture describing the passion of our Saviour is curiously drawn by Henrick Wendener 1614.

We saw a small chapel built in imitation of our Saviour's tomb by three Patricii, who travelled to Jerusalem purposely to see it.

The hospital is a fair house, having a neat and large church. In the Sacristia is an Asylum.

The castle is in the highest part of the city, being built upon a rock, with a very deep and broad dry trench round about. On the inner wall are the prints of two horse-shoes upon a stone, which were made by a horse, whereon one Eppene Van Caligne, a prisoner, escap'd, by leaping over the trench in this place, holding a gold and silver cage of birds in his hands.

The stadthouse is a stately building. Within is a little court, and a fountain in the middle of it. Above stairs are two open galleries, where the stoves are kindled that warm several rooms. Over the stoves are ornaments of stone. The uppermost gallery hath a fine fret-work ceiling, representing Patricii that run a tilt, spectators, &c. The chambers are handsome, furnished with good pictures. In one room is a curious perspective of the hall below, and the citizens homage to the emperor. At one corner is written,

Rupertus Haver. inv. del. et pinx. Norimb.
Homagium Leopoldo Imperatori Pragmaticum.
D. VII. Augu. Anno MDCLVIII.

In the middle chamber of the upper story are fair pictures of Fred. II. Maximilian, Rudolphus II. Sigismundus, Rudolphus I. Carolus M. A picture of Adam and Eve done by Albert Durer. A fair picture of those who were feast'd here together at the proclaiming of the peace. Among the rest we observ'd Carolus Gustavus, the prince palatine of the Rhene. A picture of the stadthouse, and wine given among the people then. A picture of the hospital. A night-piece. Below stairs is a long arched hall, with the emperor's triumph, &c. painted

painted on the side ; at the upper end is inscrib'd ;

Salus Populi Suprema Lex esto.
SPQ N P Honori ac Memoriae sempiternae
illustrissimorum Burgundiae et Brabantiae
Ducum, nec non Flandriae Comitum ob
Vestigalium immunitatem per eorum diti-
onem Civibus Noribergenfibz benigne
cessam.

Post. S.
Imper. Ludov. IV. Augusto Boiorum Bata-
varum Cannusufatum Belgicae Secundae
Frisiorumq; Duci Principi Optimo et de
Repub. Noribergenfi bene merito.

On the wall of the stadthouse is made a frog, which a stranger is to take notice of, that he may mention that as a testimony of having seen this place.

Before one of the doors of the stadthouse lies the longest stone that is in the street's pavement.

High St. Lawrence's church are three fountains ; that in the middle is very handsomely adorn'd with iron bars and brass figures ; and those on each side are painted, and thus inscrib'd under the imperial arms,

M DCLV.

Lustris post feliciter pacatam Germanicam
borum fontium latites ab imis fundamentis
restaurati renovati et publico emolumento
ornamentoq; in uberiora effluvia subducti
sub regimine Patrum Patrie.

Affrica under the picture of *Nimrod* ; and *Persia* under *Cyrus*.

Under all is water pouring out of a bucket, &c. and, *Sic Unda Undam urget.*

Round about the top is written ;

Faecundet pax alma Urbem dum lympha pe-
rennis,
Utile jucundo miscet et vena fluit.

On the other fountain is *Græca* written under the picture of *Alexander M.* and *Romana* under *Julius Caesar* : Two triangles fix'd on bales, and *Fortitudo Constantis*. A hand from heaven putting a crown of laurel on a lamb, and *Patientia Victrix*. A hand, &c. holding a flower-de-luce, and written, *Industria Sagax*. A palm tree, and *Beneficentia Fecunda*. A sword with a laurel wreathed about it, *Iustitia mitis*. A lyon couchant, *Vigilantia per Nox*. A snake about a lyon's neck, *Prudentia Tuta*. Under all is a representation of antient ruins, and this written, *Meat Irremeabile Tempus*.

This following inscription is also here ; SKIPPO.

Siste Viator Aquam Virtutibus profluentem
Virtutes intueri, Aqua resplendentes intueri,
Aqua Accretionis Principum consistentie
Virtus est, hinc inexhausta corporis et
animæ salus tu dum tempus effluit statuas
bas factis exprime sub Aedilitio munere
Burkardi Loffelbolzi à Colberg Triumviri.

In the other streets are many fountains, one very fair of stone in the market-place, which is a broad square piazza. There are also many wells in the streets, having a cross beam of stone that rests upon two pillars, on which hang two buckets at a well.

The Domo is not so fair a church as *S. Lawrence's* ; the body of the church is very narrow, the isles being as broad or broader, but not so high ; in the middle of the choir, before the shrine where *S. Sebastianus's* reliques are kept, stands a wooden cross, made by *Albert Durer*, which the duke of *Bavaria* offered its weight in gold for.

On the north side of the choir is written,

Auspice Christo, Honori et Glorie Sacro
Sanctæ Trinitatis Magnific. et Nobiliss.
Senat. decreto Templum hoc renovatum est
Anno Domini MDCLVII. Ecclesiar. et
Scholar. Epboro et Curatoribus, &c.

Two organs here, and a fair pulpit of wood : Here are six or seven altars, where mass is said in *High Dutch*. Before a little altar, on the north side of the high altar, is a burning lamp : The high altar is of wood, and richly gilt : Round the walls of the choir-isles are fair pictures. In this and all other churches of the Lutherans here every woman hath her coat of arms mark on her seat.

N. B. In this city the Lutherans seem to be nearer the Papists than any we yet saw ; they preserve images in the churches and on the corners of streets, &c.

We saw the funeral of a widow in the streets : First, four high poles like banners were carried, then followed many singing boys ; next about six ministers in surplices and round caps, after them came the corpse, and then a great number of women : No men at this solemnity besides the ministers. They bury all in churchyards without the city.

On the church doors hung a table, with a writing that signified the death of a person of quality.

In one of the churches we observed the Lutheran service in the morning : In the choir sat six ministers in their surplices ; one of them went to the altar between the

SKIPPOH.

the choir and the body of the church, and whilst he read with his back to the altar, every one stood with their faces westward; when he had done, he returned to his place, and then a great company of boys sung in the streets.

Several boys that are maintained by the magistrates go about the streets singing.

Every morning there are sermons in the churches.

The Roman Catholics have one small church.

The Calvinists are many, who have a church about a mile from the city.

Therow this city runs the river *Mænus*, having many bridges over it, one, near the shambles, (which are very fair) being one large arch; at a corner of the butchery is an ox carved in stone, and this diltich under it;

*Omnia habent ortus suaq; incrementa, sed ecce
Quem cernis nunquam Bos fuit hic Vitulus.*

Hot-Houfes.

In this city are many hot-houfes; in one of them we observed a paved room, kept very close, and heated by stoves; a little time makes those sweat that sit here. In these houfes are also artificial baths, which the better sort have in their own houfes.

The Government.

The government is in 42 magistrates, which consist of

26 Burgomasters, two of which are regent every four weeks. Eight senators.

Eight for these trades, viz. 1. Goldsmith. 2. Butcher. 3. Tanner. 4. Taylor. 5. Baker. 6. Brewer. 7. Furrier. 8. Linen-draper. These eight sit in council once in four weeks, to advise about trade.

These 42 magistrates or ratsheeren chuse a new burgomaster (when one dies) out of the eight senators.

In great affairs a council of 500 citizens is assembled.

Triumviri.

Five of the senators judge causes.

We were told that but some of the Patrician families were capable of the magistracy.

In ecclesiastical matters the *superiores* are governors, the eldest minister called *dispositor*, and the next two called *seniores*: They have no power to excommunicate, the magistrates determining.

This city had formerly a burgraffe, the marquiss of Brandenburg, (some said the earl of *Anspach*); but now there is no burgraffe, and a great enmity between this town and that family.

Customs.

Every evening about nine o'clock a fellow goes up and down the streets singing, and gives notice of the time of night, and bids the people put out their candles.

About the same time and at three in the morning trumpets are sounded.

The houses of this city are high, and very fairly built of stone; the streets broad and handsome, but the buildings are not so uniform as those in *Holland*: one thing they are to be blamed for, which is the casting of dung into the middle of some streets: It is very usual here to set pots of flowers, &c. on ledges without the windows of their houses.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are market days; all things are sold very cheap; birds alive of all sorts are brought every day into the market, and they sell (to eat) jays, starlings, wrens, timice, &c.

The women (most of them) wear great fur caps, some of which are worth ten dollars apiece, and have short cloaks about their shoulders; others have green plads.

Many curious knacks made in this city.

At our entrance into *Nuremburg* we observed a stone channel that convey'd water in their ground.

Sept. 3. We hired our *Augsburg* coach, and this day in the afternoon rode through fir and pinewoods, and after three German miles travelling came to *Altorf*, a little walled town, the houses indifferently built.

An university in this place; the college is like some of our lesser colleges in *Cambridge*, having a fountain in the middle: 38 students are maintained here by the magistrates of *Nuremburg*, who appoint a præfect that governs the town for life.

Doctors of law, physick and poetry, batchelors of divinity, and masters of arts, are the degrees conferred here.

The physick garden is well stored with plants, (among which we observed as a rarity here our common *furz*) where we received great civility from doctor *Mauritius Hoffmannus*, who hath published a catalogue of plants: He shewed us many curiosities, viz. *Fungi Monstrosi*, representing seven heads of Turks found hereabouts in 1661: *Pila Marina*, found plentifully about *Baiz*: *Glossopetra*, i. e. a shark's tooth: *Penna Marina*: Several *Cornua Ammonis* found in these parts: A fair *Pellinites* found near *Altorf*: A salamander frequent hereabouts; it is black with yellow spots, and is viviparous: *Cucurbita reticulata* sive *Luffia Arab.* *Rosa Hircuntica*, the leaves whereof expand in warm water: *Pila Rupicapri*: *Spongia Coralloides*: Two books with 3000 dry'd plants; one of them is full of plants collected in the *Padua* garden, and other places in *Italy*; the other book is of plants in this garden, and wild hereabouts: The bones found in the ear: A little wooden head curiously imitating all the features, and other parts in a human head: An artificial

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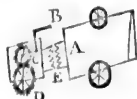
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artificial eye of box, and another of
ivory, with the optic nerve, *tunica*, hu-
mours, &c. The model of a waggon
invented by a lame person in this town,
who uses it every time he goes to church,
and as he fits in it can move and direct
it which way he pleases, without any
help of horses, &c. after this manner.

A waggon
to go with-
out a horse.



In the waggon at A is the place where
the lame man sits, and turns the handle
B which is fix'd to a wheel C the cogs
whereof move the cogs of another wheel
D which runs on the ground. Those two
wheels C D are within a box, except at
the bottom where the wheel D goes on
the ground. At E that box can be mo-
ved either to the right or left upon cogs
on the body of the waggon.

On the *bibernaculum plantarum* is in-
scribed,

B. F.

*Vita et Valeitudinis humanæ præsidia
Mira varietate et Copia sese ostentantia
Curam minimam colligens dispendium maximum
Equalem faciliq; reddi
Hortio in hoc Medico
Paulo post. univ. Cond. adornato
Quicunq; cernis*

*Gratus incl. reip. Norimb. beneficium agnosce
Naturæ munificentiam superans
Cujus perpetuitati juvanda
Nobiliss. et Prudentissimi Dn.
Georgius Im Hoff III Vir
Leonhardus Grundbeer VII Vir.
Jod. Christoph. Krees à Kressenstein
Jacobus Starck à Reckenhof
Senatores et Scholarchæ bene Merentissimi
Magno Salutis Commodo
Reip; medicæ incremento
Hibernaculum hoc plantarum
à fundam. Extr. curar.
Præfesto Oppidi
Christoph. Andrea Im Hoff.
Botanico
Mauritio Hoffmanno Doct.
A. C.
CICIDCLVI.*

On the summer-house in the middle of
the garden is written,

*Civis, Amice, Advena,
Qui Horti aménitate cupis oblectarier
Modestiam et Continentiam
Comites habear
Floræ custodes.*

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Over the anatomy theatre door *Sæpion*
within,

*Quisquis es qui teipsum nosse amas
Iustus quis et in cule Sis
Huc ades et studijs prædians fortibus
Diffusiones specta humani corporis
Simulq; grato animo
Inclyta Reip. Norimb. beneficium agnosce
Non hic Momi fensira
Sed parvum theatrum est
Nobiliss. et Amplissimi Dn. Scholarchæ
Georgius Im Hoff. Septemvir.
Abertus Poemer.
Jodoc. Christoph. Krees à Kressenstein
Leonardus Grundbeer
Senatores bene Merentissimi
Magno Acad. incremento F. F.
Restore Magnifico
Willielmo Ludw.ell 1^{ro}
Anatomico
Mauritio Hoffmanno Decano Medico
A. CICIDCL.*

In this theatre the seats are round half
the room, where we saw the skeletons of
men, bear, stork, squirrel, dog, ram,
moule, wolf, lynx, &c. very exact
pictures expressing the several schemes of
the muscles, nerves, arteries and veins in
their full proportions.

Auditorium Welsperianum is written over
the law school door, which is a fair room;
and over the professors seat,

Deo Uni et tribo Sacrum.

*Sebaldus Welsper Patrius Augustinus et
Noribergensis locum hunc pulchris Altor-
fianæ Scholæ usibus destinatum sua im-
pensa exornari fecit Cal. Janii anno à
nato Christo MDXXCII.*

We saw the mathematick and the
philosophy schools; and the divinity
school, which is a large room.

In a cloistered walk is this inscription,

B. F.

*Hoc pietatis et Doctrinæ omnium laudand.
domicilium inclitus Senatus Noriberg. li-
beraliter extrui curavit die quæ B. B.
Petro et Paulo Sacra inauguravit et pub-
licavit anno Christi Salutis MDLXXV. im-
perante D. Maximiliano II. Cæs. Aug.
P. P. Curatoribus Eccles. et Scholæ
Georgio Volcomero, Philippo Gendero et
Hieronymo Baumgraffnero, Oppidique
præfesto, Balibasare Baumgraffnero.
Ades O Deus et piis conatibus volens propi-
tius fave ut certe favor exinde Numinis
eluxit, dum annos quidem MDLXXVIII.
Subscribente Votis laudatissimi Senatus
auctoritate et clementia augustissimi et
invictissimi imperatoris Rudolphi. II. Ca-
ratoribus*

6 D

vatoribus Hieronymo Baumgraffnero, Vilibaldo Sellisfeldero, Bartolomeo Poemero et Julio Geudero, in culmen Academiae Gymnasium egressi, tandemq; annus A.R. Christi. MDCCXIII. ejusdem Senatus desiderium Sanctissimum prosperante divinitus plenissima indulgentia Sacratissimi Caesaris Augusti D. Ferdinandi II. Scholarchis Christophoro Furero, Georg. Christi. Volcomero Udalrico Grundbero, et Carolo Sellisfeldero, Universitatis titulo privilegiq; perbeavit, Hac proprium hoc nobis. bonum O fons eterne boni.

Sept. 4, we coach'd it, being a very bad way, (in many places mended with wood, as is usual in Germany,) and through woods, passing by an old castle on a hill on the left hand of us, and at two miles distance from *Altorf*, after a short examination by soldiers, entred *Nienmarkt*, a little wall'd town of the duke of *Bavaria's*, having one broad street, and a fountain in the midst of it; two miles further we lodged this night in the straw at a poor village call'd . . . where we found *Cornua Ammonis* and their matrices.

Sept. 5, we rode through woods, and at three miles distance came to *Hemming*, a little wall'd place under the duke of *Newburg*; here we observed, as we did at *Rott*, *Altorf*, &c. that as soon as we came into the town, a trumpeter on a steeple sounded. From hence we went over hills and bad ways, through woods, and then over a bridge cross the *Nab*, a pretty river that runs into the *Danube*. The villages hereabouts have been much ruin'd, the houses are built of stone, very low and mean, covered with wooden shingles, whereon great stones are laid, the windows are small. In the evening we came into prospect of the *Danube* and the city of *Regensburg* or *Ratisbon*, then pass'd through a great village called *Staitamhoff*, and went over the bridge (where soldiers examined us) cross the *Danube*, and so made our arrival at *Ratisbon*.

Ratisbon.

That bridge hath many guards and sentinels about it, it is long, broad, and built of stone, having arches, and a pavement of square free-stone: In the river here are little islands, one of which is large, with some houses in it, being join'd to the great bridge by a wooden bridge of six arches. In this island noblemen, &c. come and spend part of their summer evenings, taking the air and discouraging together. Many mills here, which have water wheels made after this manner.



The *Danube* affords several forts of fishes.

On the shore we found *Limacis* species? In the islands are many mills to saw wood (Note, that in Germany but one saw is moved by a wheel) grind corn, blow forges, beat leather, millet, pepper, &c. we observed the millet and pepper was put into mortars where the stamps beat the grain to powder. A mill nigh the bridge, where swords, &c. are sharpen'd; on the end of the house is a figure of a man holding his hand over his eyes; and looking towards the great church, concerning which we were told, that two workmen, the master and the servant strove who should finish their work first, the master undertaking the church and the servant the bridge, which being first done, the servant went up to the top of this house, and sat cross, looking towards the church to see what his master had done; but the master perceiving himself outwrought, for anger threw himself headlong from the church, and broke his neck.

This city is indifferently built of stone, but the streets are narrow; many noble-men's houses here which make some shew; some houses are painted on the outside, most of their roofs are not steep like those at *Augsburg*, *Nuremburg*, &c. but rather flattish. Many fountains in the streets and market-places.

Some women here wear furr caps, but most very broad brim'd hats, with little crowns and cloaks.

The chief inhabitants are Lutherans, ^{Trinity church.} who have several churches, one of which is dedicated to the Trinity, being a fair broad building, somewhat like *Covent-Garden*. In all their churches they have galleries, and in these parts they have altars. On the Lord's day we observed part of their afternoon service, viz. The minister in his surplice went to the altar and read, then the whole congregation sung, and the organ play'd; after that he read again, and repeated the Lord's prayer aloud, and then they sung again, without the organ; in the pulpit after the minister had read, he repeated the Lord's prayer a second time, and the Creed, then they sung again without the organ. The minister repeated the Lord's prayer a third time, but that was to himself, all the congregation being silent.

The great church is well built, the ^{The great church.} body being high and fair; in the middle of it is a very handsome monument of marble with a brass figure of a bishop praying to a crucifix; on three sides of it is inscribed,

Philippo

sorts of

species of
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one law
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per, &c.
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Lutherans, Trinity
one of which
being a fair
like Covent-
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they have
we observed
e, viz. The
to the altar
congregation
after that he
the Lord's
sung again,
lpit after the
f the Lord's
Creed, then
the organ-
ord's prayer
himself, all

built, the *The great*
the middle *church.*
monument of
of a bishop
three sides of

Philippe

Philippo Guil. V. F. Com. Pal. Rbeni,
Boiorum Duci, Eccl. Ratib. Antist.
Rom. Card. Principi incomparabili ante
diem mala tade confecto et eheu rob.
human. erepto in summa fortuna, in ævi
flore, in incremento bonorum, magno pa-
rentum, magno Fessq; lutu illacrumante
funeri primam ingemiscens. exteris mæstis
omnibus iratis orbi superisq; in hoc Principe
ostendere quantum bonum dare possent
terris quant. darent celis. Desideratissimo
Fratri Maximilianus Princeps Rerum in
Boia potens F. C. decessit xvii Cal. Jun.
An. cldioxcix. Æt. xxii.

Viator quid rogas quis fuerim? qui sim
magis roga, Eheu, magna Umbra magni
Principis, hic in tenebris ago et in Pur-
pura cinereo miser, scibam hoc olim fu-
turum, tam cito nescibam, Subitum fata
properavit Numen mea, veni i bane vitam
ideo solum ut exirem, tu quid speres,
Ab! vani sumus, et dum non sumus, et
dum sumus, Vita ad mortem iter est, et
quod horrefcis necesse est mori et eheu necesse
est mori futuri incertis. Viator abi et
redi post paululum, cras Voles, bodie
Venies.

Et adhuc hic es Viator, jam insequitur, ut
te prebendat pallid. Licetor, ibis, heu ibis
ad verendam sedem ubi iudex terret, ubi
omnes tremunt, multi accusant, nemo defen-
dit, et ibis ultra, quo, eheu, quo ab miser,
quid quæris, sperare potes, timere potes prout
vivere potes, scire non potes et horam et
sententiam, numen occultit ut tu videas,
abi et vide antequam Supremum Oculi
Caligent et cæcus eheu æternum erres, quod
erraris.

Nigh the altar the emperor Rudolphus
erected, is the monument of Albertus IV.
Episc. Ratib. ob. 12 April, 1649.

In the choir are these monuments, viz.

Henricus de Absberg, Episc. Ratib. ob. 1495.

Dom. Conradus Episc. ob. 16. Kal. Maii.

Pancratius ob. 1548.

Georgius de Nobiliss. famil. Mercetballorum
in Papenheim, ob. 10 Dec. 1563.

Vitus ob. 1567. 21 Jan.

David ex famil. Rheolperr de Burckstall.
ob. 2 Jun. 1579.

Sigismundus Frider. Fuccarus, ob. 5 No-
vemb. 1600.

In the south side of the church is a well.

An altar in the north isle of the choir,
with these two inscriptions following, *SKIPPON.*

D. O. M. Deiparæ maximæ Matri, maximæ
Virgini, Divo Proto-Martyri Stephano,
in cuius Sacram. Adem anno 790. Episc.
copalem suam sedem Adelwinus ex D.
Emerammi migravit, D. D. celtitibus
quorum aræ piæ olim sed sine lege posita
piæ et ex formula adornanda Ecclesie
cesserunt, ad honorem piis deinde submor-
tuorum Altarium fundatoribus Hen. II.
Episc. qui aram D. Barbaræ V. M.
Georgio Preunero D. Canonico qui S. S.
Trinitatis Nicolao de Redwitz Canonico
qui S. S. Sebastiani Lucie et Dionysii,
Kaspari Kuninero D. Canonico qui trans-
figurationis Domini et S. S. Crispi et
Crispiniani M. M. Conrado Sinzen Ho-
fero Canonico qui S. Barthol. Apostoli
cæterisq; qui S. Thomæ, trium Regum,
S. S. Georgii, Mauriti Panibaleonis et
Ægidii aras soli nunc Deo Cognito libe-
ralitate fundarunt ad perennem devoti
affectus piæq; munificentie memoriam,
sibi deniq; per bonam operam (non per
solum fidem) vocationem suam et electionem
certam facere satagenti ad æternam sa-
lutem leihi memor hanc aram condidit ip-
sifq; S. Stephani Feris eidem devotè di-
cavit. Albertus 4. Comes de Törning
Episc. Ratipo. et S. R. I. Princeps.

Siste Viator et discè hanc qui Deo Divisq;
statuit aram non omnem in eâ consumpsit
liberalitatem ut cum Deo inter Cælestes
vivere, Deum et cælestes cum viveret
munificè Sollicitus manu multimodè ac per-
magno sumptu eaq; ex hereditario affe-
collecto est veneratus, turres, principe
Campanæ, testoz; Sacrarium vestitu præ-
cioso, sacris D. Justini Lipsani et præ-
grandibus ex aræ Candelabris locupletavit,
chorum geminis bis aris S. S. Stephano et
Andrææ sacris cinxit, eundem marmoreis
aperuit gradibus, Fabrâq; sumptuosè can-
cellatum clausit transfennâ, parietes nobili
utrimque penicillo fornicem concameratione
ad Cborum producta Columnarum epistylia
parietum projecturas Basilico distinxit auro
atque ita te quoq; Divos Colere et tud de
substantia Deum honorare vivus docuit,
nam aurum testamentarium heredi quidem
est aurum, Deo prope est scoria, in Vita
illud erogas manus retentura nisi mors fe-
cisset liberalem cui gratiam qui accipit de-
bet, sanè cum nostri esse definitus, non
nostra sed aliena damus, I licet Viator et
tam luculento doctus exemplo, præmitte
opes ad supremum puteal, sequeris expedi-
tior, ditior, lætior ita pollicetur sibi tibiq;
Albertus 4. Comes de Törning Episc. Ra-
tispon. S. R. I. Princeps bujus Aræ muni-
ficentissimus Fundator.

An

SHIPTON.

An altar on the south side of the choir hath this inscription,

*Factor Sile, perlege aram quam conspicias
S. Andree Apostolo sacram consensu Con-
radi IV. Ratisbonensis Ecclesie optimi
Pontificis Patris sui, Conradus Comes
ultimus de Luppurg propter anime sue
salutem anno MCCXCIX. primum defavit
et illam aliquot piorum Vota Secunda fun-
datione adauxerunt ad pedem Altaris
RR'mi quondam Patres DD. Ponra-
tius, Georgius, Vitus, David, Sigismun-
dus, Frider. Omnes quinq; Reginoburgii
Antistes SRI Principes Mitrati cineres-
cent. hic prorsus parciatur nemini et mori
eben necesse est omnibus quisquis es si pius
es pro magnis umbris humiles precis ad
Deum fundito, eras tu vel Eodid queu
nescis secutus et adhuc stas lector quin
pergis, nescis quod nostra vita nil nisi iter
ad mortem conspice ad iter se preparantem
Albertum hujus nominis IV. Episcopum
Ratisbonensem ex illustri Baronum de
Torring prosapia natum qui mortalitatis
sue memor et fragilitat. humane probe
sciis monumentum hoc statuis lapideis et
marmoreis columnis illustre Redempt. suo
Opt. Max. ejusdem gloriose Matri Vir-
gini et SS. suis Patronis æternæ grati-
tudinis symbolon ante diem vivus posuit,
Lampadem perpetuis ignibus coram nutri-
endam fundavit, ad sui ipsius et suorum
RR'rum et illustrium Antecessorum qui-
buscum se gloriose in illa die resurrecturum
sperat memoriam totiusq; posteritatis exem-
plum anno à partu Virginis MDCXXIV die
VIII. mens. Mart.*

The canons of this church are noble-
men, who wear over their surplices a scar-
let hood not much unlike to our doctors
in England. The bishop hath no autho-
rity in the city. The under officers of
the church have blue gowns and surplices.

On a great house nigh the chief market
place is painted an embassy from the duke
of Muscovy, and this under-written,

*Legatio Muscovitica ad Imp. Maximil. II.
in Comit. Imp. Ratisb. XVIII. Julii
MDLXXVI.*

Other painting, and these inscriptions,

*Rudolphus D. G. Rom. Rex clef. XXVII
Octobr. . . V. MDXXV. Ratisb. presentib.
Votis.*

*ArCe RatIspõna proVeCIv's InÆlbara Cæsar
Cæsar alI III DIvE RoDolpbe Vale.*

Over the Franciscan cloister gate is
written,

*Anno Dom. MDXXIII. IX Kal. Novemb.
ad laudem Dei et gloriam Dei Beatiff.
Virg. Mariæ et S. Matthei Apost. crucis
tropæorum et primum lapidem Ecclesie
monasterii ordinis S. Francisci Capuccin.
Matthias Rom. Imperator Hungariæ et
Bohemiæ Rex, &c. plantari et poncuravii
feliciterq; Eccles. et Monasterium ipsius
imperat. et principum imperii ac multorum
piorum Christianorum Elcemolynis extructa
junt.*

On one of the city gates not far from
this cloister is written,

*Divo Ferdinando II. Rom. Imp. S. Aug.
Ger. Hung. Duc. Burg. March. Morav.
Com. Tyrol. Pr. Hon. et observ. SPQR.
FF.*

A fort was now building near this gate;
the wall of the city is strong, and on
this side there is water in the town ditch;
the outworks are good.

The government of this place consists
of 40 officers, viz.

Sixteen senators.

Twelve appointed to decide controver-
sies among citizens.

Twelve chosen by the trades.

Six of the senators are burghmasters,
and when one of them dies, the eldest
senator succeeds.

Every two years a chamberlain is cho-
sen by the senate.

The emperor makes the magistrates of
this city, noble, who are all Lutherans.

The under officers wear red coats lined
with green.

The imperial diet sits in Ratisbon,
which is a council or parliament of the
whole empire, every elector, prince and
city sending a deputy.

We saw the rooms where the diet
assembles; first the *Gburfursts Camer*,
where the electors (or their deputies in
their absence) chancellors and secretaries
sit; in this and another room we observed
sweetmeats stood ready in dishes; over
the door here is written,

*Quisquis Senator officii causâ Curiam ingre-
deris ante hoc ostium privatos affectus
omnes abjice, iram, vin, odium, ami-
citiam, adulationem, publicæ rei personam
& Curam suscipito, nam ut aliis æquus
aut iniquus judex fueris ita quoq; Dei
judicium expectabis & sustinebis.*

The next is the *Salt*, a great hall
where all the chambers of the diet meet

the

the first day of their session, and when the emperor is present; the first of January last they were all convened, and the archbishop of Salzburg sat in the throne representing the emperor; the throne is ordinarily four steps high, but when the emperor himself is here, it is raised one step higher. The spiritual electors have a seat at the end on the right side of the room, and the temporal on the left; below all the secretaries of the electors, &c. have their seats. Rich hangings adorn'd this Hall then. They intend to build a new Hall after this session.

The 3d room we saw is the *Rycksstätt Camer*, where the city deputies sit.

The 4th is a handsome room called the *Furstens Camer*, in the middle is a table the *Ryck* marshal, the spiritual and temporal electors sit at. In this chamber is a curious brass clock made in imitation of the great one at *Strauburg*, having figures, &c. that move; the most remarkable motions are the three eastern kings passing by the virgin *Mary*, and each of them giving her a bow of their bodies.

The Jesuits have a college here; and *Bleau* of *Amsterdam* hath a bookseller's shop in this city. Nigh this city the river *Regen* runs into the *Danaw* by *Rheinhausen*, a village.

Sept. 11. we hired a boat, having a little cabin in the middle of deal boards, which carried us down the *Danube* to *Vienna*; we pass'd this day by hills on the left side of us, and meadow or plain grounds on the right; on the left hand we had *Thonastau* a little village and cattle seated on a hill; a river here runs into the *Danube*. This castle about 30 years ago was taken by some *Bavarian* rusticks, who rebelled and ruined this place, and stopp'd the passage of boats by a chain cross the *Danaw*; but they were afterwards suppress'd and punish'd by the duke. We went here under a wooden bridge of 15 arches; on the 2d arch nigh *Thonastau* stands a wooden cross in memory of one that fell off the bridge and was drowned. Three miles and an half from *Ratisbon* we pass'd in sight of *Wert*, a castle on the left hand on a hill by the river *Wert*, that runs into the *Danube*, and belongs to the bishop of *Ratisbon*. The *Danaw* hereabouts winds very much, and hath a gentle stream; two miles and an half further we reach'd our lodging at *Straubing*, a pretty wall'd town on the right hand, under the duke of *Bavaria*; at the gates soldiers examined us and took our names; the buildings here are handsome, there is one long

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broad street, with two fountains, and in the middle stands the *stadthoufe*. Here the *Danube* is kept up by a dam, and is brought about close to the walls of *Straubing*, where there is a wooden bridge of four arches. We met on the river many great boats, some with people that fled from the country about *Vienna*, for fear of the *Turks*, and some laden with salt.

The duke of *Bavaria* appoints a governor of this place. In one of the churches we saw a monument of doctor *Johan. Taffner der Artzney* of *Zumpurg*.

Sept. 12. We pass'd on the left hand by *Pogen*, where a church is built on a high hill; four miles from *Straubing* we went under a wooden bridge of about 30 arches, here on the left side of the river is *Derckenlof*, a wall'd place of the duke of *Bavaria*'s; a little distance further we pass'd by the mouth of the river *Iser*, and afterwards on the right hand had a prospect of *Ostherboven*, and not far from thence on the left side came by *Hoffkirchen* a small village; a little further on the same shore is *Hilckersberg*, a small castle on a hill; hereabouts the shores began to be rocky, and all along in the river we saw great store of wild ducks, lapwings, herons, &c. we pass'd under a wooden bridge of 12 arches, supported by stone (on all the bridges of this river that we pass'd under is a cross erected about the middle) and arrived eight German miles from *Straubing* at *Filshoven*, a little walled town on the right hand, well built of stone, having one pretty little street, and three handsome fountains; at one end of the street is a fair tower. On a gate that leads to a bridge over the . . . which runs into the *Danube*, is painted the duke of *Bavaria*'s arms, and a bullet, with this inscribed,

Anno * MDLIII in festis S. Lucie Civitas
hæc ab hoste graviter oppugnata et obsessa
est unde hæc signum globi cernitur 1631.

Nisi Dominus Custodierit Civitatem, frustra
vigilat qui custodit eam, Psal. cxxvi.
MDCXXXI.

This night arrived here three great boats full of soldiers, sent down against the *Turks* by the city of *Nuremberg*, which hath also given 20000 florins towards the war.

Sept. 13. We pass'd by a pleasure house of the Jesuits, and a little further, four miles from *Filshoven*, we went under a wooden bridge of twelve arches at *Paffaw*, a city on the right hand of the river, upon a high shore: it was formerly built with fair stone houses, but now we saw nothing besides ruins, and some mean houses; there happening about three

about three quarters of a year before, a most sad fire, that ruin'd all the houses, and many churches. This city belongs to the archduke of *Inpruck*, who hath bestowed 50 000 dollars towards its repair. The citizens are esteemed rich.

The great church hath a choir fairly built of stone, on the south side whereof is written,

O. Anno Dom. MCCCXVII. in die Scti. Stephani protomartyris Patroni huius ecclesie. Ingenuus inchoatus est hic chorum, qui postea per Joannem Baptistam de fundamenti. et D. Maximilian completus.

There is a bishop of this place, over the door of whose palace is written,

Adrianus hunc à Gregorio à Welfenkeek E. P. C. A. D. 1375. edificatum sed vetustate sua corruptione restauravit & magna expensa de novo exornavit atque in elegantiora et maiora redegit Uranus à Traubach. P. Pat. Anno Dom. MDLXIII.

This place is seated at the meeting of the river *In* and the *Danube*, on the west side of the *In*, over which is a bridge that leads to a town called *Inshat*, right against which, on the other side of the *Danube*, is *Rappers*, so called from the river *Itz* or *Itziss*. Here there is a castle on a high hill. From *Filsbozen* the hilly shores, on both sides, were shaded with pine woods, &c. and from *Passau* we observed the *Danube* to have a swifter stream than before. We pass'd by *Schneiderhuffell*, a house built upon a little rock on the right hand; and farther on stands a rock in the river, with a cross upon it. Then we went by a castle on the left side, and afterward, on the same hand, seven miles from *Passau*, saw *Nayburg* castle on a hill, where some rusticks that rebelled against the emperor garisoned themselves, and chained up the *Danube*. This rebellion was about 34 years ago; the author of it, one *Stephanus Falingor*. General *Pausenheim* slew thousands of them in battle, and dispers'd the rest, and the ringleaders that were taken punished according to their desert. In the evening we came to our lodging at *A. b.*, a pretty small village of the emperor's, on the right side of the river in the upper *Austria*. The people of this country are esteemed very stout and hardy.

Below this village, for some distance, there are no hills, by the *Danube*.

A. b. is 10 German miles from *Filsbozen*.

September 14. Early in the morning we took boat, and had, on the right hand of us, a rock called *Mons Calvaria*, there

being a pretty little chapel built upon it. Hereabouts again we began to have hills on both sides the river; and, from that chapel, we observed six altars before we came four miles from *A. b.* to *Lintz*, a very neat handsome city on the right hand, seated on the side of a hill. The houses are fairly built of stone, and have all of them flat roofs. The market place is very handsome, being a large square piazza, with two fountains in it. The streets are badly pav'd. On the highest part of the town is a fair palace of the emperor's, where there is a pleasant prospect of the *Danube* and the adjacent country. On the palace-gate is inscrib'd,

Rudolphus II. Imp. Caf. P. F. August. Rom. German. Hungar. Boem. &c. R. x. Archi-D. Austr. Dux Burgund. &c. Anno MDCLIII.

At this city lives the earl of *Welfenkeek*, the emperor's deputy, or *Landshausman* of the upper *Austria*, the emperor having such a deputy or governor in every one of his countries.

The Jesuits church hath this following inscription on a pillar, viz.

Raris stellis hinc mors à bellis radiis perennior.

Morare tantisper Viator & extenuum medicorum syden sub pariter insignito ad dextram marmore venerare, hic est Johannes Gregorius à Glanz, vir cuius fuit Hippocrates, trium Augustorum Ferdinandi III. & IV. & Leopoldi magnus Archibater, non superius Austria à consiliis, Galienus, raris medicis, qui ad omnium artem prope juvenis evasis, adeoque à Cesare expellitus aula universis consiliis, in dubia salutisq; oculo debet, dum nonnihil proctis ex labore virilis eidem vale faciens morbis multum pro maturius incurrit, & vita ereptus ætate ætatis XLIV. inuente anno, ne per plures sæcis Absolutus morti pegeret erigere, deicit nunc exente ut se sedes probaret ad Aueram exornatens, & ut mortuum feras facilius. Vera nectis illi si cuncta sunt, eaq; intra celarum Episthanc; quo credens! felici postea luce eam per aliam viam reversionem in regionem suam, dicit Viator quam cadaver eius lux sit, quando qui eam luguntur alis temetum occumbunt, bellioris Divisum repuit, te crassius populetur alii & eam; Mæstia conjux & IV Fili P. P.

Nigh a hill we saw at a distance, is great quantity of salt made of salt spring waters, at *Munchen* in *Austria*, which is carried up the river to *Ratisbon*, &c.

After we had seen *Lintz*, we took boat again, and went under the wooden bridge here, that hath about 22 arches; and some distance

upon it.
to have hills
from that
before we
Lintz, a very
right hand.
The houses
have all of
place is very
are piazza,
the streets are
part of the
emperor's
spect of the
country. On the

August. Rom.
R x Arch-D.
mo munit.

Th' off' need J,
and shuffman
superior having
in every one

this following

nos peremiores.

struction medi-
gnito ad dex-
ic est Johannes
si sui Hippocra-
erdinandi III.
Archibator, no-
stiliis, Galenus,
umnam artem
qz d Gesarce
spicuous, in du-
dum nominib
lus incurrit, d
t. iv. inuente
dudatus morti
este exente ut
erans reanf-
feliciter Ena
intra celum
elici pellaunce
m in regionem
duce cui hoc
mior illi tam
s illam requit,
s com; Mofia

a distance, is
of salt spring
ria, which is
hon, &c.

we took boat
wooden bridge
hes; and some
distance

distance we observed but small hills on the shores, and in some places levels. All along in the river are many little islands. A mile from *Lintz* we pass'd by a handsome house of a nobleman, seated on the left hand upon a hill. Two miles farther, on the same side, is *Matbaufen*, a pretty village, where we saw the ruins of a wooden bridge, which cross'd the *Danaw*. Before we came to this place, we had a prospect of a pretty town called *Intz*, seated on the right hand, by the river *Ens*, some distance from the *Danube*. Seven miles from *Lintz* we had hills again on both sides the *Danube*; then, on the left hand is *Greine*, a village where the earl of *Lichtenstein's* house is situated on a hill, and where there is a neat cloister. A little below the *Greine* is a little village on the same side, where we saw pass'd a dangerous place call'd *Strom*, the *Danube* being here much streightened by the steep shores, and the stream running very swiftly among rocks. On the right is a crucifix upon a rock, and on the left hand a stone tower. Then we pass'd by a deep and strong whirlpool call'd the *Werble*, nigh a rock on the right hand, which makes a promontory in the river, whereon stands a tower. Within this last year fifty persons perished here. When we had cleap'd these two places, at *St. Nicholas*, a small village on the left side, a fellow came to us in a little boat, bringing an alms box with the image of *S. Nicholas*, and begg'd our charity. Some distance farther, under a high hill on the left hand, is another small village, which, about two years ago, was in great danger by reason of the foresaid hills falling down, making so great a noise, that it was plainly heard at *Ips*, which is a little place we pass'd by on the right hand of the river. On the left side we went by a valley which parts the upper *Austria* from the lower, and where, nigh the *Danaw*, we saw many at work erecting a new fortification. An hour before we saw *Ips*, is a castle on the left hand, that belongs to the earl of *Hais*. At night, 11 miles from *Lintz*, we arrived at our lodging in *Marpach*, a small village on the left hand, where we could find only straw to lie on, the people having sent away all their beds and household stuff for fear of the *Turks*, who were about 100 *English* miles off.

September 15, about one of the clock in the morning, having the benefit of a clear moon-shine, we entred our boat, and pass'd by *Melke*, a rich cloister on the right hand; and, at six miles distance from our last night's lodging, we went by a fair house of the earl of *Deernstein* on the left hand; and hereabouts we had a prospect of *Ketwin*, a rich abbey, strongly situated

upon a high hill on the right hand, some distance from the *Danube*, which abbey the *Swedes* attempted to take, and were repuls'd at. About nine miles from *Marpach*, we pass'd under a wooden bridge of about 20 arches, at a little town call'd *Stein*, on the left hand: it is wall'd, but seated under the hills, yet the *Swedes* were notably beaten here, after they had entred it, tho' afterwards they took it, and plunder'd, &c. Close by, on the same side, we landed at *Crembs*, a pretty walled town, trench'd towards the river, but situated upon the side of a hill. The streets are built with handsome stone houses, many of which are painted on the out-side. Hereabouts we observed some vineyards.

The Jesuits have an indifferent church here, on the highest part of the town, and a handsome pair of stairs, covered and painted within. On the top is written,

Gradus bi Societatis Jesu sumptibus mteris
Domine Annæ Mariæ Frey Ungarin,
ad Stokk viduae natæ filium, postea juncti anno
seculari Societatis id est patris reparatæ.
MDCXL.

From this place we boated it some distance, and then the *Danube* grew much wider (the hills having narrow'd it before) having a plain country on both sides, where are many woods, inhabited now by the country people, who fled into them for fear of the *Turks*. Six miles from *Crembs* we pass'd by *Dauld*, a small wall'd town on the right hand, and, on the same side, afterwards came by a castle upon a rock, and a little village called *Greiffenstein*; and farther, on the same hand, had a prospect of *Greiffstein*, a castle upon a hill, and *Cornaber*, a walled town in a plain, both some distance from the *Danube*. This last place was taken by the *Swedes*, who defended it notably against the *Imperialists*. Hereabouts the river was very rough, the wind being strong against the stream, which runs from *Lintz* very swift. A mile and a half before we reach'd *Vienna*, we pass'd by *Glaiffersnailberg*, a little wall'd town on the right hand, where good wine is made, and where there is a fair rich abbey. About an hour before we came to *Vienna*, we saw a wooden bridge cross one arm of the *Danube*, and went down one of the smallest streams, which brought us by vineyards. On the right hand a fair hospital, and several houses of the suburbs of *Vienna*; where we arrived this day about four in the afternoon, having travelled this day by water 19 *German* miles.

We

SKIFFON.

We observed the *Danube* to be of a greenish colour, and to have many mills, the wheels whereof are placed between boats, and turned by the stream of the river.

The *Danube* hath many islands in it.

We took notice of some *Hungarian* kine, which are large, and have great heads. Their skins are sent from *Vienna* to *Nuremberg*.

Our boat was sold here for about a dollar, which, at *Ragensburg*, cost about 8 florins; most boatmen returning back a-foot, &c. unless they have a convenience to encourage them up stream again.

That side of *Vienna* we entred, hath a new and very strong thick wall of stone a building (the greatest part being finished) without the old wall. On the gate is written,

Leopoldus R I A. A. MDCLXII.

Fortifica-
tions.

The inward and old wall was built with the ranfome money of *Richard* the First king of *England*, who was treacherously imprifoned by the archduke of *Austria* in his return out of *Palafine*. The outward and new wall is very strong and high, the bastions are exceedingly strong, and between every bulwark, there is a strong horn-work. The trench is very deep and broad, but, at this time, most of it was dry, which they can fill with water when they please. At one or two places they were repairing the walls. We walked round the out-side of this city, and observed they had newly pull'd down many houses of the suburbs, and made all clear a good distance from the line or breast-work, which goes round (except towards the river) and is some distance from the trench. This line is kept up, or pallifado'd with great wooden stakes sharpened at the top.

The great
wall, more
extended to
the East of
Gard.

The ground, from the out-side of the line, is made with a declivity, which is to give the defendants the more advantage against the enemy. This city is so well fortified, that if there be a sufficient number of resolute soldiers, there is little danger the *Turk* will be master of it on a sudden. Some say, there must be 50000 men to garison it.

Jews.

One bulwark, or rather a horn-work, towards the *Danube*, is built at the Jews charge, who have a place allotted them to live in, called the Jews town.

Upon the wall, and on several bulwarks are inscriptions, some of which I transcribed, viz.

*Ferdinandus Rom. Germ. Hung. Bos. &c.
Rex infu. Hjp. Archi-D. Auf. Dux Burg. &c.
Svoti Rom. Imp. Ord. statuum sumptib.
Confr. Juf. Anno Christi MDLII.*

Leopoldus Rom. Imp. &c.

Propugnaculum hoc

Muro obduci curavit.

MDCLIX.

*Ferdinandus III. &c. muro propugnaculum
hoc obduci curavit. MDCLVI.*

Ferd III. Rom. Imp. Anno 1647.

On the bulwark which the foreign merchants built, at the expence of 10000 guilders,

Leopold. Rom. Imp. Archidux Austriae, Mercatorum Extraneorum Sumptibus MDCLXII.

The bishop's palace is a fair building, and hath this inscription on it. *Bishop's
palace.*

*Memoriae immortalis ill. & R. D. Anton.
D G. Epif. Viennen. S. R. I. Principis
Ferd. II. & Ferd. III. Augustiff. ab ar-
canis consiliis, Epif. hujus Palatii Funda-
toris, Philippus Fridericus Successor ut gra-
ta ejus nominis fama in seram posterita-
tem perennaret, monumentum hoc posuit.
Anno Dom. MDCLXI. Epafius II.*

This city is very populous, the streets (except those at *London*) the most frequented we yet saw. The buildings are fairly built of stone. Some of the streets are of a handsome breadth, but most are narrow.

The suburbs are large, notwithstanding many houses have been pulled down near the fortifications.

In one market place there are two fountains; and there, on the wall of a house, is the picture of an elephant with a man on the top of him, all in full proportion; and this is written over it.

Sincera pictura Elephantis, quem serenissimus Rex Bohemiae Dominus Maximilianus primo Vienna spectandum exhibuit mense Aprilis, Anno MDLII.

Blaeu of *Amsterdam* hath a shop of books in this city.

The cathedral is not very large. It is fairly built of stone, having a carved pinnacle. It is handsome within, and the isles are almost as high as the body of the church. The seats of the choir are of well carved wood work. Nigh the high altar, above the ascent, are seats alto on each side. The emperor hath a stately gilt seat on the south side of the choir, being much glassed, and shaped like a crown. The high altar is magnificent of marble work, adorned with statues; and, in each side of the choir, is a fair marble altar. Nigh

Nigh that on the north side is a monument thus inscrib'd,

Monumentum eminentiss. & reverendiss. Principi ac D. D. Melchiori S. R. E. tit. S. Marci de pace Presb. Cardinali Klejlio, Episcopo Viennensi & Neostadiensi Augustiss. Imp. Mattheæ arcanorum Consil. Directori, Hæresum persecutori, Religionis Catb. hic libantis restauratori, à maximis P P P. & Imppp. Rom. ob excessas ingenii ac naturæ dotes ad summas res addibito, eloquentia, consiliis legationibus & ingentibus tactis per orbem Christian. clarissimo. Qui utraque fortuna domita, exactis vitæ annis LXXXVII. Episcopatus Vien. xxxvi. cælo jam maturus facultates suas Deo & sibi commissis Ecclesiis, corporis vero exuvias, meritorum suorum deinceps gloria vestiendus morti libens cessit die XVII Septemb. Anno MDCCXXX. hic ad Aram. B. M. V. Sepultus.

Antonius ejus in Episcopatu Vien. Successor. invictiss. Cesarum Ferdin. II. & III. Consiliarius intimus Præsul æterna memoria digniss. hic posuit.

On a grave-stone before the altar,

Rever. Dominus Melchior Kleß. Vien. Aust. cum ab invictissimo Cesare Rudolpho II. anno MDLXXIX. proprio motu in Præpos. Cæbed. hujus Eccl. publicaretur ejusdem pari beniguitate in Cons. & Alicum Ecclesiast. ascitus, postea in Episcopum Anno MDLXXXVIII. XXIX Januarii die proclamatus, insuper à Paulo V. summo Pontifice, Apostolici Concianotoris titulo insignitus multis ac variis pro Ecclesia Dei & Christian. Reipub. susceptis consensu laboribus Deo Ani. suam quæ eidem perp. vivat anno Dom. MDCC. reddidit.

Over an altar, in the body of the church, is written,

Ab hoc Altari ut loco Cænaculi incipit pia peregrinatio in Hermal. per septem Stationes Dominicæ passionis ad sanctum sepulchrum ibidem extructum prout nunc visitur Hierosolymis rite instituto à Decano & Capitulo hujus Ecclesiæ Cæbed. Autoritate illustriss. & reverendiss. Principis D. D. Antonii Episcopi Vien. Ferdinando III. Cæs. Aug. imperante, Anno MDCCXXIX.

We told 414 stone steps up to the top of the steeple, whence we had a full view of Vienna, which lies very round together.

At one of the north doors of the church is a marble fix'd in the wall, and within

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it is a relick, for the sake whereof the people touch the marble, and cross themselves.

The present bishop's name is *Preiner Graff van Harrach*.

On St. *Damian* and St. *Cosmus* holy-day, a Latin sermon was made in this church, the dean, two or three days before, in a printed paper, inviting all physicians, chirurgeons, &c. to the solemnity.

At the entrance into the cathedral, near the bishop's palace, is an ancient Roman stone, having the figure of a man and a woman, and between them a child. Underneath them are three greyhounds hunting a hare, and this inscription.

P. TITIVS
FINITVS
V. F. SIB. ET
IVCVNDÆ CIVIS
FIL. CON.
AN. XL.

We saw a funeral in the streets, and observed banners carried first; then followed many men and women in grey cloaks. After them came priests in surplices, then crosses and banners before the corpse, which had a small crucifix upon it. After that the mourners, the men having a black cloth covering their faces. At last came gentlewomen, &c.

We took notice of some priests, who had a white fillet fastned about their necks, hanging down the middle before over their cassocks, to the very ground. We observed monks in a white habit, who are of the order of the golden-hill.

Within a gate, about the middle of the city, are coats of arms painted, and verses written, some of which are these following,

*Compluvii juxta factus novus ære Canalis
Publico ut urbs via tum publica munda
forent.*

*Hinc ridet turris monstratq; insignia Patrum
Quos pia pro cunctis cura salutis habet
Si fuit ob civem servatum civica quondam
Quæ pro communi danda corona bono.*

M D H.

The emperor's palace is not very stately. Emperor's
Nigh the first gate is written, palace.

*Divo regnante Ferdinando Romanorum
Hungariæ, Boemiæ &c. Rege, Archi-
Duce Austriæ, &c. Principe nostro
Gloriosissimo. MDCCXXVI.*

On one side of the palace is a fair building, where *Carolus Josephus*, the emperor's brother,

6 F

brother, lodges; and, on another side, is the palatine of Hungary's lodging.

Over the gate that leads into the first court are the vowels

a. e. i. o. u.

And in another place is inscrib'd,

*Ferdinandus Rom. Germa. Hunga. Boem. ze.
Rex inf. Hysp. Archi. Aust. Dux Burgun-
die. Anno MDLII.*

About the court are many fair houses of noblemen, &c.

The emperor hath a council for Germany, and another for Hungary, and when they sit, strict watch is kept about the court, and chains cross the gate, and in the street nigh it.

September 19. O. S. being the 29th September according to the Roman account, and St. Michael's day, we went to St. Michael's church, a mean building, where the abbot of the Benedictine abbey performed high mass, the emperor being present in a seat or gallery on the left side of the altar. When service was done, we observed many courtiers to come before the emperor, who had on his right hand cardinal Carafa the pope's nuncio, and on the left the Venetian ambassador. The guard of halberdiers went on each side, being clad in black liveries with yellow lace. On their halberds the imperial arms were engraven. The emperor's pages are many of them earls, &c. and are habited in the same livery. He had no sword and maces carried before him. He is of an indifferent stature, black hair'd, of a dark complexion, and thin visag'd, and very like the picture on his money, excepting in his under lip, which is not altogether so large as is there represented.

In this day's church musick we remarked a trumpeter, who founded in a concert very skilfully.

Among the courtiers we observed some Hungarians, who were richly habited, either in blue or red velvet, according to the mode of their country.

In this city we saw a great number of Hungarians, whose habit is much like the Russians, wearing such fur caps and boots as they do. In their caps they have two or three long feathers, and in their hand a pole-ax. Their swords are long scimeters with broad blades. At their right side hangs a bag, and about their middle they wind a sash, which they call a *New*. Their breeches are made strait and close. Most of them are habited all in blue, without band, cravat or cuffs. Some of the better sort wear black, and some

have coats like the Russians (I observed in London.) Many of their heads are shaven, except one lock, which they let grow on the top of their heads. We saw some of their gentlemen on horseback, with leopards skins wrapt about them, and many footmen attending. The Hungarian women wear fur coats, somewhat like those the Holland women wear. The linen of their heads hangs a good way down behind. Some of the men were all in red. Some of the Hungarian priests were in blue cloaks.

The chief noblemen in Hungary are, the earl of Batt Ryan, the earl of Easterbasel, the earl of Sirene, the earl of Nidoß, the earl of Artedeß, the earl of Käpf.

Nigh one of the Jesuits colleges is a college, where many Hungarian students live. Over the door is inscrib'd,

*Collegium Pazmananum erectum An. Dom.
MDCXXIII.*

The Jesuits have two colleges in this city. One is stately and large. Over their door is written,

Cæsarea domus professu Societatis Jesu fundata à Ferdinando II. Rom. Imp. MDCXXV.

Their church was formerly some parish church; but they have added a fair new front, being a portico adorn'd with statues. The walls of the porch are plaistered, and neatly wrought with little pebbles. Two altars here, and on each side a door to a chapel. Over these doors are inscrib'd,

1. *Gloriosissima Dei Parenti in celo assumpte inclita fidalitas Dominorum Vienna in Domo professu S. I. hanc inferiorem structuram F. F. MDCXXV.*

2. *Divo Leopoldo Patri Patrie, Marchiori Austriae, Leopoldus Gulielmus Archi-Dux sacellum hoc struxit, & porticum quam vides exornavit. MDCLXII.*

The roof of this porch hath fair pictures painted on it.

The church within is handsome, having very fair altars. The high altar and two others are richly gilded. On the front of the church is inscrib'd,

Anna Eleonora Augusta Deo Reginaq; Angelorum posuit. A. MDCLXII.

Before this church, in a large square piazza, stands a high marble pillar of Corinthian work, being wreathed about with branches, and having on the top a statue of

of the virgin *Mary*; at each corner of the pedestal is the statue of an angel with a shield, each shield is written upon, viz. 1. *Pro te*, and underneath a *Basilic*. 2. *Conculcabis*, and under that angel, a lion. 3. *Ambulatis Super*, and underneath a serpent. 4. *Ipsa Conteret*, and under that a dragon.

The pillar is railed about, and had a soldier standing sentinell at it.

On the four sides of the pedestal are these inscriptions, viz.

1. *Ferdinandi III. Pii et iusti Votum, Omnipotens sempiterna Deus per quem Reges regnant, in cuius manu sunt omnium potestates et omnium iura Regnorum; Ego Ferdinandus coram divina tua Majestate humiliter prostratus meo meorumque successorum et inclitæ hujus provincie Austriæ nomine immaculatam Filii tui Matrem semper Virginem Mariam hodie in peculiarem Dominam et Patronam hujus Archiducat. invoco et assumo.*

2. *Insuper Voveo ac promitto ejusdem immaculatæ Conceptionis festum quod cadit in diem 8 Dec. solemniter etiam quoad forum in hac provincia quotannis prævio more Ecclesiæ Confecto jejuniis in ejusdem festi pervigilio Celebrandum Te Deprecor Supreme Celi terræque Imperator, qui quod matri tuæ impenditur tibi impensum reputas, Votum hoc meum quod suggerere clementer dignatus es benigno favore prosequere atque ad protegendum me, domum meam, populosque mihi subiectos dextram tuæ Majestatis extende. Amen.*

3. *Deo Optimo Maximo, Supremo Celi terræque Imperatori, per quem Reges regnant, Virgini Deiparæ immaculatæ Conceptæ, per quam Principes imperant in peculiarem Dominam Austriæ Patronam Singularem pietate susceptæ.*

4. *Sc. Liberos, Populos, Exercitus, Provincias, Omnia denique confidit, donat, consecrat, et in perpetuam rei memoriam Statuam hanc ex Voto ponit, Ferdinandus III. Augustus MDCLVII. XVIII. Maii.*

The other Jesuits college is a large building; the front of their church is indifferent, whereon is inscribed,

Deo Victrici triumphatori Opt. Max. tropæum hoc in memoriam B. Virginis Mariæ SSq. Ignatii et Francisci Xaverii Ferdinandus II. Imperator statuit MDCCXXVII.

The Dominicans church hath a front like the Jesuits, on the front whereof is written,

Deo Magno, Magnæ Matri Reßi Mariæ DD. Dominico, Cathar. Sen. Omnibus SS. templum hoc extructum Urb. VIII. PM. Ferd. II. Imp. Ferd. III. Rege, Remp. Xnam. Gubnat.

The Capuchins church is a mean building; in the middle of it is a grave-stone with the Imperial arms on it, and round about them is written only,

Sepultura Augustissimæ Domus Austriacæ.

There being underneath a vault, where the emperors, &c. are buried, and which is opened every Good-Friday.

On a chapel on the north side of the church is inscribed,

Ad laudem Dei T. O. M. Deiparæ et S. Francisci, invictissimus et piissimus Ferdinandus II. Imp. Rom. etc. alterum hoc Fratrum S. Francisci Capucin. Monasterium Ecclesiam et præsens sacellum tot ei dicatis SS. Reliquiarum et Ornamentorum monumentis inclitum Deiparæque immaculatæ Concept. Sacrum, sub quo et piiss. Imperatoris Matris et Annæ Conjugis Augustæ Corpora resurrectionem expectant ex mente eorundem suorum prædecess. statuit, quæ ut perpetuo quoad Fratres, dicti Ordinis tuta et firma essent, Urbani VIII. Pont. Max. jussu cavet.

On the outside of a Franciscan cloister (a large building) are the pictures of popes.

The Benedictines abbey church is one arch'd roof, and hath fair altars in it, tho' the high altar is mean; on the roof are painted many coats of arms, and some inscriptions, viz.

Henricus I. Dux Austriæ S. Leopoldi Filius Anno 1558, fundavit hoc monasterium. Anno 1572, mortuus hicque Sepultus est.

Idem Henricus Parochiam a Conrado Episc. Passaviensi impetravit, quod Viennæ Parochia alia donatione compensavit Anno 1558, et Celestinus III. Papa confirmavit Anno 1595.

Rom. Imperatore Ferdinando III. templum hoc erectum est.

Philippus Fridericus Pijissimus Viennæ S. R. Imperii princeps consecravit Anno MDCLXIII.

Antonius

SKETCH.
The Dominicans church.

The Capuchins church.

The Benedictines.

*Antonius Abbas Vetere templo deposito novum
è fundamentis eduxit et duorum Autecesso-
rum Compendium fecit, Anno MDCLVII.*

*Antonius Abbas Anno 1643, Veteri templo
deposito novum hoc præter Chorum idq;
amplius è fundamentis educere cepit,
Anno 1647, Suecis Austria ultra Danu-
bium occupata bienii moram injicientibus,
anno pulsus abijt.*

This church, like most in this city, is
not very high, and the windows of it are
little and towards the top.

On a gate towards the Danube, is
written,

*Quam felix urbs est quæ pacis tempore bellum
Ante oculos ponit, et sua quæq; notat.
Incaustum vigilat qui custodire putabat
Urbem Armis si non Arma Dei affuerint.*
1511.

*Scil Deus et Virtus tutatrix Maximiliani
Cæsaris hæc Urbis moenia cum populo.*

The government of the city is by a
burgo-master, made by the emperor every
two years.

Twenty four magistrates.

Here is an imperial chamber of equal
power, they say, with that at Spire.

We were told that here lives the earl
of Sternbergh, a learned nobleman of Au-
stria, and of the reformed religion.

The pope's nuncio, cardinal Carafa,
lives in great state, having three coaches
with six horses apiece; his lodging is in
an old building at the piazza where the
pillar is erected; over the grate there are
the Barberins, the emperors, and this
pope's arms, and this inscription,

*Jungat Deus Ortum cum Occasu ad majorem
gloriam et confessionem Jesu Christi et
Vicarii ejus, Michael. Adolpb. et Maria
Eva Elisabethæ Conjuges hanc olim Austriæ
Marchionum residentiam Urbano VIII.
offerbant Anno MDCLXXX. regnante Fer-
dinando II.*

On a stone fix'd in the stadt-house wall
is inscribed,

*Joachim Engelberger olim Hebræus et Rabbi-
nus, postea Christianus Rackonizy in bap-
tismo Ferdinandus Franciscus nominatus ob
enorme furtum captus ad laqueum condem-
natus, sententia lata, publice Christianam
fidem abjuravit, Judæismum iterum induit,
Crucifixi imaginem in terram judicibus
populoq; spectantibus contemptim abiecit in
S. Trinitatem et SS. Eucharistiam hor-
rendum blasphemus quam fido Christianismo
sumptam irreverenter traxerat, ideo rur-*

*sus examinatus pertinax condemnatus for-
cipibus candentibus ustus Loris excisis ad
locum supplicii per Urbem tractus, abscissa
dextrâ, excissa linguâ pedibus suspensus.
Virus exustus est, cineribus in Sistrum
dispersis, justam sententia Deo Vindicante
in Vindictam sceleris et horrorem sui simi-
libus Anno 1642. 20 Augusti.*

The fish market is plentifully stored;
and the herb-market is in a fair piazza.
A bird-market in another place.

Land-tortoises are sold here for about six-
pence apiece, which are good meat when
their heads and feet are cut off; they are
found in these parts in muddy ditches.

The Turks being not far off, abated
much the frequency of this city, which
at other times used to be more populous.
On Friday Sept. 18, news came Neubajel
(the governor whereof was one Walt r)
was surrender'd to the Turks the night
before, and that they were drawing near to
Presburg, &c. and that the earl of Si-
rene, and the earl of Baulin were at the
head of two armies to oppose them.
Many Hungarians every hour of the day
came flying into this city, but they were
many of them commanded back again.

The discaleat Augutins steeple hath
these inscriptions on it.

*The Dis-
caleat
Augutins.*

1. *Testa Mento Aperto CLangen Dæ pietat Is.*
2. *Orna Mento Libero a Depte pa Cls.*
3. *Ostento apito Co Mf Len Dæ amulst Is.*

We observed every day while we were
here a very great number of waggons
laden with corn, and other provisions, con-
tinually coming into the city, and every
waggoner and countryman was armed
with a musket, &c.

At a butcher's house in the suburbs we
saw buffala's lately taken from the Turks,
they were shod with iron, and are used to
carry and draw great weights.

On a house in the suburbs is the picture
of the Hausen fish, taken about Comara
in the Danube; it is of a great bigness,
and frequently brought hither in Lent
time; of the spermatic vessels 'tis said the
lechtbyocolla is made.

We walk'd out one day through two
villages, and among many vineyards, and
about half a German mile off had a fair
prospect of Vienna and the adjacent
country.

In the villages hereabouts are many
inhabitants; the little river *Wien*, which
gives name to the city, runs into the Da-
nube on the east side of the town.

We walked another day over a wooden
bridge into a large island nigh the city in
the Danube, where are very large suburbs,
and

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and beyond them walk'd in a long walk of poplars, longer than the walk at S. James's park ; at the farther end are woods, where we saw some rare plants.

A large hospital is in the suburbs, which hath a handsome church ; over the door whereof is written,

D. O. M.

Ferdinandus II. Dei gratia Rom. Imperator et Elenora Gonzaga Semper Augusti Fundatores hujus hospitalis Sancti Leopoldi, religionis Beati Joannis Dei Fratrum misericordiae Anno Dom. et Jubelaei MDCCXV.

Not far off is a nun's chapel, having a front like the Jesuits, whereon is inscribed,

D. O. M. in honorem Beatæ Mariæ V. S. Theresiæ V. dicatum.

The *Brimbertigen Brooders*, an order of friars, take care of sick people.

At *Tirkoten*, not far from Vienna, the emperor hath a *vivarium*, where are lions, &c.

We heard a fabulous story, that many years since there was a dragon about *Brune* in *Moravia*, which destroyed men and other animals ; but he was at last kill'd by eating a dead cat that had its belly fill'd with lime, which firing after the dragon had drank, destroyed the monster.

One *Pijalozzi* an Italian merchant furnish'd some of our company with monies.

The emperor hath a servant that plays admirably well at tennis, and can beat the emperor at fetts, with a dollar instead of a racket.

We busied ourselves with several persons in procuring *Bohemian*, *Hungarian*, *Polonian*, and *Turkish* words.

Here we had opportunity to take notice of measures and weights used in those parts of Germany where we had been, viz.

A Vienna yard is equal to 30 inches and an half.

The Frankfort ell = 21 inch. 2 1 4th.

Heidelberg ell = 22 inch.

A Basil yard = 22 inch.

Frankfort ell = French ell.

A Strasburg ell = 21 inch. 1 8th. and is divided into 16 parts.

A Munichen yard = 32 inch. 1 half.

An Augsburg ell = 23 inch.

A Norimberg ell = 20 inch.

A Norimberg pound is equal to 18 ounces.

A Strasburg pound is a little heavier than our *Avoir du pois*.

VOL. VI.

Sept. 24. We hired a coach for Venice, ^{SKIPPOON.} and this day passing by many villages, vineyards on each side, and leaving hills on the right hand of us, we arrived four German miles from Vienna at *Trayskirke*, a great village, where there is a little castle trenched about.

Sept. 25. We took coach about five in the morning, and rode very smooth, heathy way, having on the right hand mountains, and on the left a large plain, which extended beyond our sight. At four miles from *Trayskirke* we came to *Nieustadt*, a place well wall'd about like some of our English towns ; the suburbs pull'd down at this time, to prevent the Turks making advantage of them, if they should begin a siege here ; many soldiers were now in garrison here. Without the trench new fortifications erecting. This town is not large, but handsomely built, the streets are strait, and of an equal breadth, and the houses flat-roof'd ; the market-place is a fair square, with porticoes before the houses, where are many pieces of ordnance. The town is square, and hath at each corner a mount, or bulwark ; at one corner is a castle, and nigh it is the *Arsenal*, where over the gate is written, ^{The Arsenal.}

Ferdinandus Philippi Hispaniarum et Joanne Reg. Nepos. Maximiliani Cæs. Aug. ac Ferdinandi Senioris regis Catholici Frater germanus Caroli V. Imp. Princeps ac Infans Hispaniarum, Archidux Austria, &c. hoc Armamentarium ob patrie tuitionem in hostium terrorem è fundamentis extruebat Anno à nato Jesu MDXXIII.

The great church is indifferently handsome. ^{The great church.}

A bishop here.

Over a cloister door is written,

Monasterium Ord. S. Pauli. I. Eremitæ.

And on the wall is the imperial arms, and two coats of arms besides, with *a. e. i. o. u.* and this inscrib'd,

Pio fundatori Friderico Imperatori.

On a nobleman's house is written over the gate,

Libera et fide commissa, Domus Familie Baronum de Meger.

After we had baited at this place, we travelled farther in the plain, and pass'd through a pine wood, and at two miles distance entered a valley, and two miles further, where the valley was narrow, be-

6 G

tween

SKIPPON.

tween high hills covered with pines and vineyards, this night lay in a village called *Gluknitz*. At most of the villages we pass'd through from *Vienna*, we observ'd in the road bars of wood, with part of the branches of the tree remaining and sharpened.

The houses in these villages are covered with shingles of wood, and are built of stone; but the poorer houses are built of wood.

Sept. 26. At two German miles distance from *Gluknitz* we came to *Schaydwayen*, a village with a gate, and little wall at each end, seated between the mountains, and watered with a small river, which is covered with wood as it runs through the middle of it; we saw here the head of a white boar fix'd to a door. At this village stood ready yok'd 10 oxen, which drew our coach up a long ascent over the mountains that part *Austria* from *Stiria*; here we saw the *Larch* tree (*Larix*) grow plentifully; *Cyclaminus*. The *Platanus*, violins and other musical instruments are made of. See my collection of plants. Afterwards a mile further we came to a little wall'd place call'd *Mertzusblag*, where we baited: about this town there are many mills driven by the river *Muerz*, where scithes and pickles, &c. are made; from hence we travelled through *Langenwang*, a village, having a castle near it on a hill; and then pass'd by the afore-said river to *Kriegla*, another village, where we cross'd the river, and pass'd by a castle upon a hill on the right hand; we pass'd some part of this day through a pleasant valley, between woody mountains, and at night lodged three miles from our baiting place, in *Kimberg*, a large village, where we paid 15 and 16 *Kreitzers* for a measure of wine, which was as dear again as we paid at our dinner this day.

Many of the women in these parts, as in *Austria* and *Bavaria*, wear very broad brim'd hats, with small crowns made of straw, which the better sort have black'd.

Sept. 27. We travelled in the same valley as the day before, and went through *Kapfenberg*, a great village, and pass'd by many other villages and gentlemen's houses, and castles on the hills; afterwards, three miles from *Kimberg*, we came to *Pruck* under *Mur*, situated at the meeting of two rivers; it is walled about, (part of the wall running up a hill) and hath one indifferently handsome street; the houses are flat roof'd. It hath a castle on a hill; the market-place is large, having a fountain in it, and a well, with the ornament of well-wrought iron over it; a wooden horse stood here

(as we observ'd in many towns of *Austria*, &c.) to punish some malefactors on.

At this place we paid one gilder and six kreitzers for a measure, or quart of wine.

Without the walls of this town we pass'd over a wooden bridge cross the *Mur*, now a shallow river, and then travelled in the vale two miles to *Leoben*, a very neat walled town, with a narrow trench about it; the streets are fairly built with flat roof'd houses, it hath fountains, and a fair market place. Hand-some iron cages in the market places of *Pruck* and *Leoben*.

The Jesuits have a handsome college here.

We met with waggons of salt here.

Much iron made hereabouts.

A little after we left *Pruck*, we had the prospect of a nobleman's house on a hill, and a fair large cloister not far from the town; and then rode over a hill, and in the evening lodged at *S. Michael*, a village a mile from *Leoben*.

In these parts we observ'd many men and women with great bronchocoeles, or swellings under their chins, called by some *Bavarian Pokes*; some of which were single, others double and treble;

Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus?
Juvenal. Sat. 13.

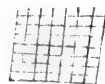
Guttur intumescit, aquarum quæ potantur plerumq; vitio, Plin. hist. nat. l. 11. c. 37.

We observ'd also many of the ordinary fort to be idiots, and scarce sound of mind.

Through this valley we had stony way all along the road; but the ground seem'd to be good meadow and pasture; there are no vineyards, tho' the sides of the hills seem convenient.

Some of the mountains we pass'd by were very high, but covered with larch, fir-trees, &c.

The inclosures of grounds are fenced with stakes, and pales or arms of trees set obliquely, and fastned to the stakes by twists of withy, &c. These fences may be remov'd, if need be, with no great difficulty.



We observ'd in our inns the kitchen chimnies to be made much different from those in *England*, the hearths being rais'd a good

a good height, (about a yard) from the ground, and placed usually in the middle of the kitchen; so that the cooks may go round about the fire; the tunnel of the chimney hangs directly over the hearth.

Sept. 28. We rode by the river *Mura*'s side, and pass'd through a well cultivated valley, and at two miles distance went through *Kobencz*, and hereabouts had a prospect of *Stekaw* abbey, on a hill on the right hand. Three miles from *S. Michael* we came to our baiting place at *Knietsfeld*, a little wall'd town, having an indifferent market place. We travelled on till in the same valley, and pass'd by some noblemens castles and houses. In the evening we came over a hill, and four miles after dinner lodged in *S. George*, by the river *Mur*, which runs into the *Dravus*, and that empties itself into the *Danube*.

Iron mills in many places on the *Mur*.

Sept. 29. We travelled still in the same valley, and after four German miles came to *Newmark*, a little walled place, having a castle on a hill; after we had baited here we followed the track of another little river which runs into the *Dravus* nigh *Volckmark*, passing through a narrow valley between high hills, and at a mile and a half from *Newmark* we went by a small castle seated upon a high and steep hill; and half a mile further we came through *Freisfac*, a town that is walled, and well trenched on three sides with a water ditch; on the other side upon the hill are built three castles, one of which is indifferent large. This place is decay'd, and the houses are old. Some cloisters here. A *Koitschbeer* presides, under a bishop.

A mile from *Freisfac* we arriv'd at our lodging this night in *Hirt*, in *Corinthia*.

Sept. 30. We rode a rocky way, pass'd through valleys, and at three miles distance came to *S. Veit*, a little wall'd town, having a fountain in the market place; after dinner we travelled three German miles in the vales, &c. and at night lodged in *Vilkirchen*, which was formerly a large fair village or market town, there being a square, piazza, with a fountain in the middle. About three years ago a fire burnt all down.

At *S. Veit*'s we were informed the emperor coins money; and that at *Gratz* there is also a mint.

The rooms in our inns had arched roofs of stone, and iron rings in them, through which poles are put to dry linnen on.

Octob. 1. We rode bad way among the mountains, and pass'd along by the side of a lake called *Oojukersee*, at the further

end whereof we went by a fair and strong castle of the earl of *Dietreckstein*'s, seated on a high hill; afterwards we descended into a pleasant valley, and then pass'd over the river *Dravus*, a pretty navigable river, which runs by the walls of *Villach* (where we baited) three German miles from our last night's lodging; it is a well-built town, having a broad street and a fountain in the midst of it. From hence we travelled a good distance, and came over a long wooden bridge cross the *Gaile*, a fair river that runs into the *Dravus*; then we rode among high mountains, and pass'd very rocky way, and at night lodged in *Orisheim*, a village, with a little castle built on a small hill.

We observed the mountains in some places ploughed a great height, and took notice of their drying of buck-wheat by fastening it to poles set upright in the ground.

At *Vilkirchen*, where we lay Sept. 30, we observed the making of a kind of fritters, shaped into flower-de-lys, &c. first they put an iron so shaped into boiling foam, and then dip it into a dish of cold batter, and presently took it out, which gives that figure or any other they have moulds for.

Octob. 2. We travelled among the high mountains, and rode bad way; at two miles distance we baited in *Clayn Tarvis*, a village; afterwards we came to the beginning of the river *Timent*, which runs into the *Adriatic* sea, and a mile further pass'd through *Malvareat*, a large village, from whence we had a German mile to our lodging this night in *Pontieba Veneta*, so called by the *Italians*, and *Ponteville* by the *Germans*; it belongs to the emperor, and here we were obliged to procure a pass, or ticket of health; the beginning whereof was printed in *Latin*, and the rest *Italian*, and the term of it was this.

Andreas da Mula locum tenens. Gen. Patria Forijulii. Si partono da questo luogo gli infra scritti, Dio lodato, senza sospetto di mal Contagio, alli quali d'ora capiteranno se li potrà dar libera pratica, in quorum fidem, &c. Dalla Pontieba Veneta le 13 Octob. 1663. Il Signor Gio. Vray contre altri Signori et due Servitori et due Carocieri con lor calero et sue robbe per Italia

Il Peloci Ad.

This day (Oct. 3.) we pass'd by our lady's chapel on the top of a high mountain, and presently after we left *Clayn Tarvis* we observed a herd of goats following a goat-herd, who had strange shoes which turned up with long toes, and

SKIPPO.

Pontieba Veneta.

A little of the town.

and had great iron nails in the soles of his shoes to climb the mountains withal.

The women in these parts wear their hair braided, and linnen about their heads.

Octob. 3. We pass'd over the river *Timent*, where a bridge parts *Carinthia* from *Friuli*; half this bridge is wood, and belongs to the emperor, and the other half is stone in the *Venetian* territory: On the *German* side close by the bridge is written,

Ferdinandus II. D. G. Electus Roman. Imperator. Germ. Hung. Boe. Rex.

About a *German* mile off we came to *Claufen*, a little village with a fort, which is built under the mountains, and hath two draw-bridges on that side we entred, where before we were permitted to pass we deliver'd the above-mention'd ticket of health. On the gate of this fort were several inscriptions, one of which I transcribed, *viz.*

Anno Domini mcccxlvi constructa, nunc injuria mdcv. devastata, Veneta Senatus Consulto mdcvi restaurata, ac magis munia Fori Julii Praeside Franc. Ebricio.

From hence we travelled along by the river *Timent*, where we observed fir-

timber sometimes floating down, and sometimes where the rocks stopp'd it, men endeavouring with long hooks to put the timber into the force of the stream.

At two *German* miles distance from *Claufen*, we baited at *Rastuta*, a village, and then went to *Venjonga*, a pretty small town walled and trenched about; hereabouts we came among vineyards, and wine was sold for about six *Venetian* soldi the boccale.

About two *Italian* miles from *Venjonga* we arrived at the beginning of the plains of *Friuli*, and lodged this night in *Hofpitelletto*.

Before I conclude my Account of *Germany*, it may not be amiss to take notice, that *Wendelin*, in his politicks l. 2. c. 36. says, there are in *Germany* 100 bishops and archbishops; 156 abbots, abbeffes, prepositi, and commendatores; 76 dukes, 20 marquesses; 4 landgraves; 281 earls, among whom 29 are princes; 19 burgravi; 313 barons; about 75 imperial cities, formerly there were 225.

In *Bobemia* the *Rusticks* are severely punish'd by the emperor for their rebellion, which makes the country not well inhabited; they are not permitted to have trenchers, napkins, &c. perhaps not rich enough to buy them.



ITALY.

I T A L Y.

OCTOBER 4. We travell'd in a level country, and had a fair prospect, on the left hand, of *Lamonia*, a walled town on the rising of a hill at the foot of the mountains; and after 10 Italian miles riding, we baited at a village called *St. Tomafo*.

We observed the vulgar fort of women in these parts, to wear a linen dress about their heads, like those we took notice of in the *Alps*: some of them had white linen plaids about their heads and shoulders, and have their breasts very much bared. Several of them wore their hair braided with ribband, and wound upon a roll behind.

After dinner we pass'd thro' *St. Daniel*, where at this time was a fair much frequented by the country people. This place is walled about, and situated upon a hill.

After we left this town, we forded the river *Timont* several times, which divides itself, and makes a great beach of stones, sand, gravel, &c. that is overflow'd sometimes by the floods that come from the mountains; then we ascended a little cliff or bank, and entered the walls of *Spillenbergh*, another indifferent town, having *portici* before their houses, built of stone. A castle here. Afterwards we pass'd over two large beaches, and rode in barren plains. About 10 Italian miles hence we came to our lodging in *sancto Avogio*.

This day we pass'd by two or three small castles seated on hills, but of no remark, and had a ridge of mountains on the right hand of us. The country about the villages was well tilled, *Sorghum*, *Turkey* wheat, and other grain being sown between rows of trees set at regular distances, and vines climbing about the trees.

The wine hereabouts was scarce fit to drink. The country people in *Friuli*, &c. hire lands of the owners for half the profit the grounds, &c. yield; which, in some parts of *England*, is also practised, where the landlord and tenant are at halves, which signifies the same with this custom. The republick of *Venice* lately took off a tax on their houses here.

October 5. We rode along the plain; and, at 10 Italian miles distance, came to *Sacile*, a walled town, where the river *Livenza* divides itself, and encompasses

the walls. Over the suburbs gate we entered, under *St. Mark's* lion is written,

Dilectam urbem Ludovicus Cornelius hoc ornameto decoravit MDLXII.

And over the wall-gate is this following inscription to the memory of *Mary* the wife of *Maximilian I. Imp.* viz.

Maria Austria Imp. Fil. Aug. D. Caroli V. Imp. post hominum memoriam gloriosissimi F. Maximiliani I. Ro. . . Inveniss. olim Conjug. Rudolphi II. Imp. Aug. Boemie ac Pannonie Regis & Germaniae ad Philippum Fratrem Regem Max. in Hispaniam proficiscens, cum Maximiliano Filio Archiduce Austriae se . . . et Margareta Filia gratiosiss. huc accedens sancto Contarini Praetore praefecto Senatus Veneti jussu, honorificentissime accepta fuit 11 Kal. Octob. et diem proximum commorata x Kal. decessit.

On the town-house are 22 several short inscriptions in memory of the governor among the rest, under a stone figure,

II. I. S. Aio. Delph. Praet. Praefq; p. eum imaginem posteris visendam, S. Sac. erigi curavit MDCLXXX.

In the market-place is a small pillar, whereon is fix'd a pole with a ball on it, and this written underneath,

Pilam hanc et vexillum publica in meliorem usum conversa pecunia M. Antonius Venerius Praet. Praefq; primus erigendum C. MDXXXIX.

In the chief church are two fair marbles, for holy water, at the entrance. *Portici* before the houses.

We observed many inscriptions, in streets & the places we pass'd thro' on bridges and in high-ways, in memory of the repairers, &c.

When we had baited at *Sacile*, we travell'd about 10 miles further to our lodging in *Conegliano*, a walled town seated on the ridge of a hill. Here is one indifferent street, with cloisters or *Portici* before the houses. The suburbs are large. The river *Mottigan* runs by this place. Where the trench was are fair gardens.

SKIPFON.

Over the gate of one is written,

Clementi VIII. Pont. Opt. Maximo. Jacobus Abbas Sinus prot. Apost. eidem in pontificatu à secretis atq; ab intimo Cubiculo eternè tanti Principis Patroni optimi de se merenti memoria dicavit. Anno à partu Virginis MDCVI.

Over one of the town gates is written,

Ecclesia Hieronymo Rom. Marcello bac patria utroq; et Hieronymo et Marcello restaurata Anno MDXXIII.

All the way we travelled hitherto in Italy, we had no other bread but what was made of *Sorghum*, which was white, but hard and dry.

October 6. We travell'd about five Italian miles, and ferry'd over the river *Anaxus* or *Piave*; and 10 miles further we came to *Trevifo* (*Tarvisium*) a large walled city, built indifferently with old houses. The market-place is handsome, where there is the town-house, with walks underneath it like *Lincoln's-inn* chapel; and inscriptions to the governors.

At the gate we came in at is written,

Paulus Nanus Geo. F. Aug. Princ. Nep. Præf. Præf. F. 1518. Porta S. Thomæ.

This part of the town is walled and trenched about; but the other side towards *Venice* is very fairly fortify'd with a strong wall, and thick earthwork within it, and a broad trench. The river *Sile* runs thro' several streets. A level country round this city. In all the wall'd towns we came thro', is a governor sent every 18 months by the *Venetians*.

Loti, in his dialogues, says, There rises a river within the walls, that fills the city-ditches.

From *Trevifo* we rode a strait broad way for about seven Italian miles, having a flat country, well tilled, and planted with rows of trees on each side the road; and at 10 miles distance from *Trevifo*, we went thro' the suburbs of *Mestre*, a walled place, where we hired a gondola with four oars, which carry'd us in a cut channel to the sea. Our boat paid at one place by the way two soldi a man toll; and at another place half a soldi a man: then we pass'd by marshy islands; and at five miles distance from *Mestre*, landed at our inn door in *Venice*; having travell'd 13 days together from *Vienna*, and in this journey rode about 312 English miles.

VENICE. Between *Trevifo* and *Mestre* are many pleasant *Ville* or country-houses, not

large, but very pleasant in their avenues, walks, and gardens, having usually a little chapel at one corner of the garden.

The following observations I made at three several times I was at *Venice*.

The first time I stay'd from the 6th of October 1663, till the 3d of December 1663.

The second time was from the 6th of January 1664 till the 1st of Feb. 1664.

The third time was from the 10th of Feb. till the 13th of March 1664.

We went up *St. Mark's* tower, which is square and high, built in the piazza of *St. Mark*, and stands at some distance from the church and other buildings. We first came up 36 sloping ascents (there being an ascent without steps on each side of the tower) and above them went up 14 steps, a ladder of 4 steps, and then two ladders more of 27 staves, into a balcony with brais rails, where we took a pleasant view of the city and the circumjacent islands. The city runs out towards the arsenal a good way in length, but shews a great place in the bulk or body of it. The streets are so narrow, that most of them are not large enough for above two or three to walk abreast, without crowding; and the houses are so thick built, that, from this steeple, we could scarcely discern one street distinctly.

On the four sides of the top of the steeple, is carved in stone,

+ ✠ Rex venit in pace, et Deus homo factus est.

We were told, that *Henry III.* of *France* rode up this steeple on horseback, to a portico somewhat below the balconies. Before the steeple below are fair marble rails; and on that side, the steeple is adorned with statues, &c. *Scottus*, in his itinerary, says, The foundation of this tower cost as much as the superstructure. On the top of it is a wooden figure of *St. Mark*, gilt, blessing of the people. Nigh it, and just before *St. Mark's* church, are three high poles erected.

The piazza of *St. Mark* is magnificent, being curiously built with fair houses, which are uniform, with handsome *Portici* or cloisters. This piazza may be accounted two piazzas, the longest being against the west end of *St. Mark's* church, and the other that looks towards *St. Giorgio Maggiore*. In this piazza near the water-side, are two large round marble pillars; and near *St. Mark's* church are two square marble pillars, between which noblemen are beheaded; and nigh them, at the corner of a building, are four porphyry statues of four pirates in armour,

Mestre.

Here is the river Marzenego.

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mour, two and two embracing each other. These pirates had enriched themselves very much; but want of provisions obliged two of them to come ashore here at Venice; who, as soon as they were landed, plotted to poison the other two; who, being left on shipboard, conspired against the two ashore; so that two poisoned the drink, and two the meat, and all four died, leaving their estates in the Venetians possession, who placed these statues in memory of them. Not far from thence, at the corner of St. Mark's church, stands a thick and short pillar, where any one that is to be banished, must stand in the view of all people. Nigh this pillar I once observed an officer, with a red cap, and a cecchino fastened to it, repeat aloud what was first read to him. We heard a nobleman of Vicenza proclaimed banditto, Jan. 8.

The piazza of St. Mark is neatly paved with bricks set edge-ways, and so are most of the streets.

On that side of the piazza the palace is of, the noble Venetians walk in the mornings, &c. no man else being suffered to walk among them: it is called *il Breglio*.

Every Saturday there is a market kept in this piazza.

Every Sunday morning there is a sermon preached by a Dominican friar; and during the sermon, a fellow gathers people's charity in a bag at the end of a stick. At the end of the sermon the auditory sung a *Salve Regina* upon their knees.

The pulpit is placed nigh the cloister, under the palace; and on it hung the picture of a duke praying to the virgin Mary; and underneath is written,

*Hanc EF. adm. Rs. Baccus F. Vincentius
Livae Tripaldi ordinis praedictum ad re-
staurandum devotionem Rosarii, dum se-
cunda vice fuit reelectus Praedicator Du-
calis et Publicalis platearum S. Marci, et
Realis Venetiarum in quibus introduxit
primo dictam devotionem publice recitandi
ab utroque sexu fidelium, die 17. Junii
1663.*

Opposite to the duke's palace is a fair building, where we saw in a pretty room, several ancient statues and heads; under one is written,

*Hic locus
Sacer est.*

A fair old head of Vitellius; and this following inscription under a head, viz.

DIS MANIBVS
A ORGIVIA PAL
HERMETIS
POLYBIVS LIB PATRON
MERENTI
ET IN SE PISSIMO

On another stone is inscribed,

C. IVLIO
CETRO
QUIETO
TITIA QUIETA
MATER
FILIO
PISSIMO.

Over a door here is written,

*Signa marmorea perantiqua olim à Domini.
Card. Grimano Anto. princ. E. et postea
à Jo. Patriar. Aquilam ejusdem P. Nep.
Pascale Ciconia Duce magna ex parte
reipub. legata, partim vero marino Grima-
no Prin. à Federico Contareno D. Mpei
Proc. ad absolutum ornamentum suppleta
idem Federi. ex SC. hoc in loco reponenda
C. Anno Domini MDXLVI.*

Within this antiquarium is a large room where cardinal Bessarion's library is kept. Over the door is written,

*Bessarionis Card. ex leg. Senatus, jussu Pro-
curator Divi Marci Cura Philippi Trono.
Andreas Leono. Joannis à Lege. Antonii
Capelle Victor. Grimano. Joan. à Lege
Eq. Bibliotheca instructa et erecta M.
Antonio Trevijano Principe ab urbe condita
MCXXXIII.*

At the upper end is a small picture of cardinal Bessarion, and this written,

*Ex Aede SS. Apostolis Romae dicata
Bessarion Episcopus Tbusculanus, sanctae Ro-
manae Ecclesiae Cardinalis Patriarchae
Constantinopolitanus, sibi vivens posuit,
Anno Salutis MCCCCLXVI.*

ΤΥΤΕΣΙ ΒΕΣΑΡΙΩΝ
ΖΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΑ ΣΩΜΑΤΙ
ΣΗΜΑ
ΠΝΕΥΜΑ ΔΕ ΦΩΤΕΙΤΑΙ
ΠΡΟΣ ΘΕΟΝ ΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΝ.

Here we saw many classes of books; among which we were shewn St. Augustine's works in several manuscript volumes, fairly written, and adorned with painting, handsome drawings, of Roman heads, with red lead, &c. the manuscripts of

SHIPPO. of Phitarch's lives; Niceti Conlati biff.
Hecdotus, Thucydides, Dion, Eufebius, &c.

This library is in the building called the *Procuratorio Nuovo*, which is opposite to the palace and grand configlio.

Palace

The palace is a very stately building of marble, having a double portico, one over the other, towards the piazza of St. Mark. Within is a large court, where we went up a fair pair of stone stairs, which hath, about half way of the ascent, a large statue on each side, viz. Mars and Neptune.

October 10. We saw the duke giving audience to the Spanish ambassador, in a room called the —, which is not large, but curiously adorned with pictures, and the ceiling richly wrought, gilt, and painted, with these sentences written on it in several places,

*Chilodes libertatis.
Nunquam doliecta.
Reipub. Fundamentum.
Robur Imperii.*

The room where the grand configlio meets, is very large, having at the upper end, a throne for the duke and the *Configlio de dieci*; and thro' the length of the room are nine rows of double benches. Round, on the wall, are 75 dukes pictures, and a void space where the picture of Marino Faliero should have been placed, if he had not been beheaded for treason.

Next to this is another great room with 22 dukes pictures and sentences. At the upper end here is a seat or throne like that in the grand configlio, raised some height above the rest of the floor; over which is written,

*Qui patriae pericula suo periculo expetunt,
bi sapientes putandi sunt, cum et eum
quam debent bonorem Reip. reddunt, et
pro multis perire malunt, quam cum mul-
tis; etenim vehementer est iniquum vitam
quam à natura acceptam propter patriam
conservaverimus, naturae cum cogat red-
dere, patriae cum roget non dare. Sa-
pientes igitur existimandi sunt qui nullum
pro salute Patriae periculum evitant; hoc
vinculum est hujus dignitatis qua fruimur
in Rep. hoc fundamentum libertatis, hic
fons equitatis mens et animus et consilium
et sententia civitatis posita est in legibus,
ut corpora nostra sine mente, sic Civi-
tas sine lege suis partibus ut nervis ac
sanguine et membris uti non potest, legum
Ministri magistratus, legum interpretes
judices, legum denique iccirco omnes servi-
mus ut liberi esse possimus.*

In the wall nigh the grand configlio, is written under the figure of a mouth or slit (wherein private informations by writing may be put.)

*Denoncie secrete contro quelli che usurpos-
sero offitii ovvero ne essercitassero con-
tro la forma et senze li requisiti delle
legge.*

In the next room to that we saw the Spanish ambassador, are seats that fill the room, and many curious pictures, and a rich ceiling; the pictures of several dukes praying to saints, almost every duke chusing a saint for his patron. Here are two great candlesticks fix'd in the ground; and over them hang brass or iron tubes, which are passages for the smoke of the candles that the ceiling may receive no fully.

Beyond this room is a little chapel where the duke hears mass, and where there is a fair marble statue of the virgin Mary.

We saw next a large room where people that have business stay and wait. Good pictures here; one represents the Persian ambassador's giving presents to the duke.

A room where the council of ten sits, having seats placed like a half-moon. Here are rich pictures on the ceiling and walls. Under the picture of the pope and the emperor Henry, is written,

*Ad Italiae securitatem firmandam acced-
priea Venetorum pietas.*

On another picture,

Pax Italiae Bononiae inita MDCCCX.

Adjoining to this room are many others called the inquisidore, adorned with pictures, &c. where we saw many books, probably records, &c. All these are in the third story.

The room before-mentioned, where the grand configlio is, in the second story, the ceiling thereof is very curious, and the pictures excellent, which relate the whole story of the quarrel between the emperor and the pope; the pope's flying to the Venetians; the emperor's son being taken prisoner by the Venetians in a sea-fight; the emperor Freder. Barabassa's submission, and the pope Alexander III. treading upon him, &c. At the upper end is a fair picture of para-
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Over

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of the pope
written,

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MDXXIX.

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; the pope's
the emperor's
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the pope Alex-
sim, &c. At
picture of para-

Tutti fu-
rura i mi-
istegret
con gli oc-
chi.

Over

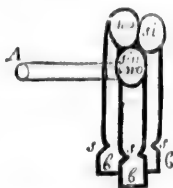
Over one picture is written,

*Andreas Contareno Dux Dni Clodianae clas-
sis Imperator servata patria atrocissimos
hostes felicissime debellavit MDCCLXVIII. VIN.
posita An. XIII.*

On one picture the painter wrote his
name, viz.

*Federicus Zuccarus F. An. Salu. C1313LXXXIII.
perfect An. C1313CIII.*

In this room we observed the ballot-
ing boxes made thus,



At *A* is a long hollow wood they put
their hands thro', and then let fall a pel-
let of linen cloth into which of the three
boxes they please, which have serews at
s. s. s. whereby they may take out the
pellets distinctly. Over one box is writ-
ten *no*, over another *si*, and over a third
incerto.

See *Contareno de Repub. Veneta*, and
Janotti, who describe all particulars re-
lating to the government of this common-
wealth.

Those pellets were formerly made of
silver; but the noise of their falling
down was thought inconvenient.

It is only
of the great
council.

On *Sundays*, usually at two in the after-
noon in the winter, and at nine in the
morning in summer, and sometimes on
other days, at the ringing of a bell, the
great council assembles, and strangers
are suffered to be present, there being a
bench appointed for them on the left
side of the room. We were several times
there; and once observed, when the
duke came in with some senators attend-
ing on him, one went into a pulpit on
the right side of the room, and read
somewhat out of a paper, and then at
the upper end where the duke's seat is, a
paper was read. After which, gilt boxes
were brought; and then some names
being read and pronounced aloud, many
of the nobility went to the further end,
and came thro' the long middle seats;
and coming to the upper end, took little

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balls, and put some into the gilt boxes,
and some into the hands of those that sit
at the upper end; all this seemed to be
done in some confusion, the gentlemen
walking up and down discoursing one
with another, and many crowding to-
wards the upper end, where sometimes
they laugh'd very loud. At the opposite
end, against the duke's seat, sat two or
three senators in scarlet, and on the right
side of the room. The duke, senators,
and many noblemen went into another
chamber, whence, after some stay, they
return'd into the great room again: then
a company of young hospital boys in blue
were placed before the duke on the
ascent, and every boy had a balloting
box divided into two loculi, one marked
D. si, the other *D. no*, and a leather
purse by their sides with green and white
pellets in them. Most of the noblemen
then seated themselves on the benches,
tho' some stood, and others walk'd;
and when any name was mention'd aloud,
the boys went with their boxes, &c. and
repeating the name, gave a pellet to
every gentleman, who put it into which
box he pleased. When all the suffrages
were thus gather'd, the boys return'd to
the ascent, and empty'd the negative
boxes into a wooden basin, and the af-
firmative into another: thus the boys
did for the space of two hours. The
names mention'd were put to the vote
for several places vacant.

After the council door is shut, none
are suffer'd to enter the palace, by a
guard of halberdiers that stand at the
palace gate.

We observed some of the gentlemen
(such, I believe, who had then places
given them by vote) that went to the
rest from one to another, making con-
gees, &c.

Once when we were at an assembly,
the duke was absent.

The *Capi di Dieci* wear black gowns,
with a red flap or stola over their shoul-
der.

The *12 Savii* wear purple with wide
sleeves.

The *Giovani* . . . that are admitted
into the council, as beginners, have purple
gowns with lesser sleeves than the *12
Savii*.

Some of the citizens and doctors of
physick are habited like the noblemen in
black gowns, &c.

We saw several rooms of the duke's
lodgings, and several pictures of dukes,
&c. in little galleries. Some of the
chambers are very curiously adorned. In
one private audience is given to embas-
sadors;

SKETCH.

fadors; in another we saw the duke's scarlet cap and his coif lying on a table. In another room a rich silk bed belonging to the dutchess.

In a large publick room are many pictures, among which the famous battle at

Lepanto. At the upper end over the duke's seat is inscrib'd,

Antonio Priolo Duci institut. opus decori et usui, Franciscus Contarenius Dux prosequens ad perennem gratiarum memoriam c1512XXXIII.

In a little room between the two galleries, hang up three tables, two of which are pedigrees of the Contaren family; the other I transcrib'd, viz.

Contarene Familie procuratoria dignitate insigniti.

Antonius	Anno	860	Aloysius	Anno	870
Marcus	1010		Marcus	1138	
Matheus	1286	Jacobus postea Dux	Nicolaus	1299	
Nicolaus	1326	Andreas postea D.	Stephanus	1347	
Antonius	1414	Federicus postea D.	Andreas	1436	
Stephanus	1441	Joannes postea D.	Natalinus	1446	
Nicolaus	1462	Franciscus postea D.	Leonardus	1483	
Bertuccius	1485		Julius	1537	
Alexander	1538		Thomas	1545	
Franciscus	1555		Thomas	1556	
Federicus	1570		Hieronymus	1572	
Jo. Paulus	1594		Zacharias Eq.	1600	
Bernardus	1602		Simon Eq.	1620	
Angelus Eq;	1642		Andreas	1645	
Julius	1651				

Most of the rooms are pav'd with marble, and many of the entrances and doors adorn'd with marble pillars, &c.

When a new duke is elected, he gives to every one of the senators a medal or munus.

Private Armory.

In the palace is a private armory, where we observed in five rooms these particulars, viz a standard taken from the Turks, with this inscription under it,

Quod cernis signum Turcicae classis labarum est ad Aegem inter pugnandum x Julii MDCLI Imperatore Venetiae classis Aloysio Mocenico II. à duce Navis Aquile aureae Joanne Kasar vi ereptum, serenissimae Reipublicae fidei observantiaeque monumentum dono datum.

The Vexillum of Freder. Barberossa's son, and another taken from the Turks at Clissa in Dalmatia; Attila and his horse's helmets; Scanderbeg's sword.

Over a door is the brass figure of Ant. Bragadeno, and this inscription,

M. Ant. Bragadeno Salaminae Cyprio Praefectus in diuturna obsidione sublimenda singulari fortitudine clarus summaque pietate atque constantia pro Christi fide et pro patriae vivens gloriosissime cute exiit 17 Aug. 1571.

Over Henry IV's arms is written,

Henrici IV. Franciae et Navarrae Regis arma in tot tantisque et periculis et victoriis hostili sanguine madefacta immortalis ejus gloriae trophaeum ac veri et sinceri amoris erga Rempub. monumentum.

Two fair halberts with guns in the staves of them; the armour and sword of the duke of Roban; the arms and sword of that doge of Venice who took Fred. Barberossa's son prisoner; two handsome marble statues of Francis Sforza and his wife; a curious and richly embroider'd and pictur'd cloth of gold, presented by the Persian to the doge of this state, as it signify'd by this inscription,

Regie fidei amoris honoris etiam remotissimum Principum erga Rempub. nobilissimum testimonium Persarum Regis Marino Grimaldo inclito Venetiarum Principi munus.

A curious small piece of cannon not cast, but bored; another gun having one barrel and five breeches, which may be turned round to the barrel one after another as they are discharged; a statue of Gattamelata of Padua, in armour, sitting upon a fair brass horse; two brass heads with these inscriptions under them,

Titiani Alpetti R. Op.

1. *Sebastianus Venerio Venetae classis imperator Qui apud Echinadas Turcarum classe disiecta ob praeclaram victoriam miro totius Reip. Consensu merito postea Dux electus Sept. Octob. 1571.*

2. *Augustinus Barbadeno totius classis Legatus qui apud Echinadas maxima in victoria et consilio et sanguine paria gloriosissime occubuit, Patriae beneficium, posteris summae prudentiae invictaeque fortitudinis praeclarum relinquens exemplum. Septimo Octobris 1571.*

The

the duke's

ecori et ufui,
rosequens ad
CICLOXXXIII.

o of which

Anno 870
1138
1299
1347
1436
1446
1483
1537
1545
1556
1572
1600
1620
1645

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mour, sitting
o brals heads
them,

Op.
classis impera-
urcarum classe
am miro totius
Dux electus

classis Legatus
in victoria et
riorissime occu-
pferis summae
rdinis praecla-
tismo Orlabris

The

The effigies of *Henr. Dandolo*, and of *Franc. Carrara of Padua*, who rebelled and turned tyrant; a small arrow in a little bow, with which he was wont to kill privately any he had a spite at, as they paid by him; an iron collar set full of sharp nails on the inside, which he put about mens necks; *Organo del Diavolo*, or little boxes which he sent to two counts of *Brescia*; they were so contriv'd, that when they open'd them, several pistols were discharg'd, which killed one of the earls; the statue of *Valanoso*, a captain; the picture of *St. Justina* set in a looking-glass frame, upon this occasion; the state of *Venice* were sending embassadors with presents (among which a looking-glass) to the great *Turk*, to procure peace; but by the way they heard of a great victory gain'd on *St. Justina's* day; so the embassadors return'd immediately to *Venice*; and, instead of the looking-glass, they put into the frame a picture of that saint, and adorned it with precious stones.

A great crystal lantern, with a crystal cup in the middle of it, made by one *Advocato Grasso*, a citizen of this place, who carry'd it to *Constantinople* and other parts, but could not sell it to any advantage; so he brought it back again, and presented it to this commonwealth, by whom it was placed first at the high altar in *St. Mark's*, and afterwards removed to this armory; the workman being rewarded with 400 *Venetian* ducats per annum for four generations. We saw the *ferratura della Natura della sua moglie*; a gun with 60 barrels; *Grimani's Scrittorio*, being a large cabinet with many idols of the ancients; king *James's* picture; a brass thing like a font, within which are 500 matches, that (by striking of a cock which fires two pans that cross one another) are all lighted at one time; many arms, pistols, always ready charged; helmets, breast-plates, &c.

Against this armory are council rooms; and in the walls are several mouths or slits with these inscriptions,

1. Denoncie Secrete di Boratti et permutate di ballotti.
2. Denoncie Secrete di Bravi et Vagabondi et di Banditi a Relegati transgressori.
3. Denoncie Secrete contro l'irreverenti alle chiese.

In the upper cloister of the palace are these,

1. Denontie Secrete per li inquisitori all' Arsenale.

2. Denontie Secrete contro ministri delle pompe SKIPPON. con l'impunita Secretezza e benefitii giusta alle legge.

3. Denontie Secrete in materia d'ogni sorte di pompe contro ciasduna persona con benefitii 42 per cento giusto alle leggi.

4. Denontie Secrete di usure et usurpatione di beni pubblici.

5. Denontie Secrete contro ministri del magistrato della militia di mar per esortioni fraudi o pregiuditi inferiti cosi all' publico come a particulari.

6. Denontie Secrete de usurpatione Violenze et ogni altra cosa spettante almag'to di prov'ri sopra li heri comunali.

7. Denontie Secrete de Scomeffe.

8. Denontie contra Becberi et contra Bandicri et altri.

9. Denontie du Reduti et giochi proibiti dalle legge.

10. Denontie Secrete contro quelli che essercitano officii concernanti maneggio de scritture et conti pubblici che non sono descritti nel Collegio de Ragionati et altro aspettante al Mag'to de gli Ecc'l'mi SS'ri Revisori et Rectoratori alla Scrittura.

Over two chambers are these inscriptions,

1. Leonardo Lauridano Principi
Cum is annonae provisum iri statuisset quod non modo Urbi Venetae, sed Vicinis Civitatibus quae ob bellor. tumultus summa ejus caritate laborabant subsidio fuit quindicies cent. mil. sextar. frumenti. Michaele Salomono Marco Contareno. Alouis Barbaro rei frumentariae Praeff. curantib. sunt intra menses xvi. id quod antea nunquam ex variis regionibus Venetias advecta. MDXI. et XII.

2. Urbem annonae caritate oppressam V. VII. VII. rei frumentariae anni superioris singularem studio sublevatam, bi qui bodie sunt no' minore cura industriaq; et urbem et caeteras Imperii civitates sustentarunt, classi omnium quae unquam aedificatae sint maximae commeatum praebuerunt, cunctisq; opem implorantib. victum suppeditarunt, et omnia summa cum laude atq; hominum benevolentia gesserunt, quod ad aliorum inflammandos animos ad bene de Republica, merendum hoc est restatum monumento. MDLXX. x. K. Maii.

We

SKIPPO.

We heard one day (17 October) a lawyer very earnestly discoursing in a pulpit in a room nigh the *Sala di grand Consiglio*, many counsellors being present. When he would have them take notice of any thing remarkable, he repeated the words very loud. In another large room there was one making a speech.

Over the gate that leads into the palace, is a statue of *D. Fuscari* kneeling before *St. Mark's* lion; and the statues of *Charity*, *Prudence*, *Temperance*, and *Fortitude*.

In the cloister or portico of the palace towards the piazza, is inscrib'd on the wall,

MDCLVII. XV. Februario Girolamo Loredan, Giovanni Contarini furoris Banditi per Pabandon della Fortezza, del Tenedo lasciata liberamente in mano di Turchi con le arme e munitione publiche con notabile pregiudizio della christianità e della patria.

In the portico of *St. Mark's* church is a great stone in the pavement, whereon the emperor *Frederick* kneeled when he submitted himself to the pope. No inscription now (as is mention'd by *Scobtus* viz. *Super Aspidem et Basiliscum conculcabis*) but the figure of a lozenge in lieu of it.

St. Mark's church.

St. Mark's church hath over the great entrance, a most curious picture of *St. Mark* lifting up his hand to heaven. It is made of mosaic work, and underneath is written,

Uti diligenter inspexeris artemq; ac laborem Francisci et Valerii Zuccati Venetorum Fratrum agnovervis tum demum judicatio MDXLV.

The pavement of this church is curiously inlaid; in one place are figured two cocks killing a fox, and in another four lions. *Scobtus*, in his itinerary, makes mention, That *Joach. Abbas Sanclorius* caused them to be made, and intended a prophecy by them.

Behind the high altar is a lesser altar, having two spiral alabaster pillars so transparent, that the light of a candle may be discerned thro' them. These, they report, did belong to *Solomon's* temple. Here are also two jasper pillars hollowed and filled with wax.

In a little chapel on the south side, is a large marble stone on the wall, whereon, they say, *St. John Baptist's* head was cut off, there being fix'd to it a brass basin, with a head in it of stone.

In another chapel is a marble with the figure of the virgin *Mary* and our Saviour, wherein are three holes, one at the virgin's

breast, the other two under our Saviour's feet, with this inscription under all,

Aqua quæ prius ex petra miraculosè fluxit Oratione Prophetæ Moysi producta est, nunc autem hæc Michaelis studio labitur quem serva Christi et conjugem Irenem.

On the ground stands a large lion well carved in *Parian* marble, and another lion on the side of the altar. In this chapel is a fair monument, with the statue of a bishop on it, having this following inscription,

Joanni Baptiste Zeno Pauli secundi ex favore Nepotis SS. Romane Ecclesie Cardinali meritissimo. Senatus Venetus cum propter eximiam ejus sapientiam tum singularem pietatem ac munificentiam in patriam quam amplissimo legato meriens profectus est. MPPC. Etatis An. LXIII. obiit. MDI. die VIII Maii, hora XII.

The roof of the church hath five Cupoli, and is curiously painted with mosaic work; the walls and pillars are of marble. The front or west end of the church is adorned with carved work; and over the entrance stand four brass horses in the full proportion, excellently well made, which were brought from *Constantinople*. Underneath are many porphyry pillars.

In this church hangs (from the middle of the roof) a flaggon, whereon was written,

MDXXI. Verona fidelis.

Several little square pieces of glass, being inlaid and painted with different colours, make the pictures in the walls and roofs of this church.

On the south side of *St. Mark's* is a neat little chapel, where are four handsome statues, each having an inscription,

Eccæ Rex tuus veniet tibi justus et salvator.
1. Parte ab utraque dñm concessa est Nominu Jesu Cresceret ut cultus gloria honorque loci.

Sit nomen Domini benedictum in sac. et usq; in fac.
2. Dein Gemellorum patribus dedit ille colendum.
Quæ Mariæ ex ultra publica cura foret.

Ego autem Veni ad te in nomine Domini Exoritur.
3. Capta foveite pii colite mirabile nomen
Quo nil in terris celsius esse potest.

Omni qui invocaverit nomen Domini salvus erit.
4. Hanc Procurator Stolisus condidit Adem
Divo et Aloysio jussit adesse sacram.

I observed one day at the end of this church which looks towards the two pillars, upon the rail of a balcony, two lighted candles standing before the virgin *Mary's* picture, which were placed here

Saviour's
all,

ulose fluxit
roduita est,
udio labitur
in Irenem.

ye lion well
another lion
s chapel is a
e of a bishop
inscription,

ecundi ex so-
ecklie Car-
Venetus cum
tiam tum su-
ficentiam in
legato meritis
tis An. LXIII.
hora XII.

th five Cupo's,
with mosaic
are of marble.
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from the middle
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fidelis.

ces of glass, be-
with different co-
in the walls and

St. Mark's is a
are four hand-
an inscription,

ffus et salvator.
ssa est Novani Josa
bonorque laci.

in fac. et usq. in fac.
edis ille colendum.
blica cura foret.

Domini Exortationem
stille nonon
se potest.

Domini saltem
condit. Edem
esse facram.

the end of this
ards the two pil-
a balcony, two
before the vir-
ch were placed
here

here by some friends of a person danger-
ously sick, who foolishly and superstiti-
ously believed, that, if either of the lights
went out within 24 hours, the sick person
would have died in that time; but if he be
to recover, they will not go out, tho' it
blows and rains never so much. This day
was rainy, yet the candles kept lighted.

The schuola of St. Roch is a large build-
ing, with a magnificent front of marble
pillars. In the old church close by, which
is fair and large within, are stately mo-
numents of dukes, &c.

St. Roch's
church.

St. Roch's church hath a fair frontif-
piece.

Procession.

We saw this procession following: first
went a large figure of St. Roch, and two
standards with pieces of plate hanging on
them; a great lantern; another lantern
between four standards with plate; about
40 great silver standards, with lighted
tapers in them, carry'd by men in white ha-
bits; 70 lesser silver standards with lighted
tapers; then musicians clad in white; a
huge wax candle and a rich crucifix; six
standards of silver; a relique, and a cano-
py followed to cover it if the weather
prov'd rainy; four more silver standards
with candles, and two priests before St.
Roch; a canopy; four silver standards;
eight priests; musick, a very rich cruci-
fix of gold; many Venetian gentlemen,
with lighted wax candles in their hands,
who were habited with white caps, &c.
having tassels hanging down each side of
their breasts; a cross wrought in red.
Between every 10 of the afore-mention'd
40 standards, came a great deal of plate
fasten'd to a frame of a pyramidal figure.
There were many men to keep all in or-
der, with torches in their hands, dress'd
in white. Some of them carry'd wooden
bowls, wherein they catch'd the droppings
of the wax-candles. This procession went
thro' St. Mark's church (close by the high
altar, which is very rich with jewels, &c.
and is seldom opened, only now, October 8.
and some other times of the year) and
afterwards round the piazza.

Legis pa-
laci.

We went to a nobleman's palace called
Legis, where the queen of Sweden lodged.
In the court within are heads of the Roman
Cæsars of stone, made lately.

J. an.

Near this palace, before their banish-
ment, the Jesuits had their college, where
they attempted to build too large a church,
which now remains unfinished, which, they
say, displeased the state. They are now
restored again. One day we observed a
Jesuit going with many little boys in white
habits, two and two together, singing as
they went; and another time we met a
Jesuit with many blue-coat boys going
two and two.

VOL. VI.

Nov. 28. We saw the Jesuits church adorned with rich hangings for the feast
of St. Xaverius. They have a church and
college nigh the *fundamenta Nuova* (a part
of the city) where is this inscription.

SKIPPON.

*Il sers'mo Principe fa saper et per delibera-
tion de gli ill'mi et ecc'mi Si'ri Esecutori
contro la Blasfema che non sia alcuna
persona di che grado stato è Conditione esser
si voglia che ardisca giocar a balla, bal-
lon, pandalo, carte o altro gioco niuno
nel campo della chiesa di Cruciferi bora dei
Jesuiti et luochi circonvicini ne ivi tu-
multuar streppitar o Commetter altre ope-
ratione che possino render scandalo et cio
in pena di prigione, bando, galera, corda,
frusta, berlina et altre ad arbitrio di SS.
Ecc'mi bauuto riguardo alla qualita del
delitto et conditione della persona et in
oltre de lire ducento de piccoli dei beni del
Delinquente da esser date la metà all' Ac-
cusator qual sara tenuto, secreto, et l'al-
tra metà alli captori. S. Andrea Morosini.
S. Nicolo Capello. S. Giacomo Donado.
Adi doi Settembre MDCLVIII publicato
il sopradetto proclama da me Giulio Miloni
Commandador in Campo de Crose cbieri.*

This prohibition is set up by most of the
cloisters and churches in this city.

On a gate that leads to the new founda-
tion, is written,

MCCCCII. *Fraternitatis Artis Varatoriorum.*

We went to Grimani's palace, which Grimani's
does now belong to the patriarch of Aquileia.
The front of it towards the grand
canal, is very fair, and adorned with cu-
rious pillars. Sir H. Wotton says, The
cornices of this front are too large; and
observes the *Atrium Græcum*, or antiporch
of eight columns of the compound order,
the shafts whereof are made of brick.
Over the doors below are figures with in-
scriptions, viz.

*Bacchus dulce Venenum.
Spera ut Mortalis.
Diligentia auget opus.
Consule ante factum.*

On the out-side of the gate towards the
water, is written,

Domus Pacis.

Above stairs is a large room with pic-
tures of cardinals, and two old and very
great maps, one of the whole world,
the other of Italy, both made by *Joa. res
Bellinus*. In the chambers are fair mo-
saick tables inlaid with precious stones:

6 K

in

SKIPTON.

in the middle of one is a Jasper worth 10,000 Italian ducats; brass figures on the heads of andirons; two small brass ancient figures fix'd on pedestals; on one of which is written,

Tu Deus et tanti fateor tu muneris Auctor.

On the other is,

Ex me qui vides promptos mibi reddito honores.

On a cover before a chimney, is written in the Spanish language, this,

*No hay fuego que mas arda
Que la lengua que me mal habla.*

We saw here a little cabinet, wherein was one cock to fire six little pistols.

Procession.

Every Saturday during the war with the Turks, the doge of Venice and senators make a procession thro' the palace, piazza, and St. Mark's church. The manner of it was observed, viz. first came six standards with lighted tapers, and a silver cross in the middle of them; then many surplice-men singing (some with lights in their hands) immediately before the gospel of St. Mark, written by himself, and carry'd in a rich cabinet by four in surplices. Over it was a canopy supported by four more in surplices. As this relick pass'd by, the people kneeled. Then followed many with lighted tapers; after them, canons, and the *Primicerius* of St. Mark, who had his square cap on his head. After him came several noblemen in scarlet and purple gowns, and three or four in black gowns (which all the nobility of Venice are obliged to wear in the city after they are 16 years of age) then the duke himself in his scarlet robes, with a coif upon his head, and his scarlet cap (having a gold embroidery about the lower part of it) in his hand. This duke's name is *Dominicus Contareno*, and he is about 63 years old. After him came four in scarlet and two in purple; and in the rear of all, a great many Venetian gentlemen, and a rout of old women.

Arsenal.

We saw the arsenal, where over a fair gate is inscrib'd,

*Victoriæ navalis monumentum
MDLXXI.*

*Ab Urb. cond. MXXXVIII.
Christi Incarn. MCCCCLX.*

*Duce inclito Pascali
Maripetro.*

*Leo de Molino, Marco
Contareno al Capelo id
ornare censere.*

When we entered the gate, we left our swords there; and then a guide carry'd us round the arsenal. First we saw two chambers well furnished with arms; among which the arms that *Tiepolo*, a Venetian nobleman, had designed to use against the state. He was accidentally slain by a woman, who let a pestle fall upon his head from a window near St. Mark's gate; many arms taken from the Turks; the arms of St. *Theodorus*; the helmet of *Bartolomeo Coghioni's* horse's head; the arms of *Frid. Barbarossa's* son, who was taken prisoner by the Venetians.

Over a door into another room is written,

*Omnia hæc usui inepta expedita
Hanc in formam Cerne
Jo. Baptista Fuscareno
Zacharia Sagredo
D. Marci Procuratoribus
Justo Antonio Prelegno
Præfetto
Marco Ciconia
Paulo Vendrameno
Jo. Baptista Grimano
P. Residentibus
C1310CXXVII.*

Here we saw a saddle and a helmet for a camel, taken from the Turks; an exact model of *Sebin*. . . with the hills and country about it; which place the Venetians stoutly defended against the Turks; *Scanderbeg's* arms. We were afterwards brought thro' an open place, where many anchors lay, among which two very great ones; then we came into a great shop, where smiths were working at several furnaces, preparing of irons for the building of galleys; a room where the stores are laid. We took notice of an iron bullet, with four irons like short swords, made after this manner;



A is the bullet, e e e e are the four swords, which are shut close together within the cannon; but when it is discharged, they open several ways.

We saw two rooms where were only nails for the galleys, every gally having 40 long and weighty nails: 72000 irons kept here.

In another place we saw a chair or pulpit, wherein the duke is carry'd on mens shoulders into St. Mark's church (after his election) where he is shewed to the

A gally.

the people, who have money thrown among them by the duke; but if they dislike him, he is presently put out of this feat. We saw the making of the gallees ribs at a fire in a great room. Oars made here so large, that they have seven men to row one oar. Oars taken from the *Turks*; then we came to the place where guns are founded, and where they are weighed in a great pair of scales. They are lifted into the scale by a crane moved by a large wheel. On the crane are written these figures, 284, which signify so many pounds weight a *French* woman weigh'd in these scales: a place supported by brick pillars, where they make cables 170 fathoms long. In one room was a great deal of saltpetre; and in another they make pulleys, which are laid up in the next. We saw two guns taken from the *Turks*, and a cannon taken from the emperor of *Germany* at *Kleisach*; it was broke into four pieces, because they could not bring it whole thro' the mountains. We saw several rooms well furnish'd with armour hanging on the walls, and placed on frames. In one large room *Henry III.* of *France* was entertain'd at dinner; and in that space of time a galley was built in this arsenal. A curious wrought long gun was cast at the same dinner-time: guns taken from the *Turks* at *Tenedo*: a large gun with three, and another with seven bores; a small gun cover'd with leather made in *Germany*: arms in two rooms for 3000 horse: one room full of foot-arms: four lanterns taken at the battle of *Lepanto*: arms for 10,000 horse in another room; and in another, arms for 12 gallees; and in a third room, arms for 10,000 foot: arms for 50 gallees more: shops where small guns and muskets are made: a model of *Ciffa*, with the circumjacent country in *Dalmatia* taken from the *Turks* Anno 1648. a very great mortar-piece: many wheels for carriages of guns: a great gun found in *Candia*, all of gold and silver: many carriages in a readiness: lances and colours taken from the *Turks*: a room called by some the garden of oranges, which is full of bullets. We saw many masts. The gallees are preserved from the weather and rain under long roofs supported by stone pillars: several gallees taken from the *Turks*: the general's galley; his name is *Morisini*: the old *Bucentoro*. We went into one galley, and observed the captain's cabin is raised higher than the deck, and is used as the last refuge or castle when the enemy hath boarded the galley. The deck hangs over on each side the body of the vessel; and the outside

where the soldiers fight, hath a gallery round; the rowers have their seats underneath. We saw the new *Bucentoro*, which is a galley richly gilt and carved within and without: they told us, the gilding cost 34000 crowns. At the middle of the entrance stands a fair gilt statue of *Scanderbeg*, under whom is written,

M. Ant. Dunanimis. Frat. Baf. et Au. Cur. Opus.

Over the deck is a richly gilt and carved cover supported by gilt figures. Here are four rows of seats, where the senators sit. At the upper end is the duke's seat; and on the left hand of him sits the pope's nuncio, and on the right, the emperor's ambassador; the rest of the ambassadors sit in their order. On some solemn festivals this *Bucentoro* is used, but more especially on ascension day, when the duke espouses the *Adriatic* sea, by throwing a gold ring into it every year.

We saw much timber seasoning in water, and the cellar of wine, which furnishes enough every day for 2300 workmen, who have two thirds water to one third wine, mix'd for their drink in great coppers: every workman may drink when he pleases. We were informed, that the workmens pay every week in the arsenal, amounts to 5000 *Venetian* ducats.

The arsenal is walled about indifferently strong; it hath 12 towers, and watches kept every night; channels of water round the wall.

At a little chapel close by, is a narrow slit in the wall, where was written,

Denontie Secrete per l'inquisitori all' Arsenal.

And not far from hence, under such a hole in a wall, is written almost the same, viz.

Denontie Secrete per li Ecc.mi Sig'ri inquisitori sopra l'arsenal.

Returning to our lodging, towards the mouth of the grand canal, is a large building where biscuit, &c. is baked for the navy, having these two inscriptions on it, viz.

1. *Hæc Aedificia jam Vetustate ad ruinam prona Alex. Grito. Pet. Navagerio supra provisoribus. Pet. Justiniano. Pet. Capello et And. Vendramino Rei frumentariae Praefectis ad panem Nauticam reponendum instaurata sunt ut ex Urbe Classi adeam alerendam Cibaria in omne tempus abunde subministrarentur. MDLXVI.*

2. *Ca.*

SKIPPON.

2. *Cadentia præ nimia Vetustate testæ maritimæ classis Pani asseruando dicata rei frumentariæ Præfetti in hanc meliorem formam restituerunt Anno MDXCVI.*

On Thursday, October 15. we took a gondola at the fishmarket near the piazza of St. Mark, and made this following circuit thro' the grand canal, and the canale della Giudecca. First we pass'd by a tower called *la Donna di mar*, built on a point of an island on the left hand; and a little distance further on the same side, came by *la Salute*, a round church fairly built, having an angel on the top, and the front curiously adorned with marble pillars; then passing by many gentlemen's palaces on each side, about the middle of the grand canal, we went under *Ponte Rialto*, and some distance further, by a palace on the left hand, where the Turkish ambassadors us'd to lodge; afterwards came by the palace of *Grimani* on the right hand, and *S^{ta} Lucia*; and at the end of this channel we turned to the left, and went under a wooden bridge at *S^{ta} Chiara*, then by *St. Andrea*, and thro' a shallow water by *St. Marta*, where we entred the canale di Giudecca, and pass'd

by the *Giesuati*, a fair building; the *Of- pedal dell' incurabili* on the right hand, we were in view of *Redemptor's* church, and the *Citelle*, two round buildings; and returning by the aforesaid *la Donna di mar*, landed at the piazza of *St. Mark*.

We observed one day a funeral passing the streets. First came a cross, then banners, surplice-men singing before the corps, which is laid upon a bier dress'd up in a monk's habit (with which it was buried) having the hands and face naked, and a little crucifix lying by the body. Just before it went a mourner in a friar's weed, with his face covered (only two holes open for his eyes) and a lighted taper in his hand; and after it followed a great number of men, two and two together, with lighted tapers in their hands; which tapers are given by the deceased's friends.

At Venice every mass said for the dead, costs about 8 d. One gave enough lately for 12000 masses.

Nigh the fish-market, by *St. Mark's* piazza, is a large house, over the door whereof is written,

Even' Nani Hier' Supe' Alois Ren' Sa Prov'
10 proc. et S. pro Sⁱ Prov'.

Under coats of arms is inscrib'd,

L. C. G. M. B. M.

Templo Deiparæ Salutaris aurea lampade, Vota.

Vrbem dira pestilentia XVI

Mensium tractu vexatam

Patrum Pietas liberavit

MDCCXXI

Ut primum exoptatam ægris asferre salutem

Incipiunt Patres horrida pestis abire.

Provifores salutis.

Desist

An. S. MDLXXVII

XII Kal. Sext.

Pestilentia cæpit
An. Sal. MDLXX
XII Kal. Sext.

Nigh the door is written,

Alì VII. M. D. C. MDVII L'ill'mi SS^{ri} Pri alla santa fano publicate intender che non entri alcuno sia chi si voglia dentro delle Colonelle stampada qui avanti ill'mo Magg^{to} in tanto matine che alla riva capitassero barche o copani per receiver pratica ne meno di dacia. I copani o ligar barche d'alcuna sorte dentro delle penelli Sotto tutte le pene contrarie del' terminazioni di SS. ill'mi in tal materia disponente. L. silvestre Contⁿⁱ Pri. L. Zuanne Querⁿⁱ Pri. L. Piero Bragⁿ. Pri. Zuanne Moretti Nod^{ro}.

The fish-markets afford great variety of fish, viz. 1. Orada; 2. Rubellio; 3. Bolicolo, ò Broncini; 4. Mesoro; 5. Sturio; 6. Joro; 7. Rhombo; 8. Paganee; 9. Zuatec; 10. Spari; 11. Voipine; 12. Passere; 13. Zuatec, alias Punctulis Ciner. 14. Grancepole; 15. Barbone; 16. Lucetre; 17. Boba; 18. Bihe; 19. Menola; 20. Uranolcopus; 21, 22, 23. Echinorum mai. species tres; 24. Corvo; 25. Scrolanello; 26. Mezoræ similis, pennis duabus inter oculos; 27. Cancer birsi; 28. Cancer parvus viri-

dis, ò Gote di mar; 29. Panotti; 30. Liceti; 31. Surè; 32. Squille species; 33. Razza; 34. Barracolè; 35. Squiaina; 36. Canis Macul. 37. Gamari; 38. Anguilla barbata; 39. Perca Marina; 40. Canis lævis; 41. Canis aculeatus; 42. Cancer viridis parvus, an fœm. ? 43. Cancer alius viridis parvus, an 28. fœm. ? 44. Anguilla; 45. Pignolettè; 46. Orada Vecchia; 47. Sardonè; 48. Renga; 49. Denale; 50. Tinca marina; 51. Donzella; 52. Paganello radiis dorfi longioribus; 53. Pilcis anguillæformis; 54. Sorghe marina;

marina; 55. Cavallo marino; 56. Locusta; 57. Sepia; 58. Polypus; 59. Pinna marina; 60. Tina marina maculata nigra ad caudam; 61. Merluzzo; 62. Pecten major ex una parte planus; 63. Pecten minor ex utraque parte convexus; 64. Purpura; 65. Purpura similis, spinis longioribus; 66. Concha Lomaca dista; 67. Mofcoli; 68. Mytilus hirtus; 69. Capo rondo; 70. Capo rochio; 71. Solenes; 72. Pesce Petro; 73. Carbonaccio di Acqua; 74. Carbonaccio di Sabbia; 75. Piocchè, *pestinis species*; 76. Beverone conchæ species; 77. Corvo di fortiera; 78. Concha parva latere longiore appendice juxta calcem; 79. Joto lettè; 80. Beveraccie; 81. Verdone; 82. Sturio rostro brevior; 83. Lomaca major rufescens; 84. Lomaca min. nigricans; 85. Carigoe longo. 86. Carigoe rotondo; 87. Sorghò d' Mormoro; 88. Thynnus; 89. Pesce spada.

The fish called *Cepole* are driven into nets; by a great noise we observed the fishermen to make in their boats.

In the markets are sold many birds, viz. 1. Arcuata five Numenius Avis; 2. Gallo di Montagna; 3. Sardina vel Tardina, Alaudæ species; 4. Anate di Bastardi; 5. Ceflega, an passer Arundin. nostras? 6. Tringa maxima; 7. Fringilla mont. cœm. 8. Tottin, like a Stint; 9. Perdix ruffa; 10. Pluvialis; 11. Pluvialis cinerea maj.; 12. Cocal; 13. Fofano; 14. Garia, five Ardea alba cœm.; 15. Falco minor; 16. Astore; 17. Avoletto; 18. Ardea alba minor; 19. Vetula, an Godwit? 20. Serula; 21. Martinazè; 22. Mergus major; 23. Avis Fringillæ lut. similis pectore ruffo; 24. Grus; 25. Lagopus; 26. Gallina cornuta crittata; 27. Capo rosso; 28. Mergus rostro acuto capite albo.

Thursday, October 12. being all-saints day, *fiel novo*, we saw this procession, which began in the duke's palace. First came 24 mint-men in long blue cloaks, having red caps, on each of which was fastened a cecchino of gold; then came four in scarlet; next two or three noblemen in purple gowns: an ancient gentleman (whose son is a cardinal) came immediately before the duke, who was attired with a cloth of silver robe, flowered with gold. having great gold buttons before, and his cap embroidered like his robes; about his waist a girdle: on his right hand went the pope's nuncio, and the bishop of Beziers, the French king's ambassador, on the left. The duke and ambassadors were covered: gentlemen held up the duke's train; and after him came 20 senators, two and two together, in

their red damask robes, with shoulder-pieces of damask over their left shoulders. When they came into St. Mark's church, the mint-masters stood on each side, and at the entrance a canon stood ready with holy water in a silver thing, which he sprinkled in the duke's, nuncio's, and ambassador's faces, and afterwards in the senators. When the duke entered the choir, he kneeled a while before St. Mark's altar, which was opened this day, musick playing all the time. Then the duke returned, and placed himself in that part of the choir, where our masters of colleges, and deans of cathedrals sit: after a little space of time four canons came to him, and said somewhat; then made their congees, and returned to their seats on the side of the altar. The nuncio and the French ambassador sat next to the duke, and the senators were placed in two ranks on each side. When the high mass began, the two organs (one on each side of the altar) play'd, and the vocal musick made a concert. One of the canons who ministr'd to the priest who performed mass, read a chapter in the *Revolutions*, with a singing tone, in a pulpit; then he brought the book to the duke, who kiss'd it. After this, another chapter was read in the pulpit, lighted tapers and a cross being carry'd before the book. The duke, nuncio, &c. were smok'd with an incense pot; then a relic was brought to them, which they kiss'd. There were many other foolish ceremonies which were used during the time of mass. When all was done, they returned to the palace in the same order they came.

This day on the three high poles before St. Mark's church, were hung up three flags.

St. Peter's church is a fair building, where are several inscriptions mentioned by *Sanfovino*, who describes the city of Venice. It is said, the chair St. Peter us'd when he was bishop of Antioch, is kept here; also three hairs of our Saviour's beard, the chalice he us'd with his disciples, and many other relics. The picture of the three eastern kings is a good picture.

Some of the altars are not yet finish'd.

A large cupola in this church, with a balcony round the inside of it.

The patriarch of Venice's palace is adjoining. The present patriarch's name is *Francisco Morosini*. In a piazza here is a steeple not unlike St. Mark's tower. This palace, church, &c. are in the island of *Castello*, which is join'd to another by a large wooden bridge.

S. PETER.

Behind St. Peter's church is a house, whereon is inscrib'd,

Cafe VI in effecution delle galo del Mag. M. Alm. Prioli di ordini della mag. M. Hel. lor fu Conforte del mag. M. Bern. Prioli fatte sopra questo terreno dalla scuola di miser. MDLXIX.

S. SALVATOR.

Not far from Ponte Rialto is a fair courts; church pav'd with fine marble: the high altar is rich. Three cardinals of the family of Cornara, are buried here, and Catbarina Cornara queen of Cyprus. *Franciscus Venerius, Laurentius Priolo, and Hieronymus Priolo*, dukes of Venice, have stately monuments here. A fair tomb of *Andreas Delphinus Procurator D. Marci*. The roof of the church hath cupola's like those at St. Mark's. One cupola is very large, with a balcony round the inside of it.

Nigh this church is a building with a fair front, whereon is written,

D. O. M. Dico quoque martyri Theodoro, Vota Jacobi Galli magnificentia relicto ere parvi marmore ornavit Anno D. MDCL.

On October 30. many pictures were hung both without and within a large room, which hath an altar in the side of it. Opposite to it is a fair double ascent, (hang also with fair pictures) which brought us into a large room or chapel. The pictures were sent hither this day by mercers and other tradesmen belonging to this fraternity.

S. GEORGIO.

S. *Giorgio Maggiore* is a church belonging to a monastery of Benedictines, which is built in an island over against (and some distance from) the piazza of St. Mark; a neat area before the church, which is a stately building; the front whereof is adorned with statues, pillars, and two heads, viz. of *Tribunus Memus* and *Sebastianus Nanus*, both dukes of Venice: the first of them retired, and lived a monk in this cloister, as appears by the inscription under him, printed in the afore-mentioned *Sanseverinus*, who takes notice of many particulars here; some of which we saw. The church within is very fair, having thick pillars, and in the middle a large cupola, round the inside whereof is a balcony: the pavement is of fine marble. At the high altar is St. Stephen's body kept; and behind the altar is the choir, where the seats are in the manner of an amphitheatre. Pictures here drawn by *Tinctorius*; the monuments of *Zani*, and *Leonardus Donato*, dukes of Venice. In the north wing of the church is an altar, where are fair marble pillars; in one

of which some peoples fancies are strong enough to see our Saviour upon the cross, naturally represented; and at the same altar they also fancy a death's head in the marble table; but the ornaments of it hindred our sight of it.

The convent hath two fair cloister'd courts; one of which hath double pillars, whose distance and proportion we observed, viz. the diameter of the pedestal is 18 inches and an half, the distance between pillar and pillar five foot and almost seven inches *Ionic*.

The area of the courts are planted with cypress trees.

We went up a very fair ascent, which is adorned with the statues of Venice, &c. and came into the *Dormitoria*, where the cells are on each side of the long walks, one of which is very broad and long, and makes a fine perspective; nigh this there is a portico, whence we had a view of the city and the water about it. Here we observed the *Ionic* pillars, their diameter 13 inches and an half, and the distance six foot seven inches. The *Refectorium* is a large place, at the upper end whereof is a great picture describing the marriage feast in Cana, drawn by *Paolo Veronese*. In the wall of this room is a marble pulpit, where a chapter is always read at meals. Over the entrance within is written, *Silentium & Pax*; and on each side of the door is a fair column of marble, having pillars of the *Corinthian* order; their pedestals are 19 inches in the diameter, their distance six foot four inches. Pillars at the afore said ascent, of the *Corinthian* order; the pedestals 20 inches in diameter, and the distance five foot seven inches.

The garden is very pleasant, having fair arbour'd walks, &c. From a terrace walk we had a prospect, and observed a great space of mud at an ebb tide; which mud in the winter time smells offensively, but in the summer gives no ill scent. Many such muddy places about the city, and we were told that the sea retires from it.

SS. *Giovanni & Paolo* is a large and fair church within; the pillars are high, and the pavement is finely marbled. Round two of the pillars nigh the entrance into the choir, are many pictures, and other devout expressions of such persons as fondly believe they have been miraculously cured at the altars nigh these pillars. Fair monuments here of dukes, noblemen, &c. among which the tombs of *Edward* earl of *Windsor*, &c. the lord *Henry Stuart*, who died 1637. when the lord *Weston* was ambassador in Venice; three statues on horseback, with inscriptions mentioned in *Sanseverinus*: the horses are

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at the same
head in the
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on we ob-
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are

are brass. This church belongs to the Dominicans. We observed several persons to sit here with their hats on; one was a clergyman: and within the church doors we saw poor old women spinning and begging.

Before this church is the figure of *Bartholomæus Coleonus* on a brass horse upon a high marble pedestal.

Mendicant
chapel

We heard good vocal musick in a mendicant nun's chapel, which will be very handsome when it is finished. The entrance into it is adorned with fair marble pillars. We observed all the evening, the men sat with their hats on.

Hospital.

Nigh this nunnery is a stately hospital. Before the entrance into the fore-mentioned chapel, is a large portico, wherein are these two inscriptions, viz.

1. *Bartholomæus Bontempelius à Calice piis largitionibus insignis magnus Xenodochii bus institutor erectior et Altior, cujus eximie gratie gratioso emulo Fratre perauclæ hinc sacra ex Leone Adamantinaq; pauperum memoria Superis aternæ micabunt. Gubern. pia gratitud. recolitur. A. MDCLXI.*

2. *Dominico Blaye de Carattis Berg'te, Ara, templo donis Xenodochio additis magnanima ubiq; pietate, spectato Mendicantium Virginum Gubernatori Mæcenati Patri optime merito, perenne in lapide, perennius in animis simulacrum Presides Unanimes PP. Anno MDCLVII. die xx Decembris.*

St. Geminiano
church

St. Geminiano's church is opposite to the west end of St. Mark, at the further end of the piazza, where, on November 10. I observed very much plate hanging on the pillars, and about the roof, but most nigh the high altar, which made a very resplendent shew, by reason of the many lights placed here.

Nov. 11.

Being a day devoted to the *Madonna della Salute*, there were many masses said at that church. We pass'd over a fair wooden bridge made upon boats cross the grand canal, and among a crowd of people, went into the *Salute*, first ascending a fair stone ascent, and viewed this stately building, which is of a round form, and is high and large; the roof was not quite finished: Four curious white marble pillars nigh the altar. The duke, pope's nuncio, and French ambassador, with some of the senators, came by water from the palace, in a gilt barge covered with red velvet, and drawn by a lesser boat with rowers; then followed two other barges with senators, trumpeters, and officers. On the barges were flags, banners, &c. When they landed, there went first 30 mint-men in long blue cloaks, the fore-

most of which carry'd flags and instru-
ments, then some in red, and gentlemen before the duke, who was habited in his robes and ermins. Just before him was carry'd a rich cushion and a gilt stool. On his right hand went the pope's nuncio, and on the left the French ambassador, both with their hats on. One carry'd an umbrella behind the duke, and three gentlemen held up his train. After them came 40 senators in their damask robes, who had some of them purple pieces of velvet, which they threw over their left shoulders. The first of the senators carried a great rich sword. After the duke had said his private devotions, he seated himself in his throne some distance from the high altar on the left hand, and on each side of him sat the nuncio, French ambassador, and some of the senators. Opposite to the duke sat the rest of the senators. In the time of mass (which was but short) a relic was brought to the duke, &c. which they kiss'd; and when mass was done, they returned to the barges in the same manner they came. A little before the duke landed at the *Salute*, many silver standards with lighted candles, went over the bridge, and fetched many canons, and a relic, which they placed upon the high altar: and when mass was finished, they carry'd it back again with the same solemnity. Among those that went in this company, there was one habited in purple, which all gave respect to, whom we guess'd to be the patriarch of Venice. In the *Salute* we observed a great number of beggars, some selling little candles and books; and we took notice of begging women in nuns habits.

After this we came to St. Mark's piazza, where three flags were hung up on the poles. The duke, &c. came thro' the palace into St. Mark's church, where he made his private devotions, and then he went to his seat. After that, high mass began, and there pass'd this procession following, by the altar. First came many lighted candles in their silver standards, carry'd by men in white habits, having St. Mark's lyon wrought in red upon their breasts, the effigies of a saint, and a rich gold canopy by it; other effigies of saints in silver, and their canopies; then follow'd the several orders of friars (the Jesuits were not in this procession) with their banners. Among the orders came some boys and youths in religious habits; then the canons of several churches. As every one pass'd by the altar, they look'd downwards, and made a low bow to it first, and then to the duke. Before all the procession was ended, the mass was ended; and then

A French
man

SKIPPON.

then one in a surplice (who stood all the while to keep order) spake to the fathers and canons to sing *Te Deum*, which was begun by those that were nigh the altar, at the conclusion of the mass. During the mass a relick was brought to be kiss'd by the duke, &c. good musick all the while; and many musicians with their instruments went in the procession.

S. Maria Formosa.

S. Maria Formosa hath a large piazza near it.

S. Luca.

Nigh *S. Luca* we observed preparation for bonfires, which were made upon the election of a new pivoan at this church.

Murano.

We were much beholden to one *Borrel* of *Coller*, a merchant, who shew'd us great civility. He spake *English*, and carry'd us one day, in his gondola, to *Murano*, which is some distance from the city, and consists of some islands built with many houses, most of which are inhabited by glass-men.

Making of drinking-glasses.

We saw some of their furnaces, and observed the making of looking-glasses after this manner. First a workman dipt one end of an iron pipe into a crucible with liquor that was in the furnace, where he turn'd the iron three or four times, and takes up some quantity of the liquor, which he carry'd to a smooth iron, and rolled it thereon; then he blow'd it, and rolled it again; after that he put it into the crucible, and took up more of the liquor, and turned the iron round some time over the crucible; then he blew again a little, and brought it to the smooth iron, where he blew it, and rolled it, as before; next he rolled his iron pipe over a tub of water, and cooled it by sprinkling some on it; then he went and took more liquor out, which he rolled, and blew within the furnace, resting the iron on an iron like an andiron spits move on. He came then the last time to the smooth iron, and there roll'd and blew the glass bigger and bigger. After this he put it into the furnace, and turned it about a little while; then he took it out, and placed it over an iron held cross, where he turned it about, and another pinch'd it a little with a kind of tongs or pinchers, whilst the glass was blowing; then he that pinch'd it, took a sharp iron, and made at the end of the glass, a hole, and immediately it is put into the furnace, and turned about; then presently taken out, and placed over the cross iron, and is widened to its full bigness by the pincers or tongs which the other man used whilst the glass was turn'd about: after that the glass was measur'd, and put into the furnace where it was roll'd again, then presently taken out, and

given to another fellow (who stood upon a bench) where, with a pair of scissars, it was cut half thro' the length; then where the pincers had made a furrow or circular impression near the iron pipe, a little water was put, and the glass knock'd off, but it was first fasten'd to another iron at the other end; then the glass thus inverted was put into the furnace and rolled, and presently given to the man again on the bench, where the glass was cut quite thro'; immediately then it was knock'd off upon a great peer, whereon it was flatted, and then both peel and glass were speedily put into the furnace, and oftentimes (four times) changed the ends which were put in, first one and then the other; after that they took it off the peel, and placed it on a smooth stone on the top of the furnace, where it was to be nealed many hours, to avoid breaking. While the glass was upon the peel, they flatted the glass oftentimes with an iron, and a piece of wood like an oar. The afore mentioned pincers were waxed when the glass was widened, which caused frequent slashes within.

The *Venetians* use glass chamber-pots, which are preserved from breaking by being put into strong stasks.

We saw at another furnace (where drinking-glasses are made) the making of a wine-glass with many ornaments. First the workman fasten'd an iron to each thigh, and, as he sat, took out a little liquor with his blowing-iron; and, after he had blown it a little, he rolled it about within the furnace; then he took out more liquor, and blew again; after which a hole was made at the further end, then put into the furnace, and taken out again presently, and the hole was widened by the pincers; so the body of the glass was made: the foot of it was made after the same manner, only at last it was flatted broad enough. The round pedestal was fashioned in a hollow iron screwed within, and fastened to the flat bottom by putting a little fresh liquor, which cements both together, and to the bottom of the upper glass by the same. The handles and other ornaments were made at several times by several drops of the liquor, which is shaped as the workman pleases, who turns them into their forms with a little pair of pincers. Crucibles in this furnace, with several coloured liquors.

At one house we saw a great quantity of cogallie or pebbles, of a glittering white colour, which are found in the river . . . in the duchy of *Millan*. These pebbles are broken with a hammer,

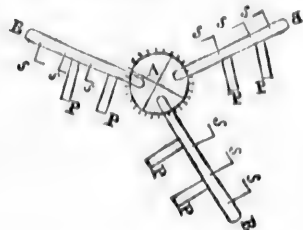
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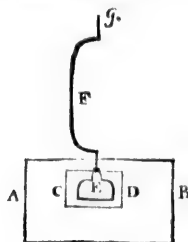
and afterwards into powder, by stamps, which are moved thus,



Oxen on a floor above move the wheel *A*, which turns the axes *B B B*, supported by the posts *P P P P P*, and those axes lift up the stamps *S S S S S S S S*, that beat the stones to powder, which is mingled with an equal quantity of kali ashes, and then melted together in the furnace. If the ashes of kali or berillia be too strong, then they put more of the beaten stone.

They have observed that they cannot make so good glafs on the other side of the street, or in any other part of *Murano*, *Venice*, &c. as they do where we saw the furnaces.

In a shop at *Venice* we saw the grinding of looking-glasses, after this manner,



AB is a smooth iron (placed on a table) whereon is sprinkled water, and the dust of a stone called *CD* is an iron frame, wherein the glafs is fix'd by a cement. *E* is a knob of wood plained very smooth, and which rests upon the glafs. *F* is a handle that is joyn'd both to the knob, and to the ceiling at *G*, the motion whereof grinds the glafs.

St. Barnaby's bridge is noted for a fight at fifty-cuffs every Sunday in warm weather, between the *Castellani* and *Nicoliti*, two factions maintained among the common people, in memory of the *Ilyrians* stealing away the brides and their portions one night out of *S. Maria Formosa*; but the *Castellani* overtook them, and reco-

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vered all again. The two parties meet on the top of the bridge, and beat one another with their fists only. Some are thrown down into the water, and others (but not often) are more dangerously hurt: sometimes some are kill'd. Noblemen stand by, and encourage each side all the while.

We went by gondola beyond St. *Pietro di Castello*, to an island (not far from the castles) where the Carthusians have a cloister, which hath a large meadow and vineyards before it. In their garden we saw many pots of flowers, &c. which are kept alive all winter, by removing them out of the air in the night-time, and setting them in a little room where the pans of coals keep them warm. *Spanje*asmine and many flowers grew against the wall, which are sheltered by a penthouse and mats. The monks cells are round a court, about 25 in all. Every monk hath a little house and garden by himself. In one we had the freedom to observe these particulars. In every one of their gardens there is a well, and they keep land-tortoises in banks of earth, which lay about seven or eggs apiece in the summer time, in holes they scrape for them. These eggs are thus buried in the earth, without any other warmth, till the next spring, when young tortoises come forth. They are counted pretty good meat, and are eaten by these monks. Every cell hath a neat out-room and a press of books. Within that room is a bed-chamber cleanly and neatly kept. They do not lie in sheets, but between warm blankets on straw. Their habit is of white serge, having a cope of the same, which they always wear over the other: their cuculli are also of serge. They wear no linen shirts, and are shaven very close on their heads. Their rules are strict, being not permitted to speak one to another, but only on *Sundays* and *Thursdays*, and great festivals before and after dinner, when they dine all together in the *Refectorium*. If any stranger comes to speak with one of them, they first ask leave of their prior. He and the sub-prior (but none of the rest) have liberty to go out of the convent. They go to the choir about five hours of the night, which is about midnight, and stay two hours, then return again to their beds, and at 12 hours they are in the choir again; after that they retire to their cells, and before dinner they have their devotions once more, and in the afternoon say their vespers. They have their meals (except on *Sundays*, &c.) brought to their several cells. We observed one of them thus served at supper; a servant unlocked a little wooden win-

6 M

dow

SKETCH.

dow by the side of the door, and put in there a pot of wine, three potted eggs, a little dish of boiled spinach, a piece of cheese, and two apples; these the friar within takes and puts upon his table, which is let down from the side of a wall, within which appears three or four shelves with glasses and other conveniences like a cup-board. The lay-brothers of this order have the same fashioned habit with the fathers, but the colour is like the Capuchins. Every June the prior, or some delegate from every convent of this order, is sent to their general council held at the grand chartreuse nigh *Grenoble* in *France*.

St. Bruno was the institutor of this order of friars.

Nov. 18. We went with our padrone, or master of our lodging, to a court in the palace, where all strangers are obliged to shew themselves (this is called the *Bolletin*) and then they are permitted to stay what time they please in the city.

Mr. Stefano.

St. Stefano's church is handsome, having within over the west entrance, a statue of *Dominicus Contarenius* on horseback, and an inscription under him, printed in *Sanjovinus* p. 133. Nigh this church is an indifferant piazza, and adjoining is a fair cloister.

A comedie.

We went once after supper to see a comedy, where at the door we paid 16 soldi, when others paid but six soldi apiece. In the cock-pit were chairs, let for eight soldi a chair, many of which were bespoke and marked. Round about were four or five rows of boxes of a small size, where the *Venetian* gentlemen and others sat. The stage was very mean, having four great tapers on it. Before the play began, the gentlemen and company were impatient, and call'd out often, *Fuora, Fuora*; and they made a great noise when they stamp'd and whistled, and call'd to one another. Those that sat in the boxes did frequently spit upon the company in the pit, so that all appeared very rude. We observed but three acts in the play, which was very immodest and obscene; nothing that was sober would please the company, who were ready to hiss, and they disgust any thing that was not filthy. The gentlemen, and some with their wives or whores, came masked and disguised. Some of the noblemen that stood near the stage, would often interrupt the actors, and discourse with them.

Funeral of a Spanish ambassador.

Decemb. 1. We saw the funeral of *Fernandes Antonio Carolo de Vera*, Spanish ambassador. In the middle of St. Mark's church was set up a cupele covered with black. On the top of it were set many

lighted candles in the figure of a pyramid. From hence the funeral procession began, which I observed in St. John and Paul's church, where the interment was. Round the choir and body of this church hung black, whereon was painted the ambassador's arms, deaths heads, the arms of *Venice*, &c. In the body of this church was erected also a high cupele, with a pyramid of lighted candles on the top, and two broad pair of stairs up to the middle of it, one towards the west door, and the other towards the choir. At the bottom of both these ascents, on each side, stood a large statue made of cloth, &c. black all over; and at the top of the ascents were lesser statues, besides four about the body of the cupele, every statue having a lighted candle in his hand. There came in at the west door of the church, first a great number of banners and images, among which were lighted tapers; next some priests in their surplices, then more tapers; and there followed eight religious orders with their banners, besides friars of mount *Olivet*, and two orders more; canons in blue habits with surplices over them, having a blue flappet over their left shoulders. After them came canons of eleven several churches, which may be distinguished by their tippets over their surplices, viz. some had gold tippets flowered with velvet, some scarlet flowered with gold; others red velvet; blue, and flowered with gold; gold, and flowered with red velvet; gold, and flowered with green; broad gold tippets flowered with red; red flowered velvet with a gold list; black velvet and gold edges, with the picture of the virgin *Mary* wrought in it. After these went many other canons before the statue of the ambassador, dress'd up in his own apparel, having his Spanish hat on his head, his sword lying upon him, and his spurs on. Over him they carry'd a canopy, and candles before and behind the herse; then came the duke's officers before the duke; after him went the pope's nuncio and the *French* king's ambassador; then some senators, and 24 close mourners, who had long black gowns which trailed on the ground, and a black mourning hood. Each mourner had a *Venetian* nobleman went by his side; and after them came hospital boys and girls. The ambassador's effigies was laid in the cupele, and the duke seated himself in the choir, and against him was a seat erected, where one of the *Somaski* order made an oration in praise of the deceased ambassador. This friar's order hath its name from a place in the territory of *Venice*, and was founded by *Hieronymo Minini*,

any, a nobleman of this state. They differ little from the Jesuits in their habit, &c. In his speech he said the ambassador was descended from *Numa Pompilius* and *M. Aurel. Anton.* and that most of the kings in Europe, especially *Aragon* and *Hungary*, were related to his family. The ambassador's father was *Joan. Antonius Comes de Rocha*, a great scholar, and his son's tutor. That the ambassador understood Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Dutch; that he was the youngest in the king of Spain's council. He died of a late epidemical distemper, which kill'd many people; and that in his sickness he told the Venetian senators, It was his greatest comfort he should leave his body where his mind had always been. He concluded his oration with saying, That he might use the same epitaph *Hermolaus Barbarus* did, who was born at Venice, and died at Rome; *Non potuit nasci nobilior; mori;* so the ambassador was born in Spain, and died at Venice. His wife's name was *Avila de Guzman*, &c. to whom part of the speech was directed; for he told her, She might be comforted, because her husband died in favour with his prince, and was buried by the Venetians *regis magnificentia*.

When the speech was ended, the *Primicerius* of St. Mark, who had a mitre on his head, and several priests perform'd some ceremonies at the cupele, with singing, &c. After that, the ambassador's statue was carried into the chapel of *Madonna di Rosario*, where it was laid upon the ground, and some service said over it; then the statue was carry'd out to another place, and so the solemnity ended. Usually the burial of a duke does not exceed this.

Every schuola of this city is obliged to send 28 standards with their candles, to any such solemn funeral.

Adjoyning to the schuola of St. Roch, is a convent of Franciscans, where, round the walls of a great cloister, are fixed many marble monuments, and the walls painted. The like we observed in other cloisters of Venice.

The schuola of St. Mark is a large building, with a curious marble front. The lower room of it is long, with two rows of pillars; at the further end whereof is an altar. Two fair ascents lead up to a very great room, which hath a roof rarely carved, and the sides adorned with pictures. At the further end of this is an altar. This place is adjoyning to the Dominicans at St. Giovanni & Paolo.

One day we hired a gondola for 10 soldi an hour, and went by St. Giorgio Mag-

giore, the islands of *Maria di gratia*, *S. Spirito*, *Povegia*, &c. on the left hand of us, having monasteries in them. We were told, That in *S. Spirito* there did live 10 or 12 monks of the order of St. Servatore, who took too much liberty and pleasure; and that the whole order was abolished by the pope about 10 years ago, and all their revenue in the Venetian state, forfeited to the state. Then four miles from the city we came to *Malanocco*, built with many houses, where we saw *English* and *Dutch* ships, &c. which first come (about a mile from *Malanocco*) by two forts or castles that command the passage between the two out banks or necks of land.

... church hath a very fair front, and the inside handsome. On a large gravestone here is inscrib'd,

Ossa Marci Antonii Trivisani Principis. Vixit annos LXXIX. in Principatu I. MDLIII.

In the choir is a fair monument erected to *Andreas Gritti* duke of Venice. See the inscription of this and others in *Sanseverinus*. Many little chapels in the isles; in one of which is an inscription to *Baduarius*, a procurator of St. Mark. On the south side is a chapel, the walls whereof are curiously crusted with marble; a fine altar and a rich gilt roof here. On one side of it is an inscription to *Franciscus Contarenius* duke, and on the other side is written,

D. O. M. Joannes et Aloysius Eques ac Duci Marci Procurator Nicolai Contareni Filii, Serenissimi Ducis Francisci Negotes elyquentissimi, sacellum hoc exornarunt et grati animi memoriam sequere An. Domini MDCLVIII.

Nigh this church is a great palace, over the gates whereof are the pope's arms, and over one gate is written,

Has Aëlis Xylo V. Pont. Max. dono Resp. Ser'ma dedit, gratis renovatur memoriæ Clemens. VIII. Pont. Max. regnante.

Within the court yard is another inscription, viz.

Jacobus Altophilus Archiep. Athenarum et Alexandri VII. P.M. apud Venetos Legatus Quo erga sedem Apostolicam Venetie in hisce tribuendis edibus pietatis fructus uberior; sibi; ac successoribus jucundiorum et ampliore illas forma varia pictura, ceteroq; multiplici ornatu decorandus curavit. An. Sal. MDCLX.

St.

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St. Anto-
nio's
church.

St. *Antonio's* church belongs to a nunnery, where, over the door of a fair palace, is this following inscription,

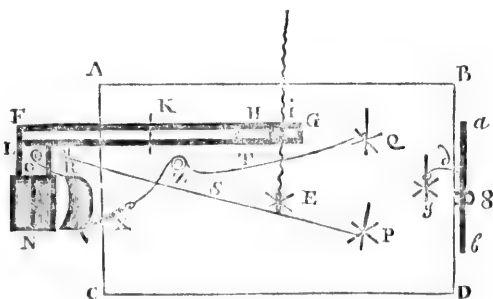
*Hospitium Virginum à Fancibus Orci Deo Deiparæq; immaculatæ conceptarum MDCLVIII
Belli vero Ottomanici XIII. posuit minu-
mus inter homines, interq; peccatores ma-
ximus, ut inde salus Patriæ, ira ob cri-
mina jure sciviente, superum utq; Virgine
intercedente post dilutas culpas summa Dei
clementia, mansueta sibi tandem refer-
retur in Cælis.*

Against this place we saw several great ships of the *Venetians*.

One morning we hired a gondola and two men, giving them nine livres for their attendance on us the whole day. First we pass'd by a small island with a convent in it called *St. Christopher*; then by *St. Michael*, a neat cloister in another island, the monks whereof are habited in white, and are of the order of *St. John*; afterwards we went by *Murano*, and presently entred a channel between the *Lagune* on our left hand, having on our right, at some distance, the *Lazaretto nova*, a fair large building; and on the same hand had a Franciscan's cloister; and these islands, *viz. St. Giacomo di Palude, Sarsaff and Majorbo*; then we came to *Buran*, which is almost as big as *Murano*, and is join'd to another island by a long wooden bridge. Opposite to *Buran* is *Torcella*, where they build great

boats. Five miles from *Buran* (having paid) a very large water frequented by a multitude of coots and sea-cooks: we came to two *Vallés*; one is great, belonging to *Zana*, a Venetian nobleman, and the other belongs to *Melpiero*, another nobleman. A *Vallé* is a large space of water enclosed about with reeds supported by stakes. Without the reeds are stakes to keep boats off from injuring them, and within is a small island, wherein dwells a keeper, who would not permit us to enter, tho' we requested it very earnestly; but we were informed, that the use of them is both for the catching of fish and fowl. For the more easy taking of fish, the reed-hedge is indented into many corners, and within lower reeds are placed, which are set in this manner like a T, the nets being drawn into the corners. At one part of the *vallé* is an *Arundinetum*. The great number of fish invites many fowl, which are most frequent in the mornings and evenings. Once or twice a month the owner gives leave to many people, who come in gondolas, and shoot what they can; for the fowl are not easily driven away, notwithstanding the continual shooting and killing. A *Vallé* yields a considerable profit, and some are let for about 400 ducats *per Annum*. Oysters are kept in these *vallés*, which are 10 miles from the city.

We saw a *Cavo-fango*, with which the *Civo* ^{channels} about *Venice* are cleaned of mud and filth; it is made after this manner;



ABCD is a great square boat, having in the middle a spiral mast made of elm, which at *E* is turned by four men, and so moves two strong beams *FG*, which are joyn'd together; and at *i* they have a screw made of nut-tree, by the motion whereof on the spiral mast, they are lifted upwards and downwards; and when *F* is down, *G* is raised up. At *H* is a large box, where many great stones are put to

help the motion of the crane or beams downwards. At K is an axis of iron.

N is a huge iron blade that hangs by two pieces of wood which move on an axis *L M*. This spade being let down into the mud, by the spiral-mat's moving the ends of the beams at *G* upwards, there is a great iron scoop *R V*, which is pulled open from the spade, by winding up of a rope at *Q*; which rope moves over a double

double pulley Z, and is fasten'd to the chain X fix'd towards the bottom of the scoop. It is shut by winding up the rope S at P, and moving the rope over the pulley O, and at the same time loosening the rope T. The scoop being full of mud, and shut against the spade N, the spiral is turned back, and spade and scoop are lifted up over a large mud-boat, and immediately the scoop is pulled open, that the mud may fall out. Every scoop full is equal to at least three good cart loads, and may be thus empty'd several times in an hour.

When G is down the spiral, the mast bends a little forwards; but when it goes upwards, the spiral-mast stands strait. At the bottom of the spiral is a very thick piece of wood strengthen'd with four cross irons; and the whole spiral-mast stands in an iron hollow, wherein it moves backwards and forwards a little.

The iron work of this engine cost (they say) 700 ducats. This *Cavo-fango* boat may be raised higher or lower in the water, as the workmen please; for at AC 8 are long poles; *ex. gr.* a b is a pole fix'd in the mud, and fasten'd to the boat by an iron hook at 8, and d is a rope, which being wound up at g, on the axis at d, the boat is raised higher.

Five or six of these engines belong to Venice; and in each are seven or eight men, besides two men to manage the mud-boat.

It is said a Frenchman invented it, and a Venetian reformed and perfected it.

We saw on the 22d Jan. being Candlemas day, *Sti. Novo*, the duke, &c. go in procession, from S. Maria Formosa in memory of the brides recovered out of the *Istrian* hands.

One night we saw at S. Samuele a tragedy, wherein was much drollery, and a design laid to abuse the memory of our queen Elizabeth, she being represented much in love with the earl of Essex, whom she at last beheaded. The occasion of his death they made this: one Lucinda being also in love with Essex, she seeing him and the queen talking privately together, discharged a pistol at the queen, for which Essex was suspected, and so lost his life. The fool in the play kiss'd the queen.

At the *Mendicanti* one Busnelli, an Englishman, is carving a monument for Aloysius Mocenigo, who hath deserved this following inscription.

*Ne molem quam cernis
Mausoleum futa spectator
Triumphus hoc est qui Crete positus
Aloysio Mocenico*

*D. Marci Procuratori
Huc per Civium lacrymas advenit est
D. Marcus Soffiator*

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*Qui Mocenica genti
Suum iussit militare Leonem
In Aloysio vel Extincto rugit
Cives illius exemplo*

*Ad gloriam provocaturus
Hic Maris Mars, Terræ Terror
Venetæ classis bis Imperator
Patriæ semper salus
Religione, Consilio, Pietate,
Bellica Virtute clarissimus
Habes tot documenta
A Turcis Jesu Betleemi
Martinenghi Vitturi.*

*D. Demetrii propugnacula
Penè expugnata propugnavit
D. Theodori Turluli munimenta
Ex unguibus hostium evulsit
Thracum classes victoriarum aura tumidas
Adversum Martem pati nescias
Cladibus assuescere docuit
Parvaq; manu prostrigatus
Toto Aegeo profugas egit
Assanum Bassam Babyloniæ domitorem*

*Interfecit
Natalinum Furlanum
Ottomanarum navium Moderatorem
A Cbrisio, Venetisq; Transfugam
Catenis oneravit*

*Turcarum cuniculis lacerata Creta
Per murorum biatus
Se in Urbem hoste effundente
Perterritos Duces, plorantes Cives
Milites abeuntes revocavit
Fugæ consiliarium virga castigavit
Solut senex ferreum se murum objiciens
Hostes percecudit, fugavit
Veneto imperio in una Urbe
Totum regnum restituit
Nescio Romanum Metellum
An Venetum Aloysium.*

*Cretensis vocabulo aptius honestes
Ille regnum domuit, hic asseruit
Hinc à Cretensi senatu populoq;
Aureo, æreoq; numismate donatus est
Triumphorum plenus
Palmas accepturus obiit
Anno MDCLXIII. mense Octobris die XVII
Aloysius et Petrus
D. M. Procuratores ex Testamento
Commissarii, magno Patruo
Lachrymabundi posuere.*

In 1663. Signor Simon Giogalli and Guilielmo Samuelli were my merchants.

In 1664. Signior Pietro Paolo Carapana was my merchant.

1663.

The first time I was at Venice there were these Englishmen

Dr. Willagby and Mr. Scwale, a Yorkshire papist, students of Padua.

The earl of Castlemain, Mr. James Palmer, fellow of Trinity-college Cambridge, Mr.

SKIFFER. Mr. *James Oxinden*, Mr. *Beck*, fellow of King's-college.

Mr. *Hales*, an ill-condition'd merchant to Mr. *Willughby*, Mr. *Jones*, consul of the *English* nation, who kept an entertaining-house.

Mr. *Henry Massingberd*, lately of Trinity-college, Mr. *Comer*, a musician and a picture-drawer.

Mr. *Ravencroft*, a *Venice* merchant, and Dr. *Harper*, both papiſts; one . . . who is an engineer employ'd by the republick of *Venice*; his for speaks many languages; Mr. *Davey*.

1664

The last time I was at *Venice* there were also several *English*, viz. the earl of *Sunderland*, Sir *Edward Stradling*, Mr. *Henry Savil*, Sir *John Williams*, two Mr. *Skipwiths*, Mr. *Soames*, Dr. *Paman*, Dr. *Croft*, Dr. *Stokeham* of *Padua*, Mr. *Lawrence*, Mr. *Wormly*, Mr. *Groſſenor*, a merchant, Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *James Oxinden*, Mr. *Brown*, Dr. *Brown* of *Norwich* his son; Mr. *Massingberd*, Mr. *Hobson* and Mr. *Dryden*, merchants of *Venice*; Mr. *Stanton* and Mr. *Bishop*, merchants that lately came from *Aleppo*.

The carnival began the next day after *Christmas* day; but it was prohibited for some time by the council of ten, but afterwards permitted again. This time there is a great deal of liberty and licentiousness. The gentlewomen disguise themselves and go masked; and usually there follow'd after them some men likewise in masquerade. Sometimes there are thousands in masquerades, walking for the most part about the piazza of *St. Mark*. One time we observed a company dress'd all in a yellow stuff or coarse silk, having tauny vizards, and huge roses on their shoes, knots on their garters, hat-bands, &c. of the same stuff. First came two of them with staves, making way thro' a crowd of spectators, then two or three trumpets sounding; next followed five with yellow spears, then one who represented a king with a crown of feathers, his train held up by two boys, and five or six attendants followed with spears in their hands. We saw many other extravagant inventions; some had baskets of eggs attending on them, which they threw at those that look'd out of their windows. Some of the eggs shells are fill'd with rose-water to throw at their friends, and some are fill'd with ink. Some of the maskers play on instruments, others dance, &c. Many women were disguis'd in the noblemens gowns, others were habited in priests' cassocks. One day there were five or six *French* officers richly habited, who came to see

Venice and the carnival, but were more gaz'd at than any of the maskers.

In the carnival time there is a publick ball allow'd for the ordinary sort of people, who may in several rooms play at cards. In one large chamber we saw, about the beginning of the night, a great number of people. At the upper end of this room two fiddlers play'd, whilst several walk'd a dance; and round about on benches sat many whores masked, who expected when any of the company would take them out, and lead them round in the dance. If they were somewhat pleasing in their carriage, then their mates would withdraw, and discourse with them a little more privately; and if they liked them when they saw them unmasked, a bargain was struck, and away; if not, the masked whore was placed in her seat again, and then she was free for any other. Every round of the dance each couple paid a soldo to the musician. In the middle hung a branch'd candlestick, and many lascivious pictures were expos'd here.

The opera's of *Venice* are comedies acted in carnival time, with a great deal of magnificence and curiosity. We saw three of them, two at the *Theatro Grimani* (so call'd, because *Grimani* built it, and contriv'd the scenes.) In the morning we hired chairs in the cockpit for five, paying two livres, besides four livres apiece for our bolletini or printed tickets. About two hours of the night we took our seats, which were marked with one of our names, and observed the playhouse to be oval and high built, having seven stories of little boxes or balco's for the noblemen, merchants, &c. who pay a set rate for every box; and the first time they take them, they pay a year's rate before-hand. Just before the stage the musicians have a place.

The name of the first was *Rosilena*. Before the curtain was drawn up, a trumpet sounded, and a violin answered it very well. The scenes were stately, and seem'd natural. In the prologue some of the actors hung in the air, and then flew cross the stage, and one flew downwards, who represented a fury with two boys holding him by his legs, and then he flew up again. (See the schemes afterwards of this and the scenes motion.) The removing of the scenes was very neat and artificial; clouds seem'd to move, and the walls of a castle to be blown up. There were exactly represented gardens, houses, &c. On each side of the stage was a fair statue. There were but three acts in this play, all of it sung excellently well; and she that acted the part of *Rosilena* was a

Roman

Engineers'd
to move
the scenes.

No
false
stone
motion

Roman born, and is reputed to have the best voice in the world. After the two first acts there were antick dances rarely perform'd by persons dress'd like *Armenians* and pages. When any thing pleas'd very well, the company cry'd out, *Bien, Bien!* The gentlewomen came in masquerade; but when they were in their boxes, they pull'd off their vizards: they wear broad falling lac'd bands. The noblemen were indifferently silent; and those in the boxes did not spit so often into the pit, as they do at the common plays.

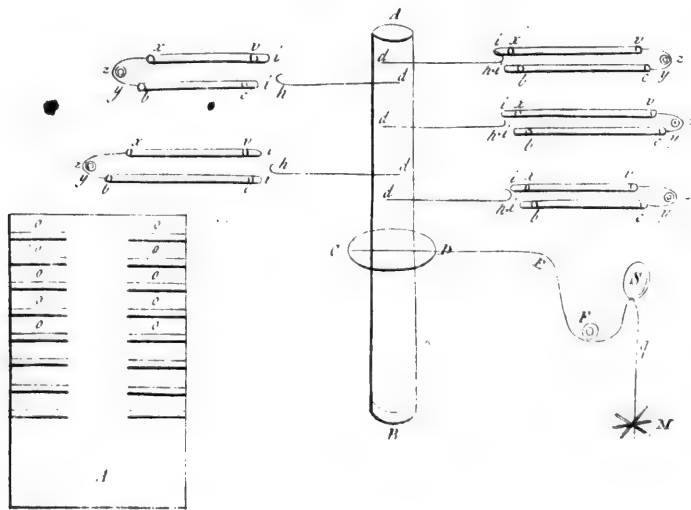
We saw another play (at *Grimani's* theatre) called *Scipio Africanus*. Before they began, the trumpet and violin play'd, then the curtain was drawn up, and there appear'd a magnificent scene representing an amphitheatre fill'd with spectators; and at the further end sat *Scipio Africanus* in his triumphant chair, before whom gladiators danced, and fought very well. After this there was remarkable, the flying down of one (like *Fortune*) with a sail from a tower, and two more falling from another tower; a dance of spirits very antick; another dance of martialists, Ships were burnt at sea; a *Sybil* vanish'd into the ground,

and a flame is made: other curious representations and fair perspectives. *Ericia's* part was acted by her that acted *Rosilena*, who acquitted herself very well, and receiv'd great applause. This was counted the best opera. These two plays were acted near *S. Giovanni & S. Paolo*.

We saw a third opera, which was at *S. Salvatore*. The theatre was not so large as *Grimani's*: the scenes were very fair, and there was represented an earthquake, gardens, a palace, castle, and a curious perspective. In the prologue *Juno* and *Pallas* hung in the air in their chariots, which moved cross the top of the stage. At the end of the two first acts, were dances, the first perform'd by pages, and the last by fencers, who fenced very neatly and artificially, making their thrusts regularly, and to the humour of the musick, which play'd all the while. All was sung, and one woman, *Deidamia*, receiv'd great applause; but the humour of the play seem'd much like the two former, having an old woman that made some sport, &c. The actors cloaths appear'd very rich and splendid, tho' they wore false jewels and bad silver.

Engine was'd
to move
the scenes.

At the opera of *S. Giov. e Paolo* we observ'd the scenes to be chang'd after this manner;



Note, the stone *S*, and the pully *F* seem false represented in this scheme; for the stone should appear downwards in the motion, below *M*.

Over the top of the stage are many floors; and there is under the stage a long axis *A B*, which hath fasten'd to it the cords *dd d d d*, with iron hooks *b b b b b*, and

SKETCH.

and a long rope *E*; which being pull'd down by the weight of the stone *S*, moves over the pully *F*, and unwinds at *C D*. This stone, by the help of the cord *q*, is wound up over the stage, at the turnstile *M*; and that being let go, the rope *E* unwinding off the axis *A B*, turns the axis from *C* to *D*, and winds up the cords *d d d d*; and the forementioned hooks being put into the nooses of ropes *i i i i*, &c. pull towards the axis the *anime* or bottoms of frames wherein the painted scenes are, and bring them forward in sight of the spectators: *y y*, &c. is a cord that couples two of those *anime*; and as the hook *i* is placed in the noose, so the bottoms of the frame or *anima* move forward and backward, *ex. gr.* when *x v* is drawn forward, then *b c* is pull'd backward, the cord *y* moving on the pully *z*. There is a man always stands ready at *M*,

who, upon a sign given, lets the stone fall, and changes a great number of scenes on a sudden, there being many of these hooks and *anime*. Before another scene appears, the stone must be wound up again.

Those scenes which fall downwards as arches, &c. are let down by a long axis above, just in the same manner.

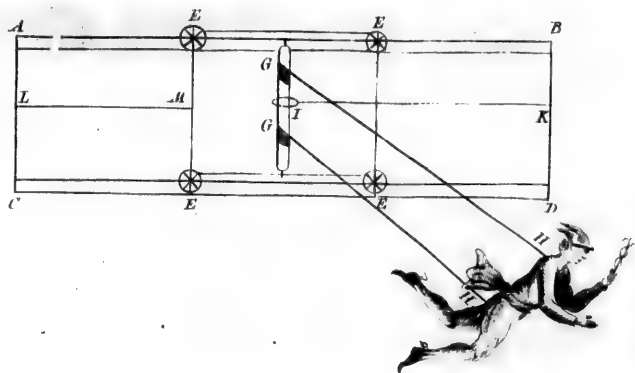
The frames of the scenes move within the slits *o o o o*, &c. made in the floor of the stage *A*.

The floor of the stage rises as prospects do from the eye.

The pictured scenes are very lively at a good distance, and by candle-light; but near hand the work is very great and coarse.

The curtain before the stage, is drawn up by a great many ropes lapp'd about an axis, which is also turn'd by the weight of a great stone.

The Engine us'd to fly down with.



A B C D are two furrows in a long frame cross the top of the scenes. *EEEE* are four wheels belonging to a chariot that hangs underneath, and wherein an actor sits, who flies down by the help of two small chains *H H*, which chains unwind off the axis at *G G*; and as they unwind, a rope, tied to a beam at *K*, is wound up on a wheel *i*, and the chariot runs from *M* to *K*. Another rope ty'd to the back of the engine at *M*, unwinds off an axis at *L*; which being wound up again, draws back the engine.

Remarks.

In the carnival time there is a public allowance of playing at cards in the ridotto, a great hall where, in the night, we saw many large rooms fill'd with gamblers. Several Venetian noblemen sat before a table and a heap of gold; and many that play'd with them were in masquerade. In a cloister underneath were

many porters and water-men playing.

The game is basset, after this manner: he that keeps the bank or stock of money, shuffles the cards; then any one that stakes what he pleases, names a card, as ace, two, &c. no matter of what suit; then the banker turns the cards with their faces upwards, and deals two at a time, laying them down by him till the card comes, which, if first of the pair, the dealer wins; but if the second of the pair, the other wins. When that card is dealt out, another card is named, and so on till they be dealt; and if the card call'd for be the last of the first pair, the banker loses nothing; but if it be the first of the first pair, he wins two thirds of the stake, which is the advantage the dealer has by a *fasard* (this being to call'd.) As many as will, may play at a time; but they must carefully mark their card. If the card

Game of basset.

ard named be in the first pair before the
be turned with the faces upwards, it
is *Stafard*, for either the dealer or the
other wins, as the card is first or last.
Many then play, come in masquerade,
win or lose a great deal of money, go
away and never speak a word. The banker
is obliged to pay as far as his bank will;
but if he hath not enough, he leaves his
bank to the winner, and goes his way.

*Che gioco guadagna, che mette perde, che
taglia ariecha*, is a proverb.

The cards in use here are the same in
number with ours, and are divided into
four suits, viz. 1. *Spadi*, 2. *Bastioni*, 3. *De-
nari*, 4. *Copi*, being differently painted
from ours. The king is known by his
crown; the cavallo, or a man on horse-
back, is instead of the queen; and the
fanti or footman instead of the knave.

Ponte Rialto is a bridge of one very large
arch over the grand canal, and is very
broad, having shops of each side. This
bridge being engrav'd, and common to
be met with in every nation, I shall refer
thereto.

Nigh this bridge is a building whereon
is written,

*Principatus Leonardi Lauredani inclyti Du-
cis MDXXI.*

The *Jews* have their quarters in a part
of the city where they are shut up every
night, a *Jew* and a christian keeping the
keys of the gates. In this place call'd the
Ghetto, they have a large piazza built about
with houses seven and eight stories high,
three or four families living in a house.
They have five or six synagogues.

We met with one *Jew* who spoke *Eng-
lish*, and had lived with his uncle *Ferdin-
ando*, a rich merchant in *London*. He
told us many of these particulars follow-
ing, viz. That the *Jews* in *Venice* were
about 4000, men, women, and children,
and were divided into three nations, 1. the
Italians, 2. *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*,
3. *Levantis*. Each nation hath its judges,
the *Italians* three, the *Spaniards* and *Por-
tuguese* three, and the *Levantis* one, chosen
by the several nations once in three years,
who govern and order chief affairs. In
every synagogue they also have rulers or
elders, chosen once every year. In the
Spanish seven are elected, but in the others
the number is uncertain.

They read the law and the prophets
once over in a year. The law is divided
into 52 *Parafas*. Every day of the week
they have service three times, viz. in the
morning, afternoon, and the evening;
and thrice a week they read the law, viz.
on *Mondays*, *Thursdays* and *Saturdays*. On

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Mondays and *Thursdays* they read it only
in the morning; but on *Saturdays* they
read it both in the forenoon and afternoon.
When the law is to be read, the rulers of
the synagogue appoint every time seven
readers, the first of which must be of
Aaron's family, the second of *Levi's* tribe,
the other five are taken out of the com-
mon *Israel*.

They observe three feasts, the passover,
the feast of tabernacles, and that giving
out of the law. The passover is kept eight
days: the first and last day are solemniz'd
in the synagogues; but the other six are
observ'd only as holy-days, being oblig'd
not to work in that space; but may go
abroad and take their pleasures. When the
law is read over, it is carry'd round the
synagogue within, with great singing, &c.
Those that carry the law, buy that hon-
our, and the money is bestowed on the
poor, and for the maintaining of the syna-
gogue. The passover is not kept here
with a lamb, but with unleavened bread
made into cakes. When they are at ser-
vice in the synagogue, they cover their
heads with a veil, at each corner whereof
is written the name *JEHOVAH*, that is
wrought in. On each arm, and on their
breasts they wear that name. The rulers
of the synagogue chuse a rabbi, who
preaches to them once a month, and is
allow'd about 100 *l. per annum* sterling.
There is no creation of rabbis, or or-
daining of ministers; only those that have
studied, and are learned, are usually elec-
ted by the rulers of the synagogue, to
be ministers. All the *Jews* children are
taught to read the bible in *Hebrew*; and
he that teaches them is allow'd as much as
the minister or rabbi. Circumcision is
usually perform'd in the parents houses.
The father redeems the child by giving
the rabbi or minister some pieces of silver;
but if the parents be poor, he goes to the
mother, and tells her, God hath given the
child to him, but considering she would
be a good nurse, he bestows that money
on her to bring up the child. If the pa-
rents be rich, and the priest not poor, he
gives the money to the poor.

One *Saturday* morning we saw their ser-
vice, which was perform'd in a singing
tone that continu'd a good while; then
one in a large desk (having four marble
pillars supporting a canopy over it) sung,
and all the congregation sung, standing
up with their faces towards the end of the
room, where the law is kept in a press,
with a curtain before it, and adorned with
marble pillars, and rails about it. When
they had sung thus for a long time, he in
the desk, and one or two more, fetch'd
the law, all the people standing up, and
singing

6 Q

SKIPPON.

singing very loud, till the law was brought and laid down in the desk. They went on one side of the synagogue to fetch it, and brought it the other side, one of the synagogue carrying it, and the reader following him. When they came up into the desk, the silver tops of the *Umbilici* were taken off, and an embroider'd cloth unbound; then he that brought it, open'd the law, and held it up towards the congregation, turning himself round. We observed when they were bringing the law, some of the synagogue windows were open'd. The reader read aloud in the law, and then he that brought it read to himself, and after a little time he whisper'd somewhat to the reader, who spoke it out aloud: we were told, it was his charity to the poor, for redeeming of *Jews* in slavery, &c. After this manner seven went up into the desk, read, &c. and as they came down and went by some, they said something to them. We observ'd some of these seven, when they were return'd to their seats, touch'd many near them on the tops of their hats; and some of the seven went to others and were touch'd themselves. When the seven had done, the law was carry'd back the same way they fetch'd it, all the people standing up, and singing aloud. Before it was put into the press, somewhat was sung near that place, and after that, all stood with their faces that way, and once they made a low bow together, with a general great stamp, and then they made a prayer. Before the law was brought out, we observed between their prayers and hymns, a boy that sung for some time alone; and after the seven had read, a boy read somewhat out of a book in the desk, in a singing tone.

Between their prayers, before the reading of the law, one in the desk spoke somewhat in *Italian* (which we did not well understand) to the congregation; and the reader, between the reading of the law, spoke also in *Italian* to such as ow'd monies to the synagogue. Afterwards the other fellow told them in *Italian*, that one (naming him) would preach in the afternoon.

This morning service being done, they went home to dinner, and return'd presently after to the synagogue, where they did as in the forenoon; then we heard a *Jew* preach in the desk. He discours'd in *Italian*, with his hat on, and his veil about his shoulders. He spoke concerning *Jacob's* prudence in getting his

brother's birthright; and he used much action with his body and hands. After he had done, a prayer was said, all the people standing up, but none uncovering their heads (which they never do in their synagogues) they all at that time muttered somewhat. When the sermon was ended they all thanked him aloud.

All the *Jews* wear such veils in the synagogue as they do at *Amsterdam*; but these at *Venice* only cover'd their shoulders with them, and not their heads, except the reader and one or two more.

The synagogue we were in, is large, and towards the roof, hath an oval gallery laticed, where the women come once or twice in a week.

There were many brass candlesticks and lamps, some of which, before the place where the law is kept, were lighted.

These *Jews* have procedures among themselves against creditors, &c. and do also use the laws of *Venice*.

Under every synagogue are entrances, with benches round, where many that come too late, sit and say their devotions. None of them dare to attempt the pronouncing of the name *JEHOVAH*. All the men wear hats cover'd with red; the women have a head-dress hanging backward in their necks, and some of them wear red head-dresses. The *Levantine Jews* wear turbans, and are girt about the middle of their loose gowns, their habits being not much different from the *Turks*.

We went into some of the *Jews* houses and shops, which were crowded up with all sorts of household-stuff, they generally trading in buying and selling of old cloaths, &c.

The *Jews* swear too freely per *Dio santo*, &c.

In this city many *Greeks* are tolerated ^{S. George's church and its Greeks.} the freedom of their religion; and they have a church dedicated to St. George, which is not large, but adorned with pictures, and a cupola in the middle of the roof. The high altar hath many pictures of Christ and saints about it, and on each side is a little altar. Before them is a screen or partition of wood, with a door before every altar. On the outside of the partition are the pictures of our Saviour, the virgin *Mary*, St. George, St. Nicolas, *Moses*, *Cosmas*, &c. before which stand eight candles in high brass standards. On each side of the church are double seats or stalls. Over the door to the great altar is the picture of our Saviour's head, and this underwritten,

+ ΧΕΘΘ ὁ ἱλαριστὸς ἰς σὲ ἐκ ἀποτυχῶναι πίστες

On

On grave-stones are these inscriptions,

SKIPPON.

1. Προσδοκῶ ἀνάστασιν νεκρῶν καὶ ζωὴν τῷ μέλλοντι αἰώνι.
Γεωργίῳ τῷ ἡγμένῳ καὶ Ἐπφανίῳ τῷ Ἀδελφῷ αὐτοῦ τῶν ἐξ Ἰωαννίνων. Ἀ. Χ. ΜΕ.
2. Προσδοκῶ καὶ ζωὴν τῷ μέλλοντι αἰώνι. Μιχαὴλ τῷ Πιτρῷ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΟΥ τῷ Κύπρι καὶ τῶν κληρονόμων αὐτοῦ. Α. Χ. Η.
3. Προσδοκῶ ἀνάστασιν νεκρῶν. Λεονταρινῶν καὶ τῶν κληρονόμων αὐτοῦ μηνὶ ἰουλίῳ.
1. ε. α. χ. ζ.

4. ΖΩΤΟΣ Ὁ ΤΣΗΡΑΣ. Ὁ ΕΞ ΙΩΑΝΝΙΝΩΝ. Ὁ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΛΧΟΝΤΟΣ,
Κ ΑΥΘΕΝΤΟΣ ΠΑΤΕΡ ΜΟΛΔΟΒΟΒΛΑΧΙΑΣ ΠΕΡΥ ΤΟΥ ΜΙΧΝΕΣ
ΤΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ ΠΑΘΑΡΙΟΣ Κ ΓΑΜΒΡΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΑΞΙΟΣ ΕΚΑΕΧΘΕΙΣ
Ὁ ΔΑΜΡΟΣ Κ ὉΡΘΟΔΟΣΟΣ ΒΙΘΑΣ ΕΝ ΤΩΔΕ Τῷ ΜΗΜΕΙΩ
Τῷ ὙΠΟ ΤΣ ΑΔΣΑΦΣ ΑΠΟΣΟΛΟΥ ΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΑΣΘΕΝΤΙ ΑΥΤῷ
ΤΕ Κ ΤΟΙΣ ΚΑΙΡΟΝΟΜΟΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΔΟΚΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΝΕΚΡΩΝ ΑΝΑ-
ΣΤΑΣΙΝ. ΠΡΕ. ΜΕΛ. Α. Φ. Ο. Θ. ΑΙΡΙΑΛΙΧ.

5. *Arca de Bernardo Acris de Cipro Feta in memoria di Giacomo suo Padre de Vicerza Muscornio suo Zio. Anno MDCLVI. x. Die Xbre.*

6. *Thome Flangino Patronorum disertissimo Maria Uxor Viro benem. H. M. P. ex Testam. obiit An. ab Incarn. MDCXLVIII. Aet. LXX.*

Over the door of the altar are two curious small pictures of Aaron and Melchisedek, and these inscriptions, viz.

Ὁ Ἅγιος προφῆτης Ἀαρών. On his forehead, Ἀδωναὶ Σαβαώθ,
Μελχισεδέκ ἱερεὺς τῷ Θεῷ τῷ ὕψιστῳ.

Below is written,

Ἐμμανὴλ ἱερεὺς Ζάβες ὁ ῥηθυμναῖος ἐποίησεν.

On the curtain that covered these pictures,

Δίσις τῷ δούλῳ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΟΥ παλαθόρου καὶ τῆς συμβίβης αὐτοῦ Μαρίας.

Over the door is an inscription, which I could but imperfectly read, by reason of the distance, viz.

Τῶν ἐν ἀρεταῖς ἀπάσαις εὐδοκίμησαντι
εὐεργησιῶν διὰ μνήμην τῶν ἀνέθεντο.

Memorie immortal. Gabrielis Seviro Archiep. Philadelph. ut Q. doctrina, pietate et sanctitate excelluit. Ser. Reip. ob eximiam fidem carus extitit, posteris quoque praeclar. exemplum foret. Graci incolae et advena. Beneficor. mem. nunquam satis Venerabundi. MDCXIX.

We observed one Sunday, before they began their service, many *Greeks*, as soon as they came into the middle of the church, turned their faces towards the high altar, cross'd and bow'd themselves three times, and afterwards went up to the pictures, and before each of them cross'd and bow'd themselves three times, and then kiss'd them. Many of the people then seated themselves, and put on their hats; the better sort, among which some *Venetian* noblemen, sat in the stalls near the altar, and those of lesser quality took their places in the lower half of the church, and

many stood on a mat which covered the pavement: the upper half or choir had no company but those in the stalls. The archbishop of *Philadelpbia*, and many monks attending him, came into the church; and making their reverences to the altar, the bishop went to his chair raised two steps on the south side of the church, having a carpet under his feet, and the monks took their seats in the stalls on each side of the choir. Immediately the altar door was open'd, and a curtain drawn, then the priest that was to officiate, came to that door, being habited with

SKIPFON.

with a rich cope, open before, under which he had a long coat embroider'd, and a tippet before. The priest standing here with an incense pot in his hand, cens'd the pictures with a great deal of reverence, and then cens'd towards the bishop, who receiv'd it with a bow and opening of his hand, and after that he cens'd the monks and people. A boy that stood by him, kiss'd the bishop's hand, and then the priest read in a singing tone at the altar; a boy answered, and the people cross'd themselves; the priest read again, and the boy answered: after that the monks and priests in the choir sung first on one side, and then on the other. The priest and boy sung again, and the monks and priests sung again; after this there were two torch-bearers, girt about the middle, one from the right, and the other from the left side of the high altar, standing some time by the doors; then they came towards the candles, where they also stood a while; afterwards went up the steps before the altar door, one standing on each side of the ascent; then they went down, and each of them took a standard with a lighted candle in it, first making a low reverence to the altar, and then to the bishop. With these candles they went towards the left door of the high altar, and expected a little till the priest came out with a book in his hand, which he brought to the bishop (the bishop with the priests stood bowing together to the altar) who came down one step from his chair, and kiss'd it; the priest then made a low bow to him and the altar, and return'd by the middle door, the boys and candles going before him. All this time the people were very devout, bowing their heads, &c. The boys brought the candles to their places, and put them out, the monks and priests singing. The priest then read, and the boy answered; the monks, &c. sung. A fellow went up a ladder and lighted the candles by the lamps (seven of them) that hang before the pictures. The priest said somewhat at the door towards the people: a boy in the middle read; and at his beginning to read the priest said somewhat again. When the boy had done reading, he kiss'd the bishop's hand. The priest said somewhat, and the choir sung. A desk covered with a carpet was brought to the altar door, and the boys take their candles, and stand some distance off before the door, whilst the priest read the gospel (part of the *x cap. Lu.*) in a singing tone, the people being very attentive, tho', at other parts of the service, they were remis in their devotions: the desk is removed. About the beginning of the priest's reading the

gospel, the boy said somewhat, and at the end all the people cross'd themselves: the bishop bless'd the people. The altar curtain was drawn, the priest read and boy answered; then a pause, the priest at that time reading a mystical prayer. The priest then read aloud, and the boy answered; a second mystical prayer. The boy answered, when the priest read again; a third mystical prayer; and so till there were ten mystical prayers; between every one the priest read and the boy answered: then all the people cross'd themselves, and the choir sung whilst the priest cens'd. The two boys with their candles making their vows to the altar and bishop, went to the north door of the altar, where they waited a little for the priest, who came out, the boys going before him with their candles, and one boy before him, cens-ing as he went, and another boy follow'd with two tapers held cross-ways. The priest held in his right hand the cup, which was covered with a silk or cloth, having the picture of our Saviour on it; and when it was brought out, the bishop repeated the creed and the Lord's prayer. In his left hand the priest held over his head the bread, which was also cover'd; and in this posture he went to the middle of the choir and said something; then he went to the bishop, who step'd down from his seat, and bowed with his bare head toward the altar, all the people being then extremely devout, bowing their heads and crossing themselves: the priest then returned, and read at the high altar, and the boys and monks sung. The two boys brought their candles to their places, and put them out. After this the priest came to the altar door, and cens'd as he did before; then several collectors went about with silver dishes, and desired peoples charity; and all the poor people then in the church went up and down begging; in this time the priest said something at the altar door. The boys candles are lighted again, and they fetch'd the priest out of the left door, carrying the candles before him, and the boy who read in the middle of the choir, cens'd him. The priest now came out with the bread in his right hand, and over his head somewhat veiled in his left hand. Behind him followed the boy with the two tapers held cross-ways: the priest went again to the bishop, as before. He return'd to the altar, and then there was singing. The boys stood with their candles before the altar door, where the curtain being drawn open, the priest held the cup, all the people bowing; then the priest laid something, and let the cup again upon the altar, bowing to it several times, and crossing himself. The choir

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fung, and the priest went to the left altar, and read there, the boy answering. Then the priest came out into the body of the church (after he had said something at the altar-door, and the candles were put out by the fellow that lighted them, and after the consecrated bread was brought in a silver dish, by a monk, from the altar, who held it by the archbishop) with his censuring-pot, and a little book in his hand, the choir singing all the time. Then the priest went to the middle door, and said something there, and after that came out, and stood before the door before he went last in. The bread in the dish was cut into many pieces, and, as the service was concluding, those of first quality (after the monks) came and took the bread out of the bishop's hand, first kissing the bishop's hand, and ate it, and then the ordinary sort of people received the bread, and after them the priest that officiated took the dish, and carried the bread to the women and the poorest sort at the lower end of the church. Every one of the *Greeks* that took bread, went to the saints pictures and kissed them.

After all was done (leaving our swords without) we went into their *Sanctum sanctorum*, which some of their priests seemed very angry at.

They used no holy water in this church, and have no images.

The archbishop was an old man; his name was *Michael*, but now changed. He is chosen by the patriarch of *Constantinople*. He had a long staff, black and silver'd over. The top of it was like a crutch. His habit was purple, having hanging before him three lists of red between silver laces, and a piece of blue taffety on each shoulder, and a piece at that part of his habit which covered his knees. He had on his head a black cap, not unlike that the vulgar *Italians* wear, and over that a black serge hood, which hung loose about his neck and shoulders.

The monks wear black gowns with open sleeves. Over their heads they have such caps and hoods as the bishop's is, and, when they walk abroad, they wear broad brim'd hats over all. These monks are of the order of *St. Basil*, and never eat flesh. They change their first names when they enter into the order. Every priest that officiates in the church, may marry, and he wears a black gown like the monks. They never cut their hair.

November 22. being a holy-day, there was a canopy supported by four silver standards, plac'd in the middle of the choir of the *Greek* church; and then we observed these particulars: When the poor went up and down begging, the priest

came out at the altar-door, and said something, and, while the people received the bread, he said something again in the same place. The boys that carried the candles, were, this day, habited in red, having a little white cross on their backs. The priest had hanging behind his neck the picture of our Saviour, and *Greek* written about it. Under the canopy stood a desk, and on it a picture, which was kiss'd after the receiving of the bread. The boy read at this desk.

November 30. being a festival dedicated to *St. Andrew, Siloveteri*, which the *Greeks* use, we observed in their church, a gilded desk, on the middle whereof the picture of *St. Andrew* was laid. Before it stood two silver standards with lighted candles. When the people came in, they bowed, &c. to the altar; then went to this picture, and kiss'd *St. Andrew's* foot. The priests that officiated, before they put on their vestments, bowed and cross'd themselves together before our Saviour and the virgin *Mary's* pictures; then kiss'd them and the picture of *St. Andrew* on the desk; after that they habited themselves. When the archbishop and monks attending him came in, the altar-door was immediately opened, and the curtains drawn. The bishop cross'd and bowed himself before the altar; then went to our Saviour and the virgin *Mary's* pictures, and afterwards to *St. Andrew's*, the monks singing in the choir all the while.

The archbishop came then into his seat, and four priests came out in their vestures, and another priest in a white satten habit, over whose left shoulder was cast a long and narrow fascia of red, whereon was wrought the word *αγιος*, six times. In his hand was the censuring pot. Two little boys in scarlet habits brought a bundle of vestments, which were put on the bishop (his ordinary habit being first taken off) at his chair, in the sight of all the people, by the four priests, who first kiss'd his hand, and when they took up any vesture, they kiss'd it, and then the bishop kiss'd it before he had it put on. He was habited with several things, and over all had a loose cope, open before; and about his neck was hung a square embroidered piece of cloth, and a gold picture or relic. All the time he was dressing, the priest in white cross'd him, and sung somewhat, and sometimes the choir sung. The service was not much different from that formerly observed; only these particulars we took notice of, viz. that, while the boy read in the middle of the church, the bishop, who went into the altar-room presently after he was habited, sat in the door before the altar, the white priest holding

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holding a silver candlestick with three candles in it, standing at one side of the door. This priest came and stood several times before the altar, and sung somewhat. The bishop's staff was given to a little boy, who was in his usual habit, and stood on one side, without the altar door, holding up the staff. The priest in white went with his book up into the pulpit, which had a candle on each side, the two boys with their candles, and the boy with the bishop's staff held up between them, going before him, and standing on the ground before the pulpit all the time the priest was reading in the gospel. The bishop at one time came to the altar door, and having a silver candlestick with three candles, blest the people. At other times he held the candlesticks within nigh the altar, and three or four times came to the altar door with one candle in a single candlestick, and blest the people. The priest in white standing one time before the altar-door, had his red *sajica* tied about his shoulders in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. When the cup and bread were brought out, the two boys took their candles, following the boy with the bishop's staff, then came the white priest with the book, and in the middle of the church said somewhat towards the people. Next came a priest with the cup, and he said somewhat in the middle towards the people. After him a third priest, with the bread over his head, speaking also in the middle. A fourth priest came with a saint's bone, and he said somewhat. The fifth priest brought another relic, and spake somewhat towards the people. Behind all came the boy with his cross-tapers. The priest in white went towards the altar-door, where the bishop stood, and censed him, then took the book, and kiss'd it, and laid it on the altar-table. This priest then went in, and the next priest stood before, while the bishop censed him, took the cup, kiss'd it, and plac'd it on the table; then the third priest, whom the bishop censed, and took the bread, &c. The fourth and fifth priests were also censed by the bishop before the altar-door; but he took not the relics from them, they bringing them in themselves. Every time the bishop took the book, cup and bread, he gave the censing-pot to a servant. One of the monks in the choir repeated the creed and Lord's prayer this day. The bishop, at the conclusion of all, came out, and seated himself in his chair, where he gave out the bread as at other times. When he went first into the altar-room, the choir sang three times about the patriarch of *Constantinople*, three times of this bishop, and three times *αγιος Θεος*.

Many Roman catholic beggars with their beads in their hands, came hither to receive alms, &c. and some of them, we were told (notwithstanding the Roman priests forbid them) came to be cured by going into the altar-room, where a Greek priest sets his foot on their heads, and says somewhat.

Some of the Greek women wear long black veils.

When we returned from *come to Venice* in February 1663, being lent-time, we observed these following particulars one morning in the Greek church, viz. We heard a sermon in Greek. Before the preacher began, he bowed himself to the people, and kiss'd the pulpit; then he prayed a while to himself, and after that said an *Ave Mary*, with his face towards the crucifix; then began his sermon, which lasted somewhat more than an hour. Two or three times he made great pauses, and the people seem'd to applaud him by hawking and spitting much. While the collection was making for the poor, the preacher exhorted the congregation as they do in popish churches.

One Sunday in lent, after sermon was done, the sexton brought a dish into the middle of the choir, and, on each side, placed a standard with a lighted taper; then two boys, habited with white frocks, took two other candles, and making their usual reverences, went to the north door of the altar, and expected the priest, who brought out a silver dish upon his head (a boy with a censer perfuming him) which he placed on the desk, and then took out of it a silver cross, and many nosegays, laying them on the desk; then the priest went round about it, censing the four sides. This done, the archbishop came and stood before the desk, a priest standing on each hand. After certain prayers and bowings the bishop kiss'd the cross, and returned again to his seat. The officiating priest did the like, and then took the cross and nosegays in his hand, and goes to the middle door, where he stood before it. In the mean time the *Panis benedictus* is distributed as formerly. After that the people went to the priest who held the cross, which, bowing themselves, they kiss'd, and the priest gave every one a nosegay, and they put some money into the silver basin held by one that stood by.

The *Armenians* have a small, square, low-roof'd room for their church, hung around with gilt leather, where there is an altar dress'd like the papists, being adorned with pictures and candles, &c. The altar is in a hollow of the wall, and in the middle of it is a gilded tabernacle, the front whereof hath a crucifix. On the right

side is our Saviour's, and on the left the virgin *Mary's* picture. There are also the pictures of *St. John*, *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. From the middle of the roof hung a brass branched candlestick, and before the altar three lamps, the middlemost of which was lighted before they begun service. The priest was an old man, with a long white beard, habited in a flower'd cope, (like the *Greeks*) girt about. Over his neck was put a flower'd tippet, which stood up behind like a high collar. On his head was a fine wrought cap. The deacons or assistants were dress'd in a long white habit. Some of them had a red cross wrought behind, and letters written, and a red cross below their breasts. The people cross'd themselves with holy-water three times.

One Sunday morning we observ'd the manner of their service. First, we took notice of the priest in his ordinary wearing habit, reading and praying at the altar. At one time he kneeled before it, and bowed his body and head nigh the ground for a good while together, praying all the time; then he went into a by-room or vestry. After this a deacon lighted the uppermost candle on each side, and he goes into the vestry; then two deacons came out singing. Next entred the priest in his habiliments, holding the cup, which he set upon the table; then he turned about and blessed the people. The priest then kiss'd the altar-table, and one of the deacons cens'd him and the people. The priest dress'd up the cup by covering it, &c. He steep'd down, and prayed towards the altar with his hands shut, three deacons singing. The priest said somewhat, and the deacons answered. One of them took a little glass plate and cruse, another held a handkerchief, and the priest wash'd his hands, the deacons saying somewhat. The priest bowed low towards the table, and turned about bowing towards the people, then spoke something in a mournful tone, a deacon answering. The priest stood up and spoke somewhat, then turned to the altar, prayed and bowed; he spread out his hands, the deacons answering. The priest prayed and kiss'd the table, he uncovered the cup. Two deacons sung, and one gave him the wafer, which he bless'd or consecrated, and put it into a plate, then covered the cup. He poured wine into the cup, which he consecrated by crossing, &c. then he laid the plate upon the cup, and over all a red silk cloth. He muttered somewhat, three deacons all the while singing. He opened on the right side of it. A fourth deacon now came in, and the singing stops. The priest spake somewhat, and two deacons answer'd.

The priest cross'd his forehead and breast, and turned about blessing the people. The deacons sung again. The priest said somewhat, the deacons answering and singing again. The priest mutter'd, cross'd, and bowed towards the altar. One of the deacons laid a napkin upon the priest's hands, then he took the evangelists, kissing the book, and laid it on the napkin. The priest said somewhat, and the deacons sung. The priest elevated the book, and turned about towards the north, south, east and west. A deacon cens'd the people, and they cross'd themselves. A deacon kiss'd the book, and then the priest waved it over his head, the assistants or deacons stooping all the while. A deacon took the book from the priest, kiss'd it, and laid it upon the table, all the deacons still singing. The priest mutter'd, and then said somewhat aloud. A folding stool or desk was brought into the middle, upon which the epistles were laid, and in the book one of the deacons read. After the deacons had sung a while, the deacon read towards the people, holding a small wax candle in his hand. This done, two deacons held each of them a lighted candle behind the priest; all the deacons sung; the epistles and stool desk were taken away; the priest bless'd the people; a deacon ascended one step on the right side of the altar, the two deacons holding their candles on each side of him, while he read the gospel, which done, he turned to the altar and prayed, the rest of them muttering somewhat. One of the deacons candles was put out, and the other was carried about by the other deacon, who cens'd the people, and they cross'd themselves. The deacon that read the gospel continued praying; the priest kiss'd the gospel, and said somewhat; all the deacons sung. The two next candles on either side of the altar were lighted; the priest said somewhat, turned about, and bless'd the people; a deacon took off the priest's embroidered cap, and laid it upon the altar. Then a third candle on either side was lighted; the priest said somewhat; the people kneeled, and some kiss'd the ground, the deacons crying *Ob*; the priest bless'd and kiss'd the table; he cens'd the cup and pictures; the deacons kneeled. The priest elevated the cup which was covered, a deacon cens'd behind him. The priest waved the cup over the table, and then turned round, and waved it towards every quarter; the people stood up; the priest cens'd the cup; water is brought, and he washed his fingers; the deacons sung all the while; the priest uncovered, or folded the cloth to the edge of the cup; he bless'd the people; the deacons sung; the

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the priest kiss'd the edge of the cup, and a deacon kiss'd the right side of the table, and then the right shoulder of the priest; this deacon kiss'd, then another, and so this *Osculum Pacis* was communicated to all the people, who kiss'd first the right shoulder, and then the left cross ways. The priest bless'd the people, and he quite covered the cup. The deacons sung, and the priest said somewhat, and bless'd the people. The deacons sung. The priest mutter'd, then spoke aloud. On the right side of the altar a bell was rung. The priest cross'd the cup, and mutter'd somewhat. The deacons sung. The priest took off the silk cover, and then the little dish, out of which he took the wafer and kiss'd it; he laid it then in the palm of his left hand, crossing or consecrating it; he kiss'd the cup, and the people cross'd and beat their breasts; the priest covered the cup again, elevated and waved it over the table, he mutter'd somewhat. The deacons sung. The priest bless'd the people; he cross'd, bow'd, and kiss'd the table; he cross'd the cup and uncover'd; he took off the dish, put it on the cup again and cross'd it; he laid on the silk cover and mutter'd somewhat. The deacon that read the gospel kiss'd each side of the table. The priest said somewhat, and the deacons sung their answers; they sung a great while together, and loud. The priest mutter'd. The deacon who read the gospel kiss'd the left side of the table. The priest said somewhat, and the deacons answer'd singing. The priest bless'd the people. Alms-boxes went about; the priest turn'd and bless'd the people. The great candles were lighted. A deacon or priest in black said somewhat, the rest in white answering. The priest spoke somewhat, and is cens'd on both sides by a deacon, and then all the people were cens'd. The deacons sung. All the people knecled; the priest blessed them. The deacons knecled. The priest and all the people bowed; he kiss'd the table and cross'd the cup, took the dish off. The bell was rung again, and the priest elevated the wafer; he laid down the dish and elevated the cup, the bell being rung a third time; he put the dish on the cup, and the silk cover on that. The priest cross'd himself and said somewhat. The deacons sung. The priest uncover'd the cup; he took the wafer and put it a little way into the cup, and there holding it, turned about and shew'd it. All the people rose up. The priest steeped the wafer with his finger in the wine. The deacons sung out of a book. A great wafer was brought by one of the deacons to the deacon in black, who consecrated it; then the deacon that brought it carried it to one side of

the altar, and broke it in pieces. The priest held his fingers either in the cup or over it a good while together. The priest bowed down with his mouth over the cup, and ate some of the wafer; then he drank, and shew'd the cup round, holding it just by the brims; the remainder of the water he fopp'd in the cup; he bowed to the cup and eat the wafer. The great candles were put out. The bell rung. More wine was poured into the cup, which he drank off, and more wine was put in the last time, which he shook about before he took all off; he wiped his mouth and the inside of the cup very clean with a handkerchief, then laid on the plate, and thereon the cloth he wiped it with, and over all the red silk cover. The priest's cap was put on; he kiss'd the table; a napkin was put on his hands, and one of the deacons gave him the gospel (which was covered with silver.) The priest came down a step, and pray'd with his face to the altar. The deacons made a doleful groaning, then they sung. The priest said somewhat, and turn'd about to the people, some bowed and touch'd the ground, crossing themselves. The priest holding the gospel, stood towards the people, who came and put their benevolence into a dish held by a deacon on the left side of the priest; they kiss'd the gospel, and then the priest's hand, and receiv'd a piece of the wafer, consecrated by the deacon in black, or a deacon on the right side of the priest. All the candles were put out, but one on the right side of the altar. The priest stood with his face to the people, and read out of the gospel; then he elevated and waved it, holding it always on the napkin. The priest then spoke somewhat, and the last candle was put out; he bowed, cross'd, turned about, and blessed the people; he uncovered the cup, and all the people left him alone standing at the altar table.

On each side of the altar were five candles, and a very great one, set gradually one higher than another.

Before the service began, we observed one habited in a purple veil, and a cap set upright like a Capuchin's.

The holy lamb was pictured before on the altar; the men put their turbants off, and many of them their shoes, yet some of them had their caps and turbants on sometimes.

There are but two priests in *Venice*, who are ordained by their patriarch. They have one patriarch at *Constantinople*: He must not be a married man, tho' widowers are capable of that dignity as well as those that never had wives. He lives among a kind of monks they have.

S. Gregory, an archbishop, is their patron.

The

The *Armenian* priests must marry but once. The priests in strange countries in their habits differ not from secular persons, but in their own country they wear black. The usual habit of the *Armenians* is after the eastern fashion, with a turban, &c.

A priest is obliged to lie in the church two or three nights before he celebrates mass. The deacons are seculars, who yet must have their heads shaven, and none else may assist at mass or make responses, unless he hath some particular command, or a ceremonious institution.

The seculars in the *Turks* and *Persians* dominions may not walk abroad after it is night, a prison or severer punishment being the penalty; but the priests have liberty at all times, and may go with their wives whither they will, there being at this time in the *Lazaretto* of *Venice* a priest's wife lately come out of the *Levant*.

The *Armenians* and *Greeks* have great enmity between one another, and we were told the *Turk* and *Persian* will not permit either *Greeks*, *Georgians*, or *Armenians* to carry their wives, &c. out of their country, because they want people to breed; for every male, after 15 years of age pays to the *Persian* an annual rate; a *Greek* gives about four rials and an half; an *Armenian* about five rials, but the women are poll-free. The reason why the *Armenian* pays more than the *Greek* is, because they wrote *Mahomet's* life, with some circumstances that displeased the *Mahometans*; before this, they assisted the *Turks* against the *Greeks*.

They have mass on *Sundays* and *holidays*, and they eat fish on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*. They keep *Lent* very strictly, eating neither flesh nor oil, and drink no wine, feeding only upon herbs, &c.

In *Armenia*, and those parts where the *Armenians* are most frequent, are *Greeks*, *Surians*, *Jacobites*, *Maronites* and *Georgians*, all in friendship with the *Greeks*, but the *Armenians*. Nigh *Aleppo* live *Jacobites*.

We were told, that if any one omits communicating the *osculum pacis* in the mass, it is a deadly sin; this kiss begins when the priest says the *Pax Vobiscum* in their language, which is always used in their service. The priest, when he turn'd his body, always turned from the right to the left. The *Armenian* lay people receive not the cup.

After a lay *Armenian* hath had three wives, it is unlawful to marry a fourth.

In the voyage of father *Philippe*, a French man, l. 5. c. 5. 'tis said the patriarch of the *Armenians* privately consecrates a king of that people.

At one signior *Bovi's* I bought some *Armenian* books, and there I saw many

pictures of *Armenian* men, and two pictures of *Armenian* women, their habit not much differing from the usual represented in printed books concerning the *East Indians*. Signior *Bovi* hath printed a good part of the *Armenian* bible, but some think it will scarce ever be finish'd.

We had some discourse with *Bovi's* servant, who was of the *Georgian* religion, and born in *Georgia*. The *Armenians* and they are different in their religion. They have an hereditary prince or duke, whose territory is small, and not rich, but his power is absolute. The city of his residence is called *Padian*. Not long since, the *Persian* took a town from them, and afterwards resolved to banish them thence; which the *Georgians* understanding, they made a conspiracy, and on a sudden destroy'd all the *Persians* in the city.

We visited one *Rosachio*, a reputed astrologer, who was a mountebank that sold medicaments in the piazza of *St. Mark*. He shew'd us his collection of rarities, which were kept in pretty good order. His lesser things were in boxes divided into small partitions, with a wire-grate over them, so that they were all expos'd to view without danger of being misplaced. We observed the tail of the *Pastinaca piscis*; *maxilla piscis Lamic*, [an shark?] *serpens volans*, which had a long furrow on either side, in which were cartilaginous parts (he said) when it was alive, that served for wings; a *Pyraustes* or salamander, shaped like a lizard, but broader and flatter and bigger than a rat. It had five claws before and behind on every foot: the tail consisted of 20 annuli spinosi. It is found in *Africa*. A great chameleon; a lion's head; a serpent curiously and lively represented in a carved stone; the horns of the *Gazella Ind.* and of the *Rupicapra* or *Gazella Alpina*, called *Gimps*; a huge Indian *Scollop* shell or *pecken*; a *Bacchurars* head, which is a bird taken in *May* about *Modena*: he told us, it hath much kindness for a man; the skeleton of a *Marmotto*; a living *Marmotto*, which sleeps all winter; they are taken in the *Vallée des Alpes*, &c. He had five sorts of parrots in cages, which hung in a chamber together, warmed by a fire in the middle of the room; a fine parakeet with a red bill, a very long tail, a black spot and ring about the neck; white hollow tubuli, furrow'd on the outside, which, he said, are found between *Bologna* and *Florence*: he said they were excellent against sore throats, hoarseness, &c. if hung about one's neck. These we found in the shore of the river *Tanner*, nigh *Aste*, in our journey to *Genoa*.

We saw a pretty puppet play, which had changes of scenes; and the figures

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Marmotto.

were moved by indiscernable wires from above, and were made to act and dance with much art. We saw here a *Marmotto* awake; it is *Mus Alp.* the head of it was like a rabbit, belly reddish, other parts of a griseous colour mix'd with some red; the tail black at the end: each fore-foot hath four digits, which he uses as squirrels do; the hinder feet have five toes apiece; the head is depress'd and blackish; it sleeps in the winter under ground upon the *Alps*; it eats bread, nuts, &c. this was a female: it is shorter and thicker than a rabbit, and in the upper jaw are two strong and long *incisores*.

Mint-house.

The mint-house is a stately building behind the *Procuratorio Nuovo*. On each side within the entrance, is a huge marble statue; a square court, where, in one place, we saw the furnace they melt brads plates in, which are afterwards cut into long narrow pieces by a great pair of scissars fix'd in the ground. A workman took a good quantity of those squares, and put them into a large frying-pan among glowing charcoal; then the workman took the pan, and set up one foot on a stone, and laid the handle over his knee, and ventilated the coals and pieces of brads together; and when he perceives the brads is turn'd into a darkish blue colour, he, at several times, toss'd out the coals into another pan on the ground, so that at last nothing remains but the brads; which being thrown out and cool'd, they are steep'd for some time in oil, and then one takes a dish-full, and one by one beats them into an orbicular form with his great hammer and anvil. After this they are beaten with the same hammer again, which makes them more round; then they are brought to the stampers, who strike one impression of iron on it, as it lies on another iron impression fix'd like an anvil.

In the same manner we saw *Cecchini* stamp'd. There were many at work, but most were employ'd in the making of brads foldi.

The values of money are very uncertain at *Venice*, the council of ten crying it down one week, and within few weeks after the people raise the value again.

Signior Travaglini.

When we returned from *Rome* to *Venice*, we visited one *Signior Travaglini*, a very ingenious person, and an admirer of *Des Cartes*. He is a good chymist and natural philosopher. From him we receiv'd information how to make a *pulvis fulminans*, viz.

Pulvis fulminans.

Take one pt. of *Sal Tart.* two of sulphur, and three of nitre, which must be all beaten together in a mortar, and mingled very well. This powder we saw put into a spoon placed over a flame or hot coals; and

when the sulphur began to melt, and all the powder began to look black, a great clap was given like that of *Aurum fulminans*.

He told us also, that *Vitrum Antimoni colore Rubini præditum*, is thus made.

Vitrum Antimoni colore Rubini.

Equal parts of common salt and antimony, reduce them to a fine powder, and mingled well, put them into an earthen pot, which must be placed upon the mouth of a glass furnace, where a reverberatory flame is made; there let it stand for three or four days till the antimony be calcined; let the powder be then wash'd and freed from the salt: after it is dry'd, put it into a crucible with a little crude antimony and borax, and then melted, it is of a rubin-colour.

He shew'd us the furnaces where caustic soap is boil'd, and this account he gave us of the *Fattura* or making of it.

The mth. log of caustic soap

It is made of the best olive oil, and a *lixivium*. The *lixivium* is made of the ashes of kali and other sea-wreck brought from Spain, and by us in England called *Berillia*: of this *Berillia* two thirds, and of the ordinary sea-wreck one third. These are mingled and broke into pieces with a hammer, and then they grind them into powder with a stone, as we use to grind apples for cyder; after that they sift them, and the powder then is mingled with a little slaked lime, and made up into small pellets, which they put into leeches or troughs, and there pour water upon them to make a *lixivium*. The caldrons they boil the soap in are of a huge size, which have at the bottom a copper vessel, but above that the sides are built of stone, very close cemented together, and bound with irons, and round about enclosed within a case of wood. Into these caldrons they put a great quantity of oil, one third part of the measure, or more or less, as they please; then they fill up the vessel with the *lixivium*, kindle a fire in the furnace, and so cause all to boil continually; and as the lye boils away, they still fill it up with new lye, till all the oil be consumed; and being united with the salt of the *lixivium*, is turned into a soap, which rises continually up to the top like a scum, which, by degrees, condenses there: this scum rises as long as there is any oil remaining, and so the cremor of soap grows thicker and thicker. Those that are skilful can tell by their smell when the oil is all boyled away. The *lixivium* is counted strong enough so long as it will bear an egg. The water they use here is taken out of the sea, but it may be as well made of fresh water. To hasten the making of the lye, they take some of the boiling *lixivium* out of the caldron; to which purpose there is a pipe that conveys it out of the caldron into a pit or trough, which, with cold water, they pour upon

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great clap
ulminans.

Antimoni
made.

Vitrum
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upon the ashes to expedite the separation of the salt. When the oyle is boil'd all away, then they let all cool; and taking off the crust of soap, they give it up, thro' a hole in the plancher, into another room, where it is spread upon a floor, and smootbed the thickness of a brick, with a brass instrument used by one man's hand. After the soap is dried, they cut it into the shape of long bricks, there being nicks in the borders of the beds the soap is spreadin, on purpose to direct the instruments to cut it into oblong parallelograms; this done they pare these pieces, and free them from impurities which may stick to them as the soap is spread in the beds; for they are strewed always with lime-dust to hinder the soap from sticking. They use a plane to pare with, and the pices are divided into left with a wire, and then knock the seal on.

The reason why they mix kelp with the Berillia, is, because the latter alone would make the soap too soft, and the first too brittle.

To colour the soap green, they take the juice of *Beta*, a good quantity of it, and put it into the caldrons with the lixivium and oyle. The Germans desire it thus. Perhaps the nitre in the juice may add some vigour to the soap.

The fire is continual, and the liquor always boils till the operation be finish'd.

The canons della Donna di Loreto wear purple habits.

One day when we were at Venice, a good quantity of English scarlet cloth was burnt publicly in St. Mark's place, it being unlawful here for strangers to bring in some commodities, which they burn as soon as discover'd. Wine is given to the hospital, but the casks and boats it is brought in, are burnt.

The wines in request are, 1. *Vin Rosso & Garbo*; 2. *Vinum Creticum sive Malvaticum*; 3. *Vinum Hispanicum*; 4. *Vinum Cosenanum*.

The citizens and noblemens houses of Venice, have all their doors to the street, open'd by a latch which is lifted up with a wire that is pull'd above in the upper rooms, as we observ'd at Augsburg in Germany. The upper rooms are floor'd with a fine plaister, which is laid very smooth, and colour'd with a shining red very neatly; and in the middle of the room they usually lay a long piece of green cloth to walk on.

Sanforinus, in his description of the city, says, there are 70 parishes in it, every parish having a church. The compass of Venice is eight miles. It hath 31 monasteries for men, and 28 nunneries. There are more than 450 stone bridges, between 9 and 10,000 gondali. The grand canal

is in length, from the sea custom-house to St. Clara, 1300 paces.

A Venetian Braccia is equal to 26½ inch, which is to measure cloth by: the silk measure is equal to about 25 inches, or 25½ inch.

About the middle of October 1663, there was a great storm of thunder and lightning one night, and soon after the winter began, which was very sharp sometimes; and about the beginning of February the weather grew warm again.

Some of the Venetian noblemen are so poor, by reason of their debaucheries and ill husbandry, that they go to strangers lodgings, and beg their charity. At several times there were two used to come to our lodging in their gowns and caps, asking our relief with a great deal of humility. We were told, that there is a publick purse to maintain them, and that some of them do live according to their quality, keeping house, a gondola or two, and yet go up and down begging.

When any die in a shop-keeper's house, the shop windows are shut up for three or four days, and on the outside is written the death of the person, ex. gr. *Per la Morte del Fratello del Padrone*, which in English signifies, For the death of the master of the house his brother.

There is in Venice sometimes a naked man or woman hired for the painters to draw the muscles of the body by; the naked person being expos'd in a publick room provided by the master of the academy, every painter giving somewhat.

Venice treacle is famous, and is carefully compounded by several apothecaries, two or three noblemen, and two or three of the physicians college, being always present.

A young Irish priest visited us, who is tutor to a son of procurator Mocenigo, one of the richest noblemen in this republick. All commerce with Amsterdam and Holland, was, by bando or proclamation, forbidden here, because of the plague.

We observed a great number of bernacle shells sticking to the sides of an old English vessel which lay here at this time. These bernacles we afterwards observed sticking to the back of a tortoise we took between Malta and Sicily, and saw them in the fish-market at Rome.

The Venetian noblemen, in the winter, have their gowns furr'd; and one side before is lined with the white or belly of a Muscovy squirrel, and the other side with the back or grey of the fur; which they changed. In the first part of the winter they folded the white over the grey, and after Christmas the other. They girt in cold weather their gowns about with a black

SKIPPON.

Measures.
Braccia di
lana.
Braccia di
seta.

Bernacle.
shell.

SKIPPER.

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Venetian  
women.

black leather girdle fringed, having silver buckles before. The place where they walk in the piazza, is call'd *il Breglio*.

All the young women (except the ordinary common whores) are close kept within by their jealous husbands and parents: and the gentlewomen, when they go abroad, as to mas, &c. are attended by old women, who observe their behaviour; the old woman being one of the first things the husband provides after he is marry'd: and one old woman will undertake the care of three or four gentlewomen, getting a good living by this means; and sometimes they prove bawds underhand. Few women walk the streets besides the old bawds, &c. who wear a black scarf or white linen over their heads and shoulders. Those of better quality have, instead of a black scarf, a white one, which they put over head and shoulders in the manner of a veil, and shew but little of their faces abroad in the streets. Most of the noblemens daughters are put into nunneries after they are come to some age, where they live till they are marry'd out. The suitors scarce ever see them till the wedding day, all the business being transacted by the parents and the mediation of an old woman, &c. The greatest matches are solemnized with balls and open house-keeping for three days for all comers, and then the gentlewomen meet and play at cards together by themselves. No women but such as are counted courtizans look out of their windows. The Venetian women are generally of a low stature. Those that are fat, and but indifferently handsome, are reputed beauties.

Venetian  
cuffs.

The inhabitants of Venice cloath themselves very warm in the winter. The shop-keepers wear gowns, and most of the women have loose coats lined with fur; and some of the men and women have their shoes lined with cloth, &c. The hostesses in inns, when they go up and down their houses in the night, carry a little iron lamp in their hands, which is like the old Roman ones.

The common sort of people, as porters, gondoliers, &c. are insolent exactors of strangers, if they be not agreed withal before you hire them.

The generality are well habited; and every one of the lowest quality (except beggars) wear a gold ring or two, and the women have also bracelets, &c.

The beggars that are lame, &c. lie on bridges at church-doors, &c. and beg for S. Antony's, for S. Antony of Padua's sake, &c.

Most tradesmen make no conscience of asking at least twice as much as they intend to take, tho', at first, they will re-

peat variety of oaths, that they cannot afford the commodity cheaper: yet they have this good quality; if they give you bad money, they will change it four or five days after. Their shop signs are taken down every night. They write under the sign what it is; and some of the signs are absurd, as the two Jesus's, the two St. Peter's, &c.

The Venetians (as all Italians do) swear frequently, *per Dio*, *per Dio santo*, *per Diana*, *Corpo di Christo*, *per Christo*, *Cospetto di Dio*, *Cospetto di Diana*, &c. Some will make a cross, and then say, *per quella Croce*. Others will say, *per Catzo di Dio*, *per Puttano di Dio*. When they scornfully admire any thing, they say *Catzo*, *Heibo*: and if they see any thing very strange, they will sometimes cross themselves.

The Venetians are not counted by the highest sons of the church, very good catholicks, and therefore they say *Venetiani mezzo Christiani*, i. e. Venetians are half christians.

The Italians roast their meat over the coals, and boil their meat for the most part in pipkins. They strew scraped cheese on most of their dishes, and eat much garlick, which they put into most of their sauces. *Vide Mr. Ray's observations.*

When three persons walk together, that every one may have the middle by turns, they walk thus, *A B C*, from one end of the walk to the other. *B* steps back to the left before *A*, who coming behind, steps into the middle; then *A* steps back to the right before *C*, who coming behind, steps into the middle.

There is this usual Latin rhyme on the monks,

*Monachorum Stomachi*  
*Pocula Bacchi*  
*Vos estis, Deus est Testis,*  
*Populi Pestis.*

The Italians have a sport which they call *Gioco d'amore* (*digitorum lusus seu micatio*) which is thus; two stand together with their hands clutch'd, and both of them, just at the same time, jerk out their hands, and stretch out what number of fingers they please, each of the players naming a number; and he that chances to name the number of fingers thrown out by both parties, wins. *Ex. gr.* if one throws out three, and the other two, and one says five, he wins; but if both hit on the same number, and say five, neither win. A game or set is to win the first five, ten, &c. All the art is in speaking the number, jerking out the hand, and stretching out the fingers in the same instant of time; for if they should not do so, he that can see the others finger first stretched out, might always win. Three, four, or more may play

play together; but usually there are but two, tho' many will very attentively look on.

This was a sport among the old Romans; for Cicero, in his third book of offices, page 129, speaks of a common proverb; *Cum enim fidem alicuius, bonitatemq; laudant, dignum esse dicunt, qui cum in tenebris Mices* (i. e. *Mices digitis*) i. e. Such a one is a very honest man, you may trust him.

Their clocks here have their dials marked not as ours, but are figur'd from one to 24, and they count from six of the clock at night, till six in the evening; therefore if it be our seven at night, they call it one hour of the night, and so the clock strikes, and so it is for the day.

The first foundation of St. Mark was laid on the first of March 421. and therefore they begin the year on that day, says Leti.

We saw at Venice a very little man, three quarters of a braccio high; his name was Daniel Sack, aged 46 years, born at Japan. His voice was manly: he had a beard and face like a man: his hands and fingers were monstrous, having short pads and fingers without any bones in them: his feet and toes were not very unlike his hands: he stood with his legs acroft, and ate tobacco, &c. His father was a handfome higher, and lived at this time in Genoa; and his mother came of a small generation which hath continued for many ages in Japan.

All that come from Turkey or any infected places, are shut up in the lazaretto (a place where all necessaries and conveniences are provided) for 40 days; but if any of the company should fall sick in that time, they are confin'd for 40 days longer.

From Venice to London the merchant pays for freight usually about 4 l. 10 s. for every ton.

Signior Pietro Paolo Campana was my merchant.

Jo. Baptist. Ferro, an apothecary of Venice, is very well skill'd in plants, and hath fair books of dry'd plants, and one book with plants drawn rarely well with a pen.

The ground in Italy (as we observed) did not chop or open with chinks in the heat of summer, as it does in England.

*The art of painting upon glass at Venice.*

1. To make the Carnation colour; take one part of iron dust that is beaten off by smiths, one part of bloodstone, half a part of gum arabick, and as much jet as the weight of all together; grind all upon a copper-plate, sprinkling water upon them (or mixing water with them) then mingle them with water to the thickness

of milk, and set them in the sun for two or three days till they fettle; pour off the top, throw away the dregs at the bottom, and let the rest dry in the sun.

2. To make another Carnation colour; take the same iron dust, one part, twice as much jet, and one part of the silver stone letters are dry'd withal, as much red chalk as the weight of all together; grind and dry them as before.

3. Yellow; take one part of burnt silver-lace, twice as much antimony, and four times as much brimstone; put all in a crucible, and let the brimstone be burnt away; then grind and dry as before. Memorandum, to put nine times as much yellow ochre and grind, &c.

4. Grey colour; take one part of iron dust, as much jet, then grind &c. as before. This is the ground for other colours.

5. Grey colour, which is to hold, and not be painted over; take one part of iron dust, half of red copper dust, twice as much jet as all together, grind them fine, and keep them without drying in the sun.

6. Light purple; take one part of blood-stone, twice as much jet; grind, &c.

7. Red; take three parts of menie, one part of blood-stone, and six times as much jet, then grind, &c. and keep it for use.

8. Another carnation colour; take one part of yellow burnt ochre, and two parts of jet, grind, &c.

9. The colour of jet that is used in all these, is made of half of a very white pellucid sea pebble, which must be burnt and put hot into water to make it fall to powder, and grind it upon a stone without water; melt in a crucible, and keep it for use: half a part of menie must be taken.

10. White; take two parts of one of glass, painters green, half a part of strow blue (2y. an stone blue?) grind them in water, &c.

11. Blue; take one part of strow-blue, one third eagle marine, i. e. mollie, which goldsmiths enamel blue with, grind in water, &c.

*Note.* To work the grey or ground colour, take of the same grey colour about the bigness of a small nut, grind it two hours upon a copper-plate; take also as much gum arabick as the bigness of a pea, grind it and keep it in a copper dish; mingle the same quantity of gum in water, and pour it upon it; and if in summer (to keep it from drying, and to make it stick the better to the glass) pour a drop or two of stale; with this draw the out-lines upon glass, and let it dry a day or two; then with a great soft pencil or brush lay another ground very smooth of the same grey; then let it dry as before,



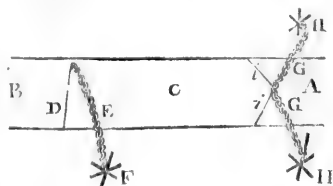
SKIPPO, and lay the same colour thicker the third time, where you would have shades; then with a pen without a slit, scratch away the ground colour (where you would heighten the colour) to the bare glass: let the glass be very dry, and lay on the carnations for the face, hands, &c. then the red colours, if there be need of any, and then the whites for linen, fatten, &c. then blue, green, and purple; and last of all the yellow upon the bare glass, on the wrong side of it.

*Note.* All the colours are laid on in gum water. When this is done, lay a floor of unburnt lime in an oven; upon that lay clear glass a finger's distance from the sides of the oven, or else it will break; upon the clear glass lay the painted glass, with the coloured side upwards; upon that lay a floor of unburnt lime very finely powdered; upon which, if you have more painted glass, lay another floor, with the colours downwards, and, as near as you can, the same colours one above another, green over green, &c. and so one floor of glass and another of lime, &c. Over the uppermost floor lay four or five panes of several colours, as green, red, &c. some also at the bottom under all, and some above all, and some in the middle between the floors. These are to be taken out with a pair of tongs to see whether the glass be burnt enough; for if they look clear and transparent, they may all be taken out; but as long as they appear dark and not pellucid, you must let them lie in still: the mouth of the furnace must be stop'd with thin tiles, leaving a little hole in the middle, and at every corner, to put in charcoal. When the oven has been heated three or four hours with charcoal, put in beech wood, very well dry'd, for eight or nine hours, or till the glass be burnt enough. Let the furnace or oven cool for three or four days before you take out the glass; for if it be not thoroughly cool, the glass will break; and after it is cool'd and taken out, rub off the yellow on the back side with a hard brush, there being always enough of the tincture drunk in by the glass. The lime floors must be half a finger thick, and must always be spread so that the glass may be in a plain.

The pan in the furnace must be two feet long, one foot and an half broad, half a foot deep, the sides of the pan about a finger thick. This pan must be set upon an iron grate in a greater furnace, so that there may be a hand's-breadth distance quite round the sides, and a hand's-breadth above; but underneath where the fire is to be put, two hands-breadth: the thickness of the sides must be half a brick. Both the trough or pan and the furnace must

be made of the best earth to endure the fire. The furnace is left quite open at top; and at equal distances are laid three iron bars or plates cross ways, which are three fingers broad. Upon these must be laid thin tiles made of the same earth, in number eight, four in a row on either side, made so, that every tile may rest upon half of two of the bars, and in the middle there must be a hole left, and one at each corner. By stopping or opening these five holes the fire may be increased or abated; the chinks between the tiles must be stop'd with lime mingled with hair, or any good cement. At the front of the furnace are two holes, the lowermost, under the grate (upon which the trough stands) to put in fire at; the uppermost above the grate, thro' which they take out the panes of glass, to see whether the painted glass be enough. These must both have stoppers fitted for them to take out and put in, as in chymical furnaces.

*Thursday, Decemb. 3.* About an hour before day we enter'd the *Padua* bark, a large boat covered like our barges, and went from the middle of the grand canal, pass'd by *Santa Chiara* and the *Giudecca*, then came by a pair of gallies in the water, whereon hung the quarters of *Turkish* pirates; after this we went by *St. George*... a monastery in a little island; and a good distance off, on our left hand, saw the island call'd *St. Angelo*, where gunpowder is made for the republick of *Venice*; then came into the mouth of a river between marshes; and at five miles distance from the city, pass'd by *Fusina*, a small village on our right hand, where the boat was dismiss'd which towed our bark, every one giving four soldi. Here came out a long-boat with 10 or 12 oars, who presently boarded us, and searched all trunks, portmanteau's, &c. One gentleman had all his ribband taken away, which he had bought to trim a new suit with, because it was whole in the piece. At this place we pass'd a *sostegno* or sluice, after this *Sluice* manner;



The stream of the river ran from *A* to *B*; and supposing the boat coming down the stream, it stays at *A* till the water of *C* is of the same level, which is done by opening little sluices or portelli *i i*, in the





SKIPPON.

4. *Joanni Vestigio Mindano Equiti Naturæ Veriq; scrutatori solertissimo qui sapientiæ atq; exoticarum stirpium studio, Ægypto peragrata ab Veneto senatu rei barbariæ et corporum sectioni præfatus, cum Latinitatis et Græcæ Eruditionis cultum mutis artibus circumfudit ut illic Naturæ ludentis non pammularetur hic spectaculi diritatem oratione deliniret, ut quantum oculi paterebatur tantum sibi placerent aures ad extremum laboris fractus dum misera plebi gratuitam operam commodat noxio contactu publicæ salutis vitam impendit. xxx mens. Aug. An. Cbr. cldccclix. Etat. li. Joannes Pueppa Lotharingus Socero B. M. P. Curantibus Octavio Ferrario et Joanne Rbodio.*

At a chapel in this church is inscrib'd,

*Al digniorem sanctissimi corporis Christi custodiam sacellum hoc ex pia concessione illustriss. D. D. factum à Lei. Com. Sanguineti obitum Ven. agr. Arcæ S. Antonii are suo amplavit et exornavit, dominio jureq; conuend.: ac successorum Saævo. MDCLII.*

Under a statue in the chapel,

*Dux Bello insignis Dux et victricibus armis  
Inclutus atq; animis Gattamelata fui  
Narnia me genuit, media degente, meoq;  
Imperio, Venetum sceptrum superba tulit  
Munere me digno et statua decoravit equestri  
Ordo senatorum, nostraq; pura fides.*

Before this church is Gattamelata's figure on a brass horse upon a pedestal, whereon are these verses,

*To quoq; Joannes Antoni immittit fata  
Morte licet doleant, eripere tamen.  
Clara sibi fama, necnon victricia signa  
q; ante Virtus, fulminis instar erat  
Unica spes hominum, nam tu juvenilibus armis  
Consilio fueras et gravitate senex.  
Gattamelata Pater decorant pietasq; fidesq;  
Ingenium, mores, nomen et eloquium.*

Decemb. 15. Being Christmas day, new stile, we heard one of the Franciscan friars this church belongs to, make a sermon in the afternoon. After he had done, two (of the four) organs play'd, and other musick till the evening. Before the musick began, the prior with six monks in their cloth of silver copes, went to the north side of the choir nigh the altar; then two others stood (each with a candle in his hand) before them, whilst the prior laid something, and cross'd himself; then he sat down in a red velvet chair, having three monks on each side of him, who sat down by him, and pull'd white

coits over their heads, and the two candles were carry'd away.

We heard a sermon another time in this church: the friar first bowed to the crucifix in the pulpit, then cross'd himself and said an *Ave Maria*. He repeated his text in *Latin*. About the middle of the sermon several of the lay-brothers went up and down among the people with little purses at the ends of long staves, receiving of alms.

Cardinal Bembi's monument is in this church.

*Santa Justina's* church is stately within, finely paved with marble. It hath great pillars and cupoli in the roof: it is after the fashion of *S. Giorgio Maggiore* at *Venice*, but bigger. The front was not yet covered with marble, as is intended. Here are few altars and ornaments, except what is in the choir, the convent of *Benedictines* this church belongs to, being charged with taxes during the present war with the *Turks*. *St. Justina's* body lies under the high altar, which hath a canopy over it that hangs down from the roof. The altar is marble, and curiously adorned with *Mosaic* work. Behind it is this inscription,

*Divæ Justine mortales exuvias, Arcana Urbis pignora tot seculorum depositum Civium pietate mille cladibus ereptum Monachi Cassinenses regia templi mole complexi Veneta Majestate cuncta refovente bis demum penetratibus sacrarunt An. MDCLX.*

On each side this altar is an organ very richly gilt. Behind the altar is the choir, the seats whereof are wood, and rarely carved with the story of our Saviour's miracles and sufferings. Before every stall is a box of bran or saw-dust, which saves the floor from spit. The middle of the choir is neatly paved, and a long box of bran stands there. At the east end is a rich picture.

The convent is great and well built, consisting of four or five fair courts: one is large, and cloister'd with handsome pillars. In one of the cloisters are these inscriptions,

1. *D. O. M. Albertinus Mussatus Poeta Laureatus hic domo sueratur, ut Nominis claritati par cineribus sit in hac luce splendor.*
2. *Piæ Abbatum ac Monachorum Memorie Quorum sepulchra altera extructo Cimiterio hic desierunt, ut Posteri his perscrivant quod sibi exoptant P. X. Kal. Junii MDCLII.*

*Silentium* is written over the picture of a lizard, and a goose with a stone in her mouth.

mouth. The monks have convenient cells, and a large cellar well stored with wine: Their revenue is said to be 100,000 ducats *per annum*.

Nigh the church is a great green piazza, called *Prato della Valle*, where *S. Antony's* fair is kept, and where the gentry make the tour with their coaches in pleasant weather. Every first *Saturday* of all the months is a market of beasts here, for which no toll is paid.

A fair building here, whereon is inscrib'd;

*Collegium Amuleum à M. Antonio Cardinali Amuleo, Propinquorum Commodo ac Reip. Ornamento institutum, Joannes Baptista Bernardus, M. Antonius Gritius, Augustinus Amuleus crexerunt.*

The schools are a handsome building, largely describ'd in *Gymnasium Patav. Sebottus*.

In the roof of the cloisters are the names of these *Englisbmen*, under their coats of arms.

Geo. Rogers  
Tho. Sheaf, *Berthensis*  
Tho. Cromwell  
Gul. Pound  
Fra. Hoult  
Gualt. Wilsford, *Cantuariensis*  
Car. Rich  
Tho. Buckenham  
Rich. London, *Norfolciensis*  
Joa. Dancilus  
Gul. Harveus  
Hen. Hunerltonus  
Bern. Brun, *Wylmidensis*  
D. Hen. Peyton, *Colonel et Eques*  
Ill. D. Alger. Percy, *Baro*  
D. Oliv. Cave  
Rob. Lloid  
Tho. Brandon  
Joa. Finciamus  
Joa. Fread  
Gul. Stokeham, *Angl. Conf.*  
Tho. Turnerus  
Fra. Willibee  
Laur. Wright  
Rich. Lumly

D. Joan. Dalton  
Rob. Canfield  
Joan. Abdy  
Rob. Child, *Cantianus*  
Hen. Stanly  
Gul. Langham  
Levinus Flud, *M. D.*  
D. Geo. Rock  
Rich. Harris  
Joan. Erkin  
Gul. Chaloner, *Eques Baro*  
Ludov. Chichester  
Rich. Sheeletus  
Jo. le Rous, *Suff. Anglus, à Cubic. Regis Thesaur.*  
Petrus Ball, *Devon. Confiliarius*  
Tho. Hungerford  
Tho. Morris  
Jacobus Parravacinus, *Pb. et M. D.*  
Tho. Harpour  
Joan. Hauriuis  
Ric. Vitus  
Joan. Mapletost  
Carolus Willughby  
Tho. Lawrence

Odoard Pax  
Anton. Rooper  
Joan. Rooper  
Petrus Vavafour  
Gabriel Onifield  
Joan. Kirton  
Tho. Browne  
Hen. Tichbourne  
Joan. Frewen  
Edw. Cholmely  
Tho. Peyton, *Armiger*  
Tho. Haruris, *Cantius*  
Edw. Varner  
Fra. Povy  
Alex. Balaam  
Gul. Leet  
Tho. Cademan  
D. Rob. Poyntz  
Jacob Griffithinus, *Cardiff.*  
Tho. Turnerus  
Joan. Finch  
Tho. Baines  
Jacobus Randolpus  
Rob. Henchman  
Ill. et Ecc. D. Isaac Wake,  
*Eques, et M. Brit. Regis Legatus Anglus*

All these names are under *Anglica Natio*, and besides 'em are these of other countries, viz. *Georgius Lombardus, Cretenjis, Annibal Cornaccens, Casulanus*.

These following inscriptions are made to some *Englisb*, that studied in this university;

*Ricardo Willibee Anglo Vicario bene Merenti. V. I. P. C.*

The arms of this and the foremention'd *Fra. Willughby* are quarterly; the first hath three water budgets; the second is gales a lyon passant arg. the third is sable a fesse arg. between three heads of the same; the fourth is the same with the first. *Charles Willughby's* coat is three budgets, &c.

In the lower cloister, under the marble picture of Mr. *Finch*, (since knighted) is inscrib'd;

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*Privilegiarum Scholasticorum acerrimo Defensori nec non Restauratori Joanni Finch Nobili Anglo, qui fasces sibi renuenti publica acclamatione delatos mira animi nobilitate simul ac moderatione gessit hoc tantæ Virtutis, premium sibi ad hoc regenti decretum renuit, quod tamen universis jurist. Anno subsequente restituit. Potesl. ac Syndico Mariono Nob. Veronensi Regimini ac Virtutum bærede. Anno Salutis MDCLVII.*

*Tho. Baines, Nob. Anglus, Confil. & Assessor. Michael Marchius, Nob. Apulus, Confil. & Assessor.*

The law-schools is a great room, where there is another inscription to the same person, viz.

*Immortali Famæ Joannis Finchi Nobilis Angli, qui Syndicatum non ambici sed*

*admisit, Violentia enim amorque nefciens  
ferreum inuitis humeris magistratus togam  
impexit quam ille dignitati suæ restituit  
privilegia hujus Archigymnasii nutantia  
confirmavit deperdita recuperavit ita ut qui  
Bosce latente intraverit eodem gemente ex-  
eant Universitas jurisjarum H.P.M.P.C.  
Anno Domini MDCLVII.*

In the upper cloister is a marble picture,  
to Dr. Stokeham, and this inscription;

*Quod intueris Marmor Spectator expressit  
Parvum admiratio in illustrissimo Guicimo  
Stokeham Nob. Anglo, qui ingenti expecta-  
tione acclamatus Prorec. & Synd. ingenua  
Mirra ætati expectationem traditum sibi  
privilegorum firmavit jus, alienatum asse-  
ruit inopis quotannis perperam evagatis  
lectum ætatum cujus rationibus accuratè  
expedientis futuro consuluit augmento Pro-  
rect. poteris emulando plenis acclamations-  
bus in Calulis Unanimis hoc Mnemogyon  
gratia statuit Univer. jur. An. MDCLXI.  
Reg. Parmenione Trifino Co. Vic. &  
Nob. Leon.*

Henricus Lindefavus  
Alexand. Falconarius  
Thomas Somervil, Cambus-  
nebensis Glottianus  
Ant. Lantrophes  
D. Arrig. Erskin

Henr. Suenton  
Gul. Cranstonus  
Rob. Newton, Edinburg  
Joan. Mineus, Edinb.  
Georg. Sibbaldus  
Nicol. Harus

Tho. Forbes  
Patricius Clunefius, Ref-  
senjis  
Tho. Camerarius  
Rob. Bodins  
Jacobus Cadenendus, Aberd.

An inscription under Henr. Lindefavus's  
coat of arms, which is printed in Gymna-  
sion Patavinum.

On a wall is written;

*Amæ Universitatis DD. Consiliariorum pe-  
renne Decus marmoreis stemmatis P.  
meritis expressam P. C.*

Over a school door is inscrib'd;

*Ad Lauream studiorum cultoribus Sermæ  
Reip. auctoritate conferendam ob polyna-  
thiam Hieronymus Lando Eques in Pre-  
tura crexit, Anno MDCCXXVII.*

Near the coats of arms is written;

*Bene de Republ. literaria meritorum memo-  
riam ad perpetuum successorum exemplar  
sic erigi jufferunt.*

In the wall of the upper cloister is a  
stone thus inscrib'd;

*Con decreto dell' excelso consiglio di Duci  
de VII Giugno MDCLVII. Fu bandito  
Gio. Battista Tonejio per haver proditoria-  
mente assassinato et interfetto il Dottor Guid.  
Antonio Albanese Lettor publico per in-*

In the law-schools is another to the same,  
under his coat of arms;

*Gloriæ Immorturæ Gulielmi Stokeham Nobilis  
Angli Prorektoris & Syndici cujus summa  
moderatio ad sui exemplar componens ju-  
ventutem Euganeæ Ibemidi insuetam con-  
ciliavit quietem, qua Urbis & Gymnasii  
Patavini moderatores rarâ administratione  
sibi percaros devinxit univ. jurisjarum DD.  
Anno MDCLXI.*

*Ludovico Evano Britanno Equiti et Reçtori  
Dignissimo Universitas jurisjarum P. C.  
MDCV.*

*Adolefcenti Eximio Roberto Napiero Nob.  
Anglo Qui in Athenas Patavini regimine  
ut perimat furiales furias, ne feriant et  
furiant in Mortales justitie habenas non  
frenavit sed strinxit, Archigymæum Ar-  
tistarum hac insignia struxit, MDCLXIII.*

Under Natio Burgundica is Thomas Westly  
Lancastrensis.

Under Scotia, Gul. Valdegravius Anglus,  
Joan. Hawkins Anglus, D. Tho. Ryder An-  
glus; and these Scotchmen, viz.

*giustissima et iniquissima causa del premajeri  
bauto nel suo dottorato.*

The university hath this government: The  
The students are of 34 nations, divided  
into two bodies, 22 are of the university  
of jurists, (of which number the English  
nation is one) and 12 of the university of  
artists or physicians.

Not under three of a country, that are  
matriculated, make a nation, who once a  
year elect a consul; if they be under that  
number, the syndic of that body the nation  
is in chuse a consul where he pleases.

These consuls chuse every year by bal-  
lotting two syndics; one is called syndic  
of the jurists, and the other of the artists,  
each being chosen by the consuls of the  
two bodies distinctly.

The syndic of the jurists may, if he  
will, be *Reçtor Magnificus*; but of late  
the charge of maintaining so great an hon-  
our hath persuaded them to be content  
with the title of syndic, finding the ex-  
pences of a good table, and the keeping  
two servants in livery, to be enough for  
such an office: All the profit he receives  
is a ducat from every doctor created  
here.

The syndie hath power to command any scholar to his lodging, and confine him, if there be fear of quarrelling, &c. if the scholar disobeys, the syndie hath authority to expel him.

The syndies and consuls make the two university senates.

None of the professors, or any that have taken the degree of doctor, can be of this government.

The consuls, in processions, take place of the professors.

Every nation hath a professor, or person of note, who assists them in businesses; he is complimented by the consul, and usually he is presented with a new-year's gift, which all the nation contributes towards, giving about half a scudo a man.

The consul looks after the nation's affair, and the syndie minds the business of all the nations he is chosen for.

Every nation hath a beadle, who brings the book of matriculation to such as are to be admitted in the university, and therein they write their names, and give a piece of money to the beadle. The *English* give a pistole a man, wherof five livres of *Venice* are given to the beadle, and the rest is kept for the benefit of the library belonging to the nation: The consul hath the books in his custody.

In each body, or university, the syndie is one year an *Italian*, and the next year a *Framontano*.

The day before a doctor is created, the promoter accompanies him to the great college, which is held at the *Domo*; in an adjoining room there are three urns, in which are placed the names of all the books the *puncta* or questions are taken out of; the candidate takes out two of the books names, and then the *puncta* of these two authors are put severally into two urns, and the candidate draws one out of each. The candidate from that time to the same hour the next day is to study, and make a short discourse upon it. The next day he comes with the promoter and hears mass, a beadle with his mace attending on them; after that they go up to the foremention'd room, where the promoter leaves the candidate alone for a good while; then the promoter returns and sits by him behind a table at the upper end of the room. The bishop, or in his absence a canon, who sits in a chair on the right hand, and doctors of the faculty, that are gentlemen of *Padua*, with the professors of the same faculty the candidate is to be created doctor of, take their seats, (being on each side of the room) none else being admitted except the syndie, who sits next to the bishop. When the discourse on the *puncta* is read, three doctors are chosen

by lot, the two first dispute again: the *puncta*, and the third propounds a case, which the candidate is to resolve; when this done he and his promoter go out, and then the doctors and professors ballot whether he shall pass or no: If he hath all their votes, there is written in his patent, *Nemine penitus atque penitus contradicente*; and if he wants a - - - tho' he hath above half, there is put into the patent, *Pro majore parte*, which *pro majore* is counted a great disgrace, and the candidate may refuse it, and try for his degree the next year. When the vote is passed, the promoter brings him in again, and the beadle opens the door, signifying to the scholars without, that he is made doctor, which news is received with their applause, crying *Viva, Viva*, and some of his friends throw verses about in his commendation; the scholars then crowd in, crying *Viva, Viva*, again: The bishop then makes a speech to the new doctor, and a short one to the company; after that drums without beat, and the promoter makes a speech, using the ceremonies of our universities, giving him a book open and shut, a ring, kils and cap; then the scholars cry *Viva* again: At last the beadle places him between the bishop and the syndie, and then the new doctor thanks every doctor in the room: After this he pulls off his gown and walks home, being attended by his friends, and sometimes with the solemnity of drums beating, &c. The charges of this publick creation are about 100 crowns; and the papists who are made doctors swear to the pope's bull, which protestants refusing, the republic of *Venice* allows a private college, (held at the schools) consisting of eight doctors, who ballot and use all the foremention'd formalities except swearing to the bull: Here five suffrages are called a *Pro majore*, and six, seven, or eight are *Nemine contradicente*, and the expences amount not to much above 40 crowns, half of which is deposited before the balloting, and is paid whether the candidate passes or not. Part of these new doctors charges goes to the publick stock, which pays for the arms, inscriptions, and statues erected to the syndies and consuls. The doctor of physick's cap hath narrow brims, and the body of it folded into welts.

We heard some of the professors lectures, but those we were most pleased with were *Ferrarius's* lectures. He usually had many auditors, and at several times we heard him discourse of these particulars, *viz.*

1. That the *Romans* brought in several *Mense*, or tables, one after another, with dishes on them, called, *prima mensa*, &c.

*Scipio* *cuncta, tertis, &c.* Sometimes they were so luxurious as to bring in 25. He read on this verse of *Virgil*,

*Postquam exempta fames epulis mensæque  
Pocula.*

He explained the *Premulidarium Gustatorium*, that it was a table brought in before the solid meat came, whereon was placed *mulsion*, or *gustus*, i. e. wine mingled with honey; next to this they had a table of slighter fare, among which they used to have artificial eggs made of meal, and little birds pepper'd; on the table they had the *Zodiac* pictured, and thereon were set *Fercula*, or dishes of meat answering to the figures of the signs, as two mullets on *pisces*, &c. He spoke of the vastness of their lances, some for winter, which were called *Argentum Hyemalis*, and some for summer, call'd *Argentum Estivum*; some of these weigh'd 100 lb. He mentions one that weigh'd 200 lb. for which they build furnaces on purpose. He spoke of another way of feasting without tables, when a servant held a dish to every guest.

2. That there were three sorts of *Purpura*, 1. Of the shell; 2. Of an herb, and the third made of cochineal, now in use; the last sort grew so rare among the ancients, that the kings took it upon occasion of great solemnities from one of the gods. He said that the *Roman* boys went in the same habit with the senators, who did not wear purple gowns, but over them a piece of purple which came over each shoulder, and about the middle made a point where the flaps or ends met, and were call'd thence *Clavus*.

3. He discours'd of the *Vasa Argentea*, *Aurea*, *Myrrina* and *Vitrea*; he said the ancients had the art of carving glass, which was often broke under the workman's hand, and for that he quoted out of *Marshall*,

*Abqueies perdidit Author Opus*!

The *Vasa Myrrina* were not known by the ancients what matter they were made of, because the *Romans* had them from the *Perthians*.

4. He read on *Theophrastus* his character, and discours'd on the description of a *Scythian*, that he wore shoes too big for his feet, and he wore nails in his shoes, and that he wore his garment immodestly, without a belt. He said that the *Grecians* wore nakedness; and proved also that the *Romans* were naked, because *Cæsar* when he was kill'd in the senate-house, let down his habit to cover his nakedness, which

he was unwilling should be expos'd to publick view after his death.

5. He read about the *Palladium*, and concerning *Talismanical* figures, which gave him occasion to tell several stories, among the rest one of his knowledge, that when he went to school a *Spanish* lieutenant was troubled with an ague, which he cured by writing a few words to this sense, *Febre fuge*, and cutting off a letter from the paper every day, and he observ'd the distemper to abate accordingly; when he cut the letter *F*, last of all, the ague left him; the same year about 50 more were reported to be cured after that manner.

6. He discours'd on the *Lustrum*, (he said *Lustrum* did also signify *Popina*) why it signifies five years, because the *Exia* of animals were then shewn publickly to the people, who did *lustrare* those entrails, and were at the same time cens'd. The *Lupercalia* were sacrifices to *Pan*, who was called *Lyceus* by the *Greeks*. The *Luperci* were the priests of *Pan*, who ran about the streets naked, with whips (made of the skins of goats cut into thongs) in their hands, whipping men and women they met with; the women would pat out their hands, and be greedy of their blows, *seculitatis causa*. This custom he said came from the *Mendesii*, a people in *Egypt*, who did *Hircos subicere Uxores*. The *Purgatio publica et privata*; these purgations were called *Februa*, thence the time was call'd *Februarius*, the first month of their year. On the 24th of *June*, being the *Natalis Dies* of the city of *Rome*, it was a custom to leap thro' fires, and in the duchy of *Milan* (his native country) *Ferrarius* had observ'd on the same day dedicated to *John Baptist*, boys and men to leap through fires. The *Romans* call'd this feast *Palilia*, from *Pales* the goddess of corn.

The *Amburbia* was another kind of purgation, when they went about the city. The *Amburbia*, when they did *amburbia*.

7. He told a story of a duel, or *monomachia* (duelling he said is the same with *bellum*) between two fellows who were thus fitted to fight; the hair of their heads was cut off, that there might be no spell in their hair; their nails were cut, and their habit was of leather; then a tub of grease was brought, with which they anointed their cloaths. Each had a club in his hand of the same length and weight. Before they fell to blows they were both sworn upon a bible, concerning the matter of their strife; one swore the thing was true, and the other denied it upon oath. Sugar was set by them to refresh themselves when they were at any time weary.



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11:

He spoke against single combats, and the shootings too frequent among the students, &c.

Marchetti. We heard . . . *Marchetti* read in the physick schools about the *Erysiplasia*, and after his lecture (as at the beginning) his auditors cry'd *Viva*. When he had done here, he went to the hospital nigh the Franciscans, where in a little room he discoursed about the *Partus Caesarius*, having the dead body of a woman before him.

At another time he demonstrated the way of tapping the *Abdomen* for a dropsy.

We heard *Franciscus Bonardus*, protector of the *English* nation, make one lecture in the physick schools.

We heard alio *Stephanus de Angelis* (a monk of the order of the Holy Spirit, whose habit was of a cinnamon colour over white) read on a problem in the third book of *Euclid*, and demonstrate the longitude and latitude on a sphere.

If any scholar comes late to a lecture, the rest usually shew their dislike of it by stamping with their feet. When the professor has done they cry *Viva*; then he comes down, and the scholars make a lane for him within the school, and as he passes along he gives them his thanks, and then he stands just without the door and salutes all the scholars as they come out. After this, many of his auditors attend him home. Most of the professors wear gowns. They walk in the cloister about half an hour before the beadle cries *bora Domine*, then the professor follows the beadle into the school, and all the auditors that belong to his lecture go in presently after him.

There are about 11 or 12 schools, an anatomy theatre, and a room where the syndic and the consuls make an university. There are three terms in a year, which they call *Terza's*; about six or seven days before the end of a term, the scholars usually break up, that is, when the professor begins his lecture, the auditors presently make a great noise with stamping, and will not permit him to speak. This term we were in *Padua*, the republick of *Venice* sent order there should be no disturbance, and commanded all professors to continue their lectures notwithstanding the scholars knocking and stamping; in that order a considerable abatement was threatened out of the professors stipends, for every lecture they should miss. The order was obeyed both by professors and students.

The physick garden is of a round figure, and kept neatly; the botanick professor is *Georgius à Torre*, who in the summer reads lectures on plants; he is allowed here a very convenient house to dwell in.

Almost all the *Padua* students (especially the *Italians*) wear pistols in a girdle under

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their cloaks. One day being at the schools, a pistol was observed to be discharged, which happen'd by accident, a scholar shewing a new pistol to another, and we took notice that all the students about the schools run out, and had their pistols in their hands, imagining the beginning of a quarrel.

In this city none dare stir abroad after it grows dark, for fear of scholars and others who walk up and down most part of the night, with carbines and pistols, 20 or 30 in a company, every one habited in dark cloaths, their hair under a cap, and a pair of pumps made of an old hat on their feet, that they may walk softly and firm. The streets are generally cloistered, and if any come within hearing, every man stands behind a pillar, and they call out *Che va li? i. e.* Who goes there? and they bid them go back; but if there be another party on the other side of the street, and they will not retire, then they shoot at one another, and will keep each other from moving for a whole night; and at last, without any mischief done, will suffer one another to pass. If one should be wounded, and he cries to confession, they immediately carry him to his lodging (the other party giving leave) and privately endeavour his cure, or if he dies they bury him very silently. When they go thus about, they usually put somewhat in their mouths to counterfeit a strange voice, that they may the better conceal themselves when they take to the contrary side. If they be not well skill'd in the streets, and do not understand how to keep their pillars, there is great danger. Sometimes they will let one or two persons pass by them, if they have no suspicion of another party or *Chivali* (for so they term these disorderly night walks) and if strangers; tho' the safer way is to retire, for oftentimes the *Chivali's* are in drink, and some have been killed for venturing too far. Every night, during our stay in this city, we heard frequent shootings, but no mischief done, except one scholar's being slightly wounded.

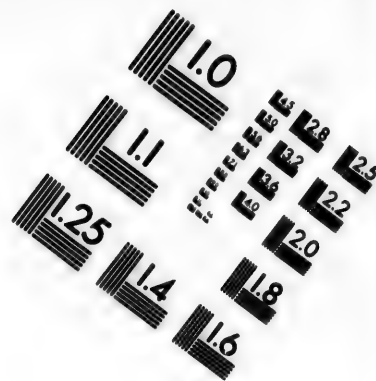
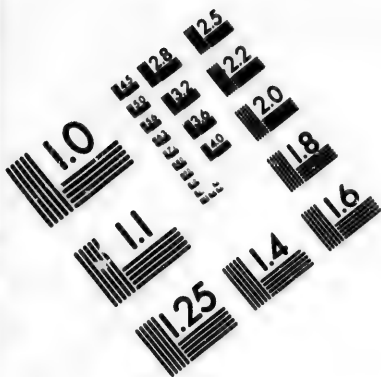
The city of *Padua* is governed by a *Governor*, sent from *Venice* every . . . who as soon as he is chosen makes these four officers,

1. The *Vicario*.
2. *Judex Malefactorum*.
3. A third call'd *de Aquila*.
4. A proveditor for victuals, &c. which four are all strangers.

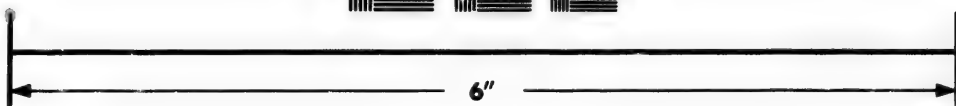
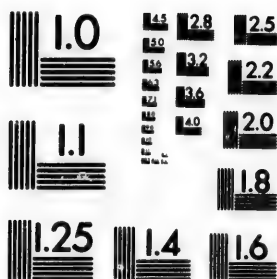
There are 12 *judices Pedanei*, who are *Paduan* gentlemen, chosen by lot once a year out of the *Collegium Juristarum*; and every one hath his name while he is in office, viz. 1. *Orso*. 2. *Volpe*. 3. *Cervo*. 4. *Camelo*. 5. *Cavallo*. 6. *Gryppo*. 7. *Bove*. 8. *Porco*.

6 T





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8. Porco. 9. Asino. 10. Scorpione. 11. Gambaro. 12. Leone. One told us, that they have distinct courts? For every sentence given they receive four livres; and for a contumacy, i. e. when one is cited and does not appear, eight soldi. From these are appeals to the *vicarius*, and from him to the *podestà*, and sometimes from the *podestà* to the council of *Quaranti* at Venice.

The *Orso* hath 100 ducats *per annum*, and the rest (except *Camelo*, who hath but 25) 50.

The notaries who make all publick instruments, deeds, &c. for every 100 ducats in the bargain, have 24 soldi for their fee; and for 1000 ducats and upwards, tho' the sum be never so great, they have five ducats.

When they begin a suit, the actor goes first to an advocate, and then fees a *commandadore opræco* to find out the *Reus*, and demand satisfaction, which, if refus'd, he is cited to appear in court.

All the *Padua* gentlemen above 30 years old, make a great council, and, by lot, chuse 32, who are the private council. Four of these are *Ajessores* with the *podestà*, four are supervisors of the *Mons pietatis*, five are *Provisores sanitatis*; and if the plague be in the city or country, five more are added.

The privy council hears civil causes.

An hundred thousand ducats is the usual rate given by a gentleman of *Padua* to be made a nobleman of Venice.

Hospital.

The hospital hath a distinct government to take an account of the revenues (valued at 15000 ducats *per annum*) and to inspect other affairs. The *Collegium Juristarum* chuses by lot 12 noblemen of *Padua* to be governors; and they elect a prior (who is also a gentleman) once a year, and these officers following, for life, viz. a sub-prior, who is a citizen, and hath a house, &c. allow'd him; three doctors of physick, who have each 80 ducats *per annum*, and presents on great feasts. They are obliged to come every day and visit the sick. There is also a *Medicus Assistent*. A chyrurgion that lives in the city, hath 30 ducats *per annum*; and a *Cbyrurgus Assistent*, who may give outward medicines, hath six ducats *per week*, a house, bread, wine, &c. The *Assistent* every morning enquires after the condition of the sick, and relates it to the doctors when they come. Two apothecaries; two priests; the *Agens*, who gives out all necessaries for the sick; an *Infirmarius* and an *Infirmaria*, who let blood and attend on the sick persons, looking after the rooms, cloaths, &c. two cooks, two butlers, one baker, a lawyer, a porter, &c.

No sick person can be admitted here by the *Cbyrurgus Assistent*, if he hath the itch, or any incurable disease, unless he procures a letter from the prior, one of the 12 jurists, or from one of the doctors.

We visited . . . *Marchetti*, younger *Marchetti* brother to the professor we heard in the schools, who hath many curiosities in anatomy. We saw the veins, arteries, and nerves dry'd, and laid out distinctly according to their natural situation, as well as could be done, on three boards, to which they were glewed. The *Nervus festiparis*, and the veins of the *pulmo* were not done, because they would have obscured and confounded the rest. The veins, &c. are taken out whole, by beating the *parenchyma*, &c. and often macerating in hot water.

We saw also upon a board the branches of the *Vena porta* in the mesentery, liver, and spleen, well pictured.

The great hall call'd *Palazzo della Ragione*, is a very large room, somewhat narrower and shorter than *Westminster hall*. It hath a stone pair of stairs up to it. At the upper end is an inscription to *Livy* and *Speronius*, both which are mentioned in *Scottus*. Here is also erected a marble effigies of a lady, with this following inscription,

*Veneravare pudicitiam Simulachrum et Viam, Lucretiam de Dondis ab horologio Pii Aeneæ de Obizzonibus Orciani Marchionis Uxorem. Hæc inter nobis tenebras maritales afferens tædas, furiales recentes Tarquinii faces casto crure extinxit. Sicq; Romanam Lucretiam intemerati tori gloria vicit, tante suæ Heroïnæ Generosis manibus hanc dicavit aram Civitas Patavina decreto die xxxi Decembris Anni MDCLXI.*

The story of this lady's death was thus related to us; That about midnight she was assaulted and stab'd by one that would have violated her chastity; and the crying out, her son overheard her; and coming to her chamber-door, was thrust back by a bloody hand, and struck over the face. The murderer presently escap'd, and enquiry was made after him. The magistrates imprison'd her husband upon suspicion, but he cleared himself by proving his absence from *Padua* at the same time. A nobleman of *Padua* was also severely examined and rack'd, but he did likewise acquit himself. Notwithstanding, the fore-mentioned son imagining him to be the author of the murder, procur'd some *Bravi*, who were disguis'd in rustical habits, and they shot him dead as he was coming out of the *Santo* one

morn-

morning from mafs. Some of the Padua gentleman's company let fly immediately, and kill'd two of the Bravi. The reft hafted away with the marquis's fon to the neareft gate, where they had horfes ready. The marquis's fon was publifh'd a banditto for this fact. He went afterwards to Rome, whence he was alfo banifh'd for giving a cuff on the ear to one of the pope's court.

Many in Padua think the marquis himfelf, being jealous, was the caufe of his wife's death; but to the beft of our enquiry little fatisfaction could be given.

Courts of judicature are kept in this hall, which is well floored with a plaifter. On each fide of it is a portico with marble pillars and rails of a red colour, and below on each fide is another portico. Over four doors here are the marble pictures of four famous men, and infcriptions under them printed in *Schottus*.

1. *Paulus* the jurift holding a book, whereon is written, *Locus recte jus appellatur*.

2. *Albertus*, having a book thus inferib'd, *Beati qui custodiunt judicium, et faciunt iustitiam in omni tempore*.

Over this figure is a picture of the Trinity, being here blafphemoufly represented by an old man with three faces and three beards.

3. *Livy*, with a book wherein is written, *Parvus ignis magnus sepe excitavit incendium*.

4. *Apponius*. Adjoining to this hall is the podesta's palace, where, in one room, are many infcriptions fet up by the univerfity in honour to the feveral podesta's.

I tranfcrib'd that which was made for the laft, viz.

*Bernardo Donato Prætori optimo fascibus domi firisq; conspicuo, sanguine magno, Virtute maximo; Qui summa vigilantia, pietate ac prudentia populo annonam, gymnasio pacem, urbi beatitatem, omnium supra fidem præstitit, Viro omnibus seculis invidendo, in observantia cultusq; triumphum hoc ex cordibus coarctatum monumentum Publicus jurist. Ordo D. et C. An. Dom. MDCLX. exequente Syn. ac Pro-re. Gulielmo Stakebam Nob. Anglo.*

A fair stone pair of stairs leads up to a hall of the podesta's house, which was hung round with pictures, and adorned with statues and infcriptions. Three infcriptions are under the picture of *Franciscus Grimanus*; the pictures of *Hieronymus Justinianus*, and *Jean Venerius*, have alfo infcriptions. A coat of arms here with *Richard Trevor Conf. Anglus*, written on it. A handsome little court with a

double portico, the uppermoft whereof *SKIPPON* is painted with arms, &c. On one fide is a fair and large library, having over one of the doors this inferib'd,

*Senatus Venetus Musis Euganeis An. Dom. MDCCXXII. Francifco Ericio Duce.*

Over the other door,

*Ἡ Ὀρθόδοξη Ἀββύς.*  
*Quæ ex SC ad Ædem D. Mar. Magdal. trimum, posita Fran. Mauroceno D M P. Hier. Cornel. Eq. et D M P. et Dominico Molino R L. III VIRI. Vince Capello Præf. et Petro Sagredo P V. ut in banc basilicam redigeretur successit Aloyf. Valareff. Eq. P. V. Fran. Mauroc. D M P. Hier. Cornel. Eq. et D M P. et Petrus Foscarenus II Viri Auctores facti MDCCXXII. Kal. Octobris Fran. Pifano Præf. Aloyf. Valer. Eq. P. V.*

The domo is a very mean church: the choir is raised up many fteps. In the fourth wing is a handsome brafs canopy over an altar of marble. A monument here to queen *Bertba* and her husband. The monument of the *Zabarels* are in this church, mentioned in *Schottus*. Under the choir is the body of *St. Daniel* (one of the patrons of Padua, whose feast is 24 Dec. S. N.) enshrined in a marble altar, having the story of his death, &c. well carved in brafs.

In the bishp's court, differences among the clergy, divorces, &c. are heard. The bishp is chief judge; next to him is the *Vicarius*, the chancellor, vice-chancellor, two notaries, two advocates, and one *Fiscalis*. In a vacancy the chapter chufes a *Vicarius* and two *Oeconomi* to look after affairs.

Nigh the piazza del *Capitano*, is a fair prison, and another handsome large building call'd *Mons pietatis*, where there is a stock or bank of money, which is lent upon pledges brought in by the poor, &c.

The *Jesuits* college was visited by us, where we had discourse with an *English* college. father, one *Barton* or *Hamerton*, who is reputed an ingenious scholar, skill'd in astronomy and other parts of mathematics. He seem'd to be somewhat discontented at many things in his own order, &c. and afterwards we heard he made a private escape out of this college, and in disguise went for *England*.

There were not above 12 or 14 *Jesuits* in this place; that order being little regarded in the state of *Venice*, especially in Padua, tho' they behav'd soberly.

The *Arena* was formerly an amphitheatre, but is now the court yard before signior



SKIPPON.  
Signior  
Mantua's  
palace.

signior *Mocenigo's* palace, which is built at the farther end, amphitheatre-wife.

Signior *Mantua's* palace is a handsome building, where, in the court, is a huge statue of *Hercules* standing on a pedestal carved with goats heads, &c. this inscription on it,

*Hercules Buphiloponus Bestiarius qui tristitiam orbis depulsi omnem per amplexu hoc signo Mantuæ Cura reflorescit.*

Here is also an old stone thus inscrib'd,

C PAPIRIVS  
CL  
SODALIS SIBI  
FI FLONIAE  
LL MVRRAE  
VXSORI  
V . . E

An ancient head here of stone, and another being a masqued head, as the *Paduans* formerly went.

These two sentences are written on the house,

*Id facere laus est quod decet, non quod licet.  
Deus nobis hæc omnia fecit.*

*Sylvaticus* the professor's palace is fairly built.

Thomas  
Becket.

*Thomas Becket* hath a church dedicated to him in this city.

A cloister belonging to the order of *Philippus Neri*.

Livy's  
house.  
Augustine  
Eremites.

An old house call'd *Livy's* house.

The *Augustin Eremites* church is a long dark building shap'd like *Trinity-college* in *Cambridge*. These monks wear a white habit in their cloister, but abroad are in black.

St. Augu-  
stine's  
church.

*St. Augustine's* church is a good old building, the body whereof is supported by tall round pillars. The choir is behind the high altar, which is curiously made of fine marble, and adorned with rich *Mosaic* work, representing our Saviour at the last supper with his disciples, &c. Behind it is inscrib'd,

*Adfis quicunq; hæc sacra limina teris, nam sine Belcloel et Ooliab Ara Domini sacratissimum hoc Augustale Tabernaculum splendissimum Ubi Omnipotens habitat cum hominibus Pietate Patrum fundavit Charitas fidelium auxit, cunctis autem complementum dedit Deus; Disce quod pietate res parvae crescunt impietate maximæ dilabuntur, nil sine Numine Divum, Hoc te volui, Numen pronus adora et abi. Pres. die xx Mar. Anno Christianæ aere. MDCLXIII.*

The *Dominicans* have a cloister here; and we saw in the *Dormitorium*, *Albertus*

*Magnus* his cell, where they have now placed an altar. Over the door is written,

*Quam legis Alberto Domus hæc fuit hospita magno*

*Parva quidem haud parvo sed tamen amplo viro*

*Parvus erat, subiit parvæ cum limine portæ*

*Magnus at exiguo sub lare factus erat*

*Senferat hoc dixitq; superba Ratisbona magnum*

*Hospitem in hospitio dispare Padua Colis*

*Archisacerdotis Mitram magnosq; penates*

*Accipe magne Ratis sic Bona navis erit*

*Post majora Deus referans palatia Magne*

*Dixit habere magni magna theatra Poli*

*Auduit et magni propylæa petrii Olympi*

*Num majore capi limine magnus habet?*

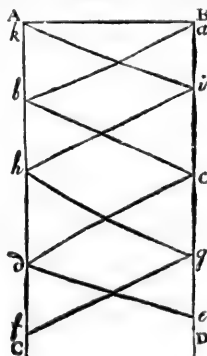
*Deo ter Maximo Numini*

*Alberto ter Magno Lumini.*

In this city we saw the making of viol-strings, after this manner. First they take the small guts of lambs, weathers, kids, wolves (but use no cats guts) and after they have separated them, and cleansed them from the mesentery, excrements, &c. they put them into the river for half a day, and then keep them for eight or ten days in water mingled in a great tub with a good quantity of *Griepoli*, i. e. tartar, and a small quantity of *Roeb Allum*.

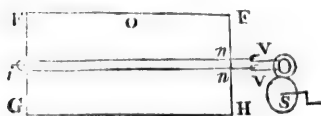
Note, That this water at the beginning is not so strongly impregnated as at the latter end.

Before they use the water, they scrape off all the fat, &c. with a piece of cane hollowed like an apple scoop; then they take several dishes of the water, and steep the guts in them, and draw them every day twice out of the water, and twice out of dishes without water; thus they are order'd for eight or ten days together; for the oftener they are drawn so, the fairer the strings are made. The workmen have smooth thimbles of brass, thro' which the guts are drawn. When they are wrought enough, they wind the gut upon the frame *ABCD*, on the pegs *a b c d e f g h i k*.



The

The guts are twisted after this manner on a frame E F G H fasten'd at o to the wall.



The middle of a gut is put about the peg i, and the ends of it are fasten'd to two hooks v v, where the gut is twisted by the wheel S, till the gut is shortned to the length of the frame; and then the ends v v are tied to pegs at n n, two flicks being put between the two parts of the twisted gut or string, to keep them from touching one another: Many strings are thus twisted and fastned to the frame, which is put into a pit about the length and depth of a grave, having on one side of it within, a hole where brimstone is burnt, and the pit being shut close with a wooden cover, the smoak of the brimstone smothers within, and makes the strings look white: After an hour or two the frame is taken out, and the strings are exposed to dry; and as the season of the year is, so they are sooner or later dry'd; then the strings are oiled by drawing them thorow a piece of a hat that is oiled: After they have expos'd them to dry, they take a small rope, made of horse-hair, and steeped in the same liquor where the guts were, and rub it on fix or seven strings at a time, and then oil them, and at last tie them up in little bundles for sale.

The smallest strings are made but of one gut, and the younger the animal the finer the string; the greater are made of 10, 12, and so on to 100 twisted together.

*Note.* That the strings are double on each side of the frame.

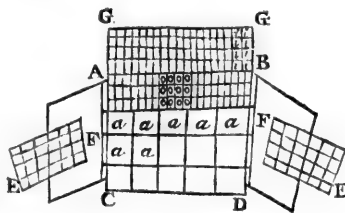
We saw in Padua the manner of dressing skins with the hair on: First they soak the raw skins in a river a day or longer, then lay them on a sloping block, as in tanning, scraping them with a two-handed knife; after that they soak in a vat, which holds ten maffels (every maffel is *ingefleria*) of water, wherein are mix'd 60 lb. of salt, and 12 sacks of meal; every skin lies in this water, according to its bigness, as a sheep-skin, a month or two; hare-skin two or three days: When they have been half soaked in this lixivium, they work them upon a femicircular iron, with a double edge fix'd into a post; this makes them supple, and then they put them into the vat again; and after they take them quite out of the vat, they dry them in

the sun, and work them after that on such a knife as is frequently used in skinners and glovers shops; and after all they dress the hair smooth with a carding iron. If they would get off the hair, they steep the skins in lime vats.

They use instead of meal and salt for the tanning of leather for shoes, &c. 150 lb. of *Valonia*, (so called from *Apollonia*, now *Vallonia*, a town in Dalmatia, whence they are brought) i. e. *Cerrus*, mix'd with five one half maffels of water, wherein they put 10 hides, and for 12 days they stir them once or twice in a day.

The making of cards was observ'd by us in this place: First they take a sheet of fine paltboard, and upon that lay a paltboard of the same bigness, which hath holes cut in it where they should paint; for the several colours they have such a paltboard; after they are press'd, cut and smooth'd, they take sheets of paper printed with a lyon, or any other figure, as often as there are cards in the paltboard, and these sheets being cut into the bigness of the cards, they press and cut smooth, and after that starch one to each card on the backside, and then smooth them and press them a great many times together between two smooth plates of iron. A pack of these cards is sold for 20 foldi.

We visited one *Arras* a German chymist, *A. elymist* who shewed us a small cabinet, with 400 *ca. inst.* glafs bottles filled with the *Materia Medica*, chymically prepared. The cabinet was thus contriv'd:



A B C D is the cabinet, a a a a are drawers with cells full of bottles in the body of the cabinet; o o o o are cells on the top; A G B G is a drawer behind full of cells, which may be pull'd up; it rests upon two iron springs fastned on each side: On each side of the cabinet is the like drawer; and in the shutts E F, E F are the like.

The chief preparations observ'd by us were the true tincture of coral; the tincture of *Sol*, *Luna* (which was of a very clear blue colour) and *Mars*. In one glafs was the fix'd salt of . . . . . crystalliz'd into two perfect crosses; the volatile salt

SKETCH.

of vipers; the crystal of *Arsenic*, which was like glass; the fix'd salts of many plants; the tincture of sulphur; *Spiritus ardens Sacchari Saturni*, the tincture of sulphur drawn out by a vinose spirit. He demanded 100 chicquins for this cabinet, and a process of all the preparations in writing. We found him making *Flores Sulphuris*, with three pots set upon one another, and an alembic at the top. His room was hung about with dry'd plants on white paper.

Another  
elogy.

There was another chymist here, who had formerly lived in England with the duke of *Bucks*: He is a Fleming born, his name is *Regio*, his chief trade is to sell secrets; he offered to Mr. *Willughby*, one of my fellow-travellers, for 25*l.* sterling, these four *Arcana*; 1. *Mercurius metallicum*, i. e. the extracting of quicksilver out of lead; he pretended to know how to extract it out of tin and other metals, but he said the operation would be tedious. 2. The extracting of sulphur out of mercury. 3. The fixing of sulphur to such a degree, that it should endure a very great fire, yet he confessed he was not able to fix it absolutely. 4. The making of gold volatile, so that a considerable part of it should come over the helm, and the operation of this being several times reiterated, the remaining gold should be one tenth lighter, and there should be gold enough in the liquor that arises to colour silver. Mr. *Willughby* proffered him ten cecchini for these four secrets, which he refused to discover them for.

This city is encompassed with a high brick wall, that keeps up a broad and thick rampart; there are some bulwarks, but seem too far asunder to defend one another: We observed the trenches full of water, (except at one side) having the river *Brent* under the walls on one side, and a water ditch on other sides. The river *Bacchilio*, which comes from *Vicenza*, runs into the *Brent*, and runs through part of this city, and so does one branch of the *Brent*. The *Bacchilio* hath its water kept up by a sluice within the town.

A mile every way round there is no enclosure, nor trees suffered to be planted, that no enemy might find shelter, &c. This circumjacent plain is usually sowed with corn, and is called *La Guasta*, i. e. the waste.

From the walls is a full prospect of the *Alps*, and the *Euganean* hills.

The inner (called *Antenor's*) wall is high built, and thick.

One of the city gates is called *Porta Liviana*.

*Magazine.* *Castello di Munitione* was built by *Ezzelino the Tyrant*; it hath a large cloister'd court.

It is a custom here, that those who have the wall on their right hands in the streets may keep it, unless they will pass a compliment on any they meet. If drink be brought into a friend's house, the visitor drinks first; and the stranger goes first up stairs, into the house, &c. and is left by the owner last in the house.

At this place and *Venice* if any one buys meat in the market, there are boys always attending with baskets, being ready to carry what you will deliver to them to your lodging, which they will very faithfully do for the reward of two or three foldi.

The little stools used in these parts have a narrow slit on the middle of the top, to thrust their fingers in at, and so hit them from one place to another.

If any confessor enjoins too severe a penance, the penitent here presently takes his leave, and finds out another confessor that may be more favourable.

The *Padua* gentlemen seem not very devout at the mass, or other service, discouraging and laughing with one another, and when the host is elevated many of them will only bow their bodies and knees a little; whereas in other popish places they fall down then on their knees, beat their breasts, use sighings, &c. If there be ladies at church the gentlemen attend upon them to their coaches, without speaking one word.

The bread here is much esteem'd, according to that proverb;

*Pan Padoano, Vin Vicentino, Trippe Trevisane, & Putana Venetiana.*

No brown bread is permitted to be sold publickly.

The territory of *Padua* is rich, whence arises this saying;

*Bononia la grassa, ma Padoa la passa, & Venetia la guasta.*

These sayings are used here;

*Iustitia Presbyterorum, persecutio Monachorum, scabies Hebræorum, peccavi Domine, miserere mei.*

*A furore Rusticorum, à rumore canum & à natura Fem. 40<sup>ta</sup> Libera, &c.*

We observ'd once many hospital wenches in yellow veils, going two and two together, having a crucifix carried before 'em, and they sung as they went in the streets.

The duke of *Norfolk* is kept here in a fair palace that belongs to *Cornarus*, a *Venetian* nobleman. The duke is a proper man,

man, of good proportions, &c. but being much diltemper'd in his head, he is shut up in a ground chamber, without glafs windows, and the door lock'd upon him: We had fome difcourfe with him, but found him then incapable to fpeak any good fenfe: His dinner and other meals are brought to him, but he never eats in the prefence of any: His fervants force him to bed every night, and he hath often new cloaths, which he burns or tatters out prefently; he was at this time very meanly habited: He hath five or fix *Engliſh* fervants: His overfeer or ſteward is a *Breſcian*; his name is *Carlo*, and he ſpeaks *Engliſh* well. We were in *Chriſtmas* time invited to dinner, with the reſt of the *Engliſh*, to the duke of *Norfolk's* houſe.

We were civilly treated by Dr. *Murry*, a *Scotchman*, at his creation-dinner, when he took the degree of doctor.

We viſited Dr. *Cadenod*, a *Scotchman*, profeſſor of logic in this univerſity: He formerly liv'd in *Vicenza*, and there taught gentlemen's ſons, till the *Jefuits* came and ſet up ſchool.

The *Engliſh* that were in *Padua* while we were there, were Dr. *Stokeham*, Dr. *Willughby*, and Mr. *Swale*.

White earthen ware is made in this city of clay brought from *Vicenza*.

We hired horſes one day for four livres a horſe, and rode five miles to *Avano* or *Apona*, a ſmall village, where we view'd the baths, which have very plentiful ſprings that riſe out of a rocky hillock, and there make ſeveral channels, the brinks whereof are cruſted very hard by a ſalt or ſtony matter the water is impregnated with, and a pure white ſalt ſhoots out of the banks where the water runs. The water is ſo hot that the country people bring their hogs hither to ſcald off the hair. Sheep will drink of it where it is cooler, and will lick the ſalt. One of the ſprings drives an overſhot mill, where we obſerv'd the wheel cover'd with a hard dark cruſt or ſtone, which they are forced to beat off with a mattock, at leaſt every month: At this mill there is none of the fore-mention'd ſalt. The bottom of the channels hath no ſtony ſubſtance; the water looks greeniſh. Leaves and pieces of wood are cruſted over with ſtone. At the mill, beſides the ſteam which drives the top of the wheel, there is another channel of water, which (if there be occaſion) is let out upon the ſide of the wheel. The ſprings are within two or three foot of one another; one is ſo temperate that a man may endure his hand in it for ſome time. Towards the bottom of the hill is a publick large bath, and juſt by are four or five baths in houſes, like thoſe at

*Baden* and *Aken*. The water here differs in taſte from thoſe in the foremention'd places. Theſe baths are uſed by ſuch as have the *French pox*, &c. A mile off is a fountain, called *Fonte della Madonna*, which is not ſo hot as theſe at *Apona*, but is ſold in apothecaries ſhops for to drink. About half a mile off are the *Euganean* hills, on one of which is a *Benedictine* cloiſter.

As we returned to *Padua* we took notice of a handſome palace on the left hand, and obſerv'd the country peoples houſes and barns to have long *Portici* before them. The ground is well tilled and planted with rows of trees, and vines twiſting about them. About the beginning of *January* they prune their vines.

A little before we enter'd the city we paſſed over a branch of the river *Bacchione*, and obſerv'd the courſe of its ſteam from A to B.



AB is the river, CB is a branch that runs under the walls, CD is the other branch which turns backward, E was the bridge we paſſed over, a quarter of a mile from *Padua*.

We hired horſes (ten livres a horſe) and went four miles bad way to a village call'd *Il Ponte*, from a bridge over a pleaſant ſteam; then rode on a firm cauſeway, by two great mills, and ſeveral ſmall country houſes belonging to gentlemen, and ſeven miles from *Padua* came to *Pol-verara*, a village where we obſerv'd a ſort of poultry mention'd in *Scotus* to be the biggeſt in *Italy*, &c. yet they are ſhort of his deſcription, tho' ſomewhat bigger than the common ſort of cocks and hens: they are never of any colour but black, and have great tufts of feathers on their heads, and the like under their lower mandible, and both hens and cocks have horned combs; whence they are vulgarly, and perhaps corruptly, called *Galline deſciati*, i. e. *criſtati*.

The country people ſeem to be poor, but are very civil to ſtrangers, being ready in their anſwers, when they are aſked the way to any place, &c. They drink wine mix'd with a greater quantity of water.

Jan. 6. We went in the *Padua* bark 1663-4 to *Venice*, and eſcaped the ſearchers this time.

Feb. 1. Two hours before night we entered the *Barca di Padua*, and in the *Lagune*

Savona.

*Ligures* were stopp'd a while by the searchers, who felt every one's pocket, open'd chests, &c. We were all night in the boat, and the company contributing, we bought taggots and made a fire in the middle, so entertained ourselves with discourse of two merry monks, one a Benedictine, and the other a Franciscan *minoris obsequii*. At sun-rising the 2d of Feb. we arriv'd at *Padua*, and there immediately hired a small narrow coach, drawn by three horses abreast, paying four livres apiece to *Vicenza*.

Vicenza.

We went out at the gate called *Savonera*, and pass'd over the river *Brenta*, and at nine miles distance came to our baiting place at *Socco*, a village: Near it are some neat gentlemen's houses, and on the left hand saw an old castle on a hill call'd *Monte Calso*. After that we travelled a pretty straight causeway, having several small palaces on each side, and we observ'd the country well cultivated, as in *Friuli*, about *Trevise* and *Polverara*, &c. Nine miles from *Socco* we entered *Vicenza*: A little before we arriv'd there we went over the *Tesina*, a small river.

This city is pleasantly situated, partly on a plain, and partly on a rising ground; it is indifferently walled with brick, and is much less than *Padua*: In many places are *Portici* before the houses; the streets are badly paved: Here are some stately palaces, among which that of count *Trissini* is most noted. Just without the walls are vineyards, which afford very delicious red wines, known by their epithets *Dolce* & *Picante*, sold for 12 soldi an *ingesseria*; a white and sweet wine and a sour wine sold here. Many nobility in this place, so that it is a proverb;

*Quanti ha Venetia de Ponti & Gondalieri,  
Tanti ha Vicenza de Conti & Cavalieri.*

The river *Bacilione* runs thro' this city, over it is a handsome stone bridge, called *Ponte di S. Michael*.

Theatrum  
Olympicum.

We saw the *Theatrum Olympicum*, which is spacious: The spectators have 14 seats, (like those in the pit of our play-houses) covered with boards: The roof is well painted with birds, clouds, &c. The *Orchestra* is large, where the gentlemen and ladies sit in chairs. The stage is curiously contriv'd into five perspectives, built of and representing houses, &c. There the musick plays, and the actors come out into the pit, where they dance and act: The front of the stage is adorn'd with statues, pillars, &c.

In two out-rooms were inscriptions and gentlemen's arms; one inscription I transcribed, viz.

*Petro Paulo Bissario Comiti Commendatorio ejus in Orando facundiam, adversarius exhorruit, Princeps exaudivit, syrenes Adriatici vel miraculum suspexere et Alfonso Comiti de Lusibus pro vigesima fisci multarum impetranda Legatis suis Olympicorum Academici posuit Anno Domini MDCLXI.*

*Scottus* hath more inscriptions. In one room hung the names of those belonging to this academy, viz.

*Nomi delli Ill<sup>mo</sup> Sig<sup>o</sup> Academici Olimpici.*

*Protettore, Ill<sup>mo</sup> et Reverend<sup>o</sup> Monsignor Giuseppe Giuriano Vescovo di Vicenza Duca, Marq. et Conte.*

Principe.

D. Gabriel Porto.

Configlieri.

D. Carlo Fortezza.

D. Alberto San Giovanni Dr.

D. Guido Feramofca. Dr.

D. Andrea Quinto.

Conservator delle legge.

D. Vincentio Negri Dr. et Kr.

tradicante.

D. Clem. di Vicenza. +.

Padri.

D. Aloise Valle Dr. et Kr.

D. Laelio Gualdo. Kr.

Censori.

D. Francesco Bollis Dr. +.

D. Alfonso Losco.

D. Leonard. Valmarana.

D. Alvise Magre. Dr.

Conservatori delle robbe.

D. Franc. Deltofo.

D. Scipion Bissari.

Presidenti alla Musica.

D. Giulio Capra.

D. Ostilio Bissari.

Presidenti al Theatro.

D. Bonifacio Pogliana.

D. Fabio Piovene.

Presidenti all'exaction del danaro.

D. Vincentio Garzadoro.

D. Francesco Barbarano.

2g.

Q<sup>a</sup>. Whether these following be only  
Academici without offices?

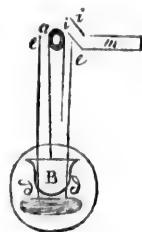
D. Lodov. Aleardi.  
D. Teodoro Triflini.  
D. Girolamo Garzadoro.  
D. Fra. Piovene. Dr.  
D. Cesar Ragana.  
D. Marcello Garzadoro.  
D. Lud. Chieragatto.  
D. Oratio Sale.  
D. Lodov. Porto.  
D. Antonio Piovene. Dr. N. V.  
D. Enrico Biffari. Monaco Camadioci.  
D. Olyardo Deltofo Monaco.  
D. Marco Ant. Valmarana.  
D. Alefandro Godi.  
D. Girol. Meglioranza.  
D. Camillo Barbarana.  
D. Fabio Scroffa.  
D. Sylvio Conti Monaco.  
D. Eitor Delbue.  
D. Jacomo Barbarana.  
D. Ludov. Triflino.  
D. Vittorio Porto. +.  
D. Gulielmo Ghellini.  
D. Quintio. Saraceni.  
D. Marco Anton. Chiragatto.  
D. Alefandro Thiene. Dr.  
D. Giovanni Bapt. Gualdo.  
D. Barthol. Capodilista.  
D. Ermen. Coloredo.  
D. Girol. Pompeo.  
D. Giuseppe Porto Leonidas.  
D. Barthol. Squarci Dr.  
D. Bernardino Porto.  
D. Giacomo Biffari. Dr.  
D. Franc. Sorio.  
D. Scipione Vello.  
D. Franc. Garzadoro.  
D. Guido Thiene.  
D. Giulio Merzari.  
D. Anea Arnaldi.  
D. Justino Trento.  
D. Jacomo Zachia Dominico.  
D. Fra. Scroffa.  
D. Alf. Capra.  
D. Paulo Aemyl. Saraceni.  
D. Nic. Gualdo Kr. Priorato.  
D. Annib. Thiene.  
D. Paulo Bennaffuti.  
D. Anton. Maria Ragana Dr.  
D. Mich. Angelo Angelico Dr.  
D. Gio. Bapt. Fraconzano.  
D. Vinc. Capra.  
D. Pomp. Justiniano.  
D. Gio. Pagiello Dr.  
D. Oratio Deltofo.  
D. Nic. Pogliano.  
D. Julio. Porto.  
D. Ant. Cividale Dr.  
D. Gasparo Montanaro Academico et  
Secret.

VOL. VI.

The prince of the academy is chosen  
every year by ballot, by the *Academici*. SKIPPER.

None are admitted but noblemen of  
this city, who meet when the prince calls  
them together. They have several ex-  
ercises, as making of speeches, dancing,  
&c.

Count *Valmarana's* garden is very no-  
ble and pleasant, having a river that  
passes through it; a labyrinth of myrtle  
hedges: One side of the garden is planted  
with several sorts of oranges and lemons,  
which in the winter time are shut up un-  
der a penthouse that hath doors; they  
open in sun-shine and favourable weather;  
they have charcoal fire in several places  
of the penthouse, and all the chinks are  
stopp'd with tow, to secure the trees  
from the injury of cold. The garden is  
water'd by a well, which hath a copper  
bucket



B, that is pulled up between two strong  
wires *e d*, *e d*, by a rope that runs on  
the pulley *a*; when the bucket is at the  
top, two irons *i i*, stand out, which turn  
the water out, and pour it into the  
trough *m*, whence it is convey'd into fe-  
veral channels.

In a pleasure room water is made to  
play out of the floor in a surprizing man-  
ner. In the wall here are three handsome  
statues, with these inscriptions,

1. *Altorem me Bacche tuum, ne ludis et  
unquam  
Nil mihi amabilius contigit bisce dolis.*
2. *Pro vino inuisa Bacchus supraluet unda,  
Ne credas oculis vina Falerna bibo.*
3. *Hæc mihi pura mero longe præstantior unda  
Nugæ hæc sub specie dulcia musta latent.*

On the outside of this house is written,

*Si te Calores aut Myrtæ Meandri Errores  
fortasse lassarunt, succede huic Umbrie  
ubi te Dii ipsi Libentes et Letabundi ex-  
cipient Bacchus, Silenus, Pan nitida  
gelida*

6 X



SILK-SPINNING.

*gelida ac dulci aqua reficient immo et vino  
si Bacebo credas.*

*Sebottus* mentions other inscriptions.

This garden was now let out for 200 ducats *per annum*.

The great hall.

The great hall is built like that at *Padua*, but is much less, tho' the portico on each side are higher and wider, and appear more stately.

The Podesta's palace.

The *Podesta's* palace hath always a guard of soldiers; in an out-room are the pictures of many *Podestas*.

The piazza.

Here is a handsome long piazza, well pay'd with brick, and divided into many *Arcola* for the water to pass more freely. Two stone pillars in this piazza, somewhat less than those at *Venice*, having the same figures on the top.

At the great hall is this antient inscription,

IMP CAES  
M ANTONIO  
GORDIANO PIO  
FEL AVG PP COS II  
PROCOS TRIBVN  
POTEST. V. PONT  
MAXIMO  
RESPVBLICA  
EX LIBERALITATE  
MATIDIARVM  
D. D.

And under it is inscribed on a marble,

*Lapidem hunc diu sub terra latentem prope  
forum frumentarium repertum Decemviri  
Reip. Vicentina hoc loco conspicuo P. CC.  
AN. MDLXXXVI.*

*Ant. et Franc. Castellorum. M.*

In one of the streets is this written on a stone pillar, erected where formerly a house stood;

*Questo è il loco doue era la Casa del Sceleratissimo Galeazzo da Roma, il qual con Iseppo Almerigo et altri suoi complici commiserò atrocissimi homicidii in questa città del Anno 1548. D. 3. Luglio.*

In the middle of the same street is another stone thus inscribed,

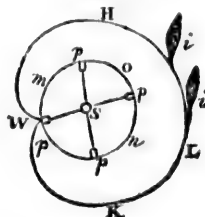
1661. Scipion Piovene Bandito in perpetuo per l'inquisorato di T. F. Autor d'atroce strage de Ministri et altri innocenti nel giorno del patio, in faccia della publica Rebeza.

The government.

At this city the gentlemen chuse 12 out of their number, four of which must

be doctors of law; and the 12 elect two consuls.

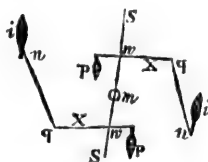
We saw the manner of twisting silk in <sup>silk twij.</sup> this place, by an engine that is moved by a water-wheel, which transfers its motion by the help of several cogs and lanterns to a great horizontal wheel, with the cogs perpendicular as at A B which is fastened to the top of a great frame C D that hath on the outside a double row of spindles with silk.



*i i* are the spindles.

The uppermost row of spindles is twirled round by a rope H K L that crosses about a pulley at W, and is lapped within the frame C D into a lesser circle *m o n*, upon forked rays *s p s p s p s p*, that go from the centre of the frame. This centre, when the engine moves, pulls about the cord or rope H K L and turns about the spindles.

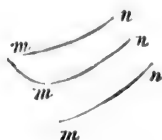
The lower row of spindles are turned by another device, *viz.*



*m* is the centre of the frame; *n q, n q* are cross bars which turn about a little axis at *o*; at *q q* a cord is tied, which going thro' a hole

a hole at *ww*, near the centre, hath a weight fasten'd to it; *pp* are the weights, which pulling *qq*, make *nn* bear outwards; *nn* are armed with smooth steel, which pressing against the bottom of the spindles *ii*, twist them round as the engine moves; from *m* to *S* goes a radius of wood, over which passes the cord *x*. To each spindle there are fix'd two little wires with eyes, through either of which they put a silk thread, and these two threads pass through a great hole, and are twisted together by the motion of the engine.

Round the frame *CD* are swithes or reels, and between every pair of them is a little wheel, with very long *radii*, which are lifted up by little spiral bars of wood, in the circumference of the frame.



*mm* are the lower ends of the bars, which strike under the *radii*, and rising towards *nnn*, raise them up as the engine moves round. On either side of this wheel are little teeth, which move two wheels, that wind up the silk as it is twisted by the spindles.

The motion of the engine is very exact.

Of the coarser kind of silk, called *Filicello*, they make stockings.

At a silk-dyer's we were inform'd that the natural colour of silk is either white or yellow: The yellow is made white by being boiled in a great caldron of soap and water. Silk is dyed red by boiling it in this liquor, saffron 100 lb. *Alume* *disace* 14 lb. 90 ingesterie of the juice of lemons, 30 ingesterie being put in at a time. Black colour is given by a liquor, wherein there is 100 lb. of *Vatonia*, 40 or 50 lb. of galls, that give it a gloss; and after that they put the silk in vitriol and honey.

Just without the gate that is towards *Mons Lericus*, we pass'd through a fair arch of stone, and presently ascended many stone steps, more than at the *English* Jesuit's college in *Liege*; after a good height we came to a resting place, where are two inscriptions mention'd in *Scabottus*. Then mounted higher, and near the top of the hill entered a small chapel of *Our Lady*, wherein is observable a multitude of little pictures, figures of men, &c. in wax and wood, crutches, and the like, being so many memorials of miracles;

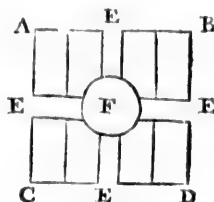
Our lady's chapel.

among the rest on a beam was a little gallows, with the figure of a man hanging, which represented an innocent person, who was condemned to die, but by our lady's assistance he fell down alive, and was freed.

From this hill we had a rare prospect of the city, country and mountains.

Some distance hence we visited a neat palace of count *Capra*, who was bandit'd, and fled to *Inpruck*, where he did some mischief he lost his life for.

The palace is situated on a hill, and is commonly called *La Rotonda*: The figure of the outside is square; it hath on each side a fair ascent to a stately portico, supported by six pillars; underneath are rooms for the ordinary offices, as bake-house, kitchen, &c. Over them in the middle is a round hall, with a painted cupola, like that of the prince of *Orange*'s nigh the *Hague*, but less, and not so fairly adorn'd. Four great valves opened towards each portico, where the light came in. This house hath three figures, a square, a cross, and a circle.



*ABCD* is the square; *EEEE* are the four entrances from the portico, that make the cross; *F* is the round hall.

There are two chambers in each corner square, some of which are finely painted on the roofs.

We saw here a *Mosaick* table of wood, describing a pair of tables, and *Gisco del Occbo*.

*Feb. 4.* Hiring horses we rode six miles under the sides of hills on the right hand, and arrived at a village called *Gustozza*, where we took two guides, who with lighted straw conducted us into a great cave, which is reputed seven miles long, and was probably a place of security in time of wars and persecution; for we observ'd two entrances, which formerly had gates to them, and have holes near them, as in castle walls to shoot through. We went about a mile under ground, and took notice of large spaces, some of which were low-roof'd, and others indifferently high, but none so high and large as in *Wokey-Hole* in *Somersetshire*. One room was clos'd

SKIPPON.

Count Capra's palace.

Gustozza.

shew'd up with a wall, and call'd *Camera d'Armeniti*. They shew'd us a rude stone, which they call'd *Pietra Duoca*. Here was formerly a quarry, where they digg'd out stone, for we observ'd the impression of cart-wheels within the cave, and three or four great stone almost hewn out of the rock. Many vast rude pillars support the roofs, from whence hung *stalactites*, i. e. water petrified. At this time we found a great number of bats clinging to the sides and the roof of the cave: We saw a great oven, made by art in the rock, which was used by those that fled hither. A water stopp'd us from going further, and in that water we took *Squille* (which they call *Ventiani*, but are truly *Palices Marini*). The cave and water was now very warm.

Descending the hill we came into another cave, being only one large high-roof'd space, whence are ventiducts or channels cut out of the rock, that convey a cold wind into an adjoining palace belonging to *Triducius*, a nobleman of *Vicenza*.

When they would have a cool air, they shut up the gate at the entrance of the cave, and open a door at the end of the channel, which lets in the fresco, every room having a hole in the wall or pavement to admit it.

In the hall is this inscription;

*Temp. illis, quibus ad magnitudinem altorum  
fuerunt, quibus, et quibus praedictum  
est, non comparatur.*

Over a door that lets in the fresco is written;

*Ad hoc cum ipsum edificandum longum illud  
tempus quo non ero magis me movit q. 3.  
exiguam tunc mea.*

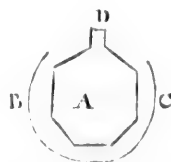
See *Paraskius's* life written by *Gassendus*.

On a stone was inscrib'd;

*Franciscus Tridentinus Vicentius iustus Hiero-  
selymitani Equitis filius gelidi Venti flatum  
in Caverna Cubola vocatâ spirantem in  
ades proprias per hanc Crypto-Porticum  
delatus, ad temperandum ardentes et  
gelos calores, tum cohibendo tum relax-  
ando vero atq; mirabili artificio per cubi-  
cula quaque duceudo, quæ pro libitu suo  
refrigerare et calefacere valet; ita ut ejus  
fama ingens, diligentia, impensi ac emu-  
latione ornatior effecta, inter regia orna-  
menta commemorari possit. Anno MDLX.  
Ætatis suæ XXII.*

At *Vicenza* and *Verona* an hungar passed for 15 livres and a half, a pistole for 28 livres; Spanish rials were refused.

Feb. 5. Hiring horses for four livres a-piece, without a guide, we set forward for *Verona*; we rode a straight and broad way, through a pleasant valley, having hills on each side of us, and at ten miles distance came through a large village, situated on a hill, called *Monte Bello*, a castle on a hill near it of the same name. Six miles further we baited at *Villa Nova*, a small village. Then we travelled in sight of *Sauve*, a walled place, with a castle on a hill on our right hand. Three miles from our baiting place we passed through *Caldere*, another village, and saw two or three castles upon hills on the right hand, and nigh the road a handsome cloister, seated on a hill, and belonging to white monks. Four miles further we came through *S. Martyn*, a village, and then to *S. Michael*, where there is a small cloister of eight white monks, who have a pretty church, called *La S. Ionna della Campogida*. The church is after this figure:



A the body of the church is octangular, with a high cupola on the top; D the high altar hath another cupola; B C is the portico, almost quite round the outside.

From *Monte Bello* to *Verona* the road was heavy and stony.

This evening we arrived at *Verona*, and passed the guard of soldiers at the gate without examination.

Towards *Mantua*-road the city is very well fortified with bulwarks, and a strong high wall, and deep and broad dry trenches.

We saw the garden of signior *Horatio* *Justi*: First we entered a fair garden, set about with tall cypresses, and then we ascended many steps, at the upper end whereof was a pretty grotto cut out of the rock, and a cage of birds; we made thence another ascent, and saw a little chapel of our lady, cut also out of the rock, and therein we observed two marble pedestals for tapers to stand on, which were like the pillar we saw in *Zurich* library, being naturally inlaid with several colour'd stones. From hence we went up many stairs within a place like a steeple, and came into another garden planted with cypresses, &c. Here we saw aloe trees bearing seed, and there is a summer-house with two or three rooms

rooms and a kitchen; another summer-house at the other end of the garden, whence we had a fair prospect of the city and country: A well of water, fountains, &c. are cut out of the rock: One quarter of the lower garden is a little island, with a narrow mote for swans, very handsomely adorn'd with statues and marble walls.

Under many statues in this garden are ancient stones, some of which have these inscriptions, viz.

HELPIDII  
IPHIDEL  
P SERVILIO  
PL PLACIDO

FABRICIA  
LEFESTA.

V. F.  
STLANIALI  
CYTHERIS  
SIBI ET

... LA HO HOMVNC  
..... O. SE ... M.

IF. QVIR. ALPINO  
PRAEFALAE CALLI  
TRIB LEG F. I. AVG.  
PRAEF. COH. II.  
DONDON BELLO GERM  
CLAVDIAT. IE. ARCELLIN  
... M ...

CORNELLIAE  
RESTITVTAE  
C. POMPONIVS  
HERMES  
CONIVG DVLCIS  
ET CORNELIAE  
FENGVSÆ SCC R  
SANCTISSIMAE,  
EI. S. S.

INIV  
IVDV  
AVG  
R CIVIA  
GELLIAE  
R.I ...

NOVELLA  
QF SEVERA  
C. LÆLIVS  
OPTATVS  
.....  
TEI ...

D. M.  
TROPHIMES  
L. LUCRETIVS  
EPICTETVS  
BENEMERENTI.

Vol. VI.

D. M.  
IPSTHILIAE  
DVLCISSIMAE  
C. VALERIVS  
CATVLLVS  
LEPORIBVS SVIS  
MOERENS P.

We were told that the father of him who made these gardens, was general of the emperor's army in Hungary.

At the beast market we viewed the ancient amphitheatre, which is kept up very well, and is describ'd by *Sebottus*, &c.

In the middle of the piazza is a figure of *Venetia* sitting on a high pedestal, whereon is inscrib'd,

*Benefactum Veronam ciadibus pene everjam  
Nundinarum felicitas reficit SC. Franc.  
Ericio Princ. Reipub. amplissimo tante  
molis beneficium debentes Veron. Mercatores  
perp. mans. gr. animi monum. Andræe  
P. P. Cornelio Præf. Hyer. Par. Equ.  
Procurat. publicæ maturatæ beneficentiæ  
acceptam gratiam ferentes, Anno Dom.  
MDCXXXII.*

In this piazza is a building for exercises on horseback, not quite finish'd, half of it is roof'd with a large arch, the front is high and stately, having two portici, one above the other, handiomey carv'd, and adorn'd with fair pillars: This inscription on it,

*Designavit à fundamentisq; excitavit egregiam  
præclari operis molem Joannes Mocenico  
P. F. c1510cx. consilio cuius et suaj ex  
SC universa Reip. Veneta fieri jussit in  
varios martis usus.*

Over the entrance of that end which is finish'd, is written,

*Scipiadum vera soboles Hier. Cornelius non  
eversæ Carthaginis gloriam sed inclitus  
avorum virtutis amulatus præfecturam  
prudentissimè gerens molem banc ex solo  
emergentem Ecce in quam amplitudinem  
extulerit. c1510cx1.*

Over the entrance of the end not finish'd;

*Veronæ Præfatus Urbis decori quinque proximos  
arcus erexit, portam adjunxit frontem  
operis absolvit, patrum imperio paruit.  
c1510cx11.*

Nigh this piazza is an inward wall and ditch, which encompasses part of the city: In this wall we observ'd, that it was built of three lays of brick, and three lays of stone,

SKIPPER.

stone, and alternately of twelve rows of each, besides the foundation and top, which were of brick: The outward wall that goes round all the city is stronger.

Castello di S. Pietro.

S. Zeno's church.

*Castello di S. Pietro* is small, and built of brick in the level of the city.

*S. Zeno's church* belongs to the Benedictine monks: Before the church stands a huge porphyry basin, which the legend says *S. Zeno* commanded the devil to bring from *J. u. s. a. l. e. m.*

In a corner of the church, nigh the west door, is a well call'd king *Pipin's* well.

S. Proculus his church.

In the middle of *S. Proculus's* church-yard we went down about 12 stone steps into a small vault, where we saw the monument of king *Pipin*, which is a great stone hollowed like a trough standing in the middle, having a heavy stone cover over it, and on each side two marble pillars: In that hollow stone they say king *Pipin's* body did formerly lie, but being remov'd into *France*, instead thereof miraculously succeeded a great quantity of water, which hath a fresh and sweet taste, and is reputed good for fevers, sore eyes, &c. Credulous people believe there is no artificial conveyance of water, but that all is supplied from the stone only.

On the outside of *S. Zeno's* church is an inscription, the latter part whereof I transcrib'd, viz.

— Quo etiam tempore maxima penuria frugum totam fere Italiam angebat, ita ut Verone Minale milice XIII. milii XVIII. siligine: XXI. frumenti XXII. solidis venderetur.

In the corner of a house is inscrib'd;

*Quibus olim Amphitheatrum, mox urbis mania structa sunt, nunc dono Ill. Com. Bapt. Turriani quadrati lapides has aedes suffulciunt.*

Ponte Nuovo.

Not far from hence is *Ponte Nuovo*, a fair bridge over the *Adesio*, which is a pleasant river: At this bridge is a good prospect of the castle of *S. Felix*, and the circumjacent houses.

Piazza della Signoria.

There are many boat-mills in the river. *Piazza della Signoria* is neat, and built about with a fair palace of the *Podestà*, &c. it is not above the bigness of that at *Vicenza*, but paved like that, and hath a fountain in the middle.

The herb and fish-market is much larger, where at one end is erected a great marble pillar, like one of those at *Vicenza*. A fountain here, and the pavement is divided into small *arcole* of brick.

The *Carstone* fish is brought hither from *Lago di Gardo*.

*S. Maria Antica* hath a little church-<sup>S. Maria Antica.</sup> yard, encompassed with curious iron-work, &c. Here are two stately old monuments of the *Scaligers*; and over the outside of the north entrance into the church is another monument of a *Scaliger*, call'd *Canis Grandis*, whereon was this epitaph;

*Si Canis hic grandis ingentia facta peregit,  
Marcia testis adest quam seruo Marte subegit,  
Scaligeram qui laude domum super astrat  
tulisset,  
Majores in luce moras si Parca dedisset.*

*Hunc nulli geminata dies . . . . . peremit  
Jam lapsis septem quater annis mille trecentis.*

The *Domo* is a large and indifferently handsome old building; the seats of the choir are placed in an oval figure; on the north side is a pretty chapel, (well adorn'd with statues, &c.) made by one *Malaspina*, and dedicated to *S. Hierom*, *S. Sebastian*, and *S. Theodore*. Under an effigies is written;

*Accede Viator Accede, Spectaculum ecce dignum ad quod tuo intentus operi respicias  
Augustino Valerio Cardin. Episcopo Veronensi, inter quem et Deum, Virtute conciliante omni, Summa necessitudo fuit, summa similitudo. Splendidissimus Veronen. Ordo, idemque gratissimus decreto, sumptuque publico Patrono suo et Parenti Beneficentissimo magno bono suo et diuturno.  
A. D. MDCXXXIX.*

*S. Anastasius* is a large church of the *S. Anastasius* Dominicans, where is a fair marble altar, erected by *Janus Fragonus Ligurum*, *Princeps et Prefect. Reip. Venet.*

The *Museum* or cabinet of *Mapheus Musæum*, *Cusanus*, an apothecary, afforded us the sight of many curious rarities, viz. *Roman* and *Egyptian* idols; a *Nautilus* petrified; a cabbage root, *Coclea*, *Echini marini*, *Serpens*, two *Cancris marini*, *Cor Phasiani*, a little cheese, cinnamon, and a sponge, all petrified; a very fair oriental and occidental bezoar stone; a curious cup of jasper; a piece of an unicorn's horn; a thunder-stone; two golden *Medaglii* of *Galba* and *Vitellius*; many amethysts growing naturally together as ordinary crystal; a jasper with a crystal within it; an agat with a crystal within it; a jacinth as it grows; a ball found in the stomach of a *Rupicapra* or *Gimps*; the signatures of fishes on stone; the leg of a mummy; a black human figure made by *Cusanus* himself of the juice of liquorice;

S. Maria Antica.

hither from

le church-  
iron-work,  
monuments  
e outside of  
urch is ano-  
call'd *Canis*  
itaph;

*Ita peregrit,*  
*marite subegit,*  
*super astra*  
  
*dedisset.*

• peremit  
nis mille tre-

indifferently  
e feats of the  
figure; on the  
(well adorn'd  
one *Malaffina*,  
S. Sebastian,  
an effigies is

aculum ecce dig-  
operi respicias  
Episcopo Vero-  
m, Virtute con-  
neffitudine fuit,  
diffimus Veronen.  
decreto, sumptu-  
Parenti Bene-  
quo et diuturno.

church of the S. Anasta-  
in marble altar, fias.  
Ligurum, Prin-

t of *Mapheus* Muscum.  
fforded us the  
rities, viz. Ro-  
Nautilus petri-  
Cocblea, Ecbini-  
eri marini, Cor-  
cinnamon, and  
a very fair ori-  
zoar stone; a  
piece of an uni-  
ne; two golden  
titellius; many  
ly together as  
with a crystal  
crystal within  
a ball found  
pra or Gimps  
stone; the leg  
human figure  
of the juice of  
liquorice;

liquorice; a *Catapulta* of brafs thus shap'd,  
and channelled on both  
sides: it was found about  
*Trent Anno 1656*. A small  
urn with which the *Romans* call'd to sacri-  
fice; curious *Entaghe*; two gold medals  
of *Philip* and *Alex. M.* a *Roman* gold ring;  
silver medals of *Julian* the apostate; *Leon.*  
*Justinian.* *Germanicus*; *Agrippa*; a series of  
the *Roman* emperors; a *Dioclesian* and  
*Maximinianus*, with this reverse, *Verona*  
*Amphibearum*; a little stone call'd *Oculus*  
*mundi*, which looks clear in water; two  
topazes, one white, and the other of a  
citron colour; many consular coins; a  
coin thus inscrib'd, *Sipio Africanus*, on  
the reverse whereof, a horse-head and  
*Africha recepta*; a great number of other  
medals, very curiously made of silver,  
which seem'd not to be very antient, as  
*Cleopatra*, *Aristotle*, *Socrates*, *Hercules*; a  
*Rhodian* piece of two drams, like one of  
those, they say, our Saviour was sold  
for; a silver piece of *S. Ludovicus R. Fra.*  
silver money of the *Turks*; a medal of  
*S. Helena*; a silver medal of the queen of  
*Sweden*, inscribed *Christina Regina*, and on  
the reverse, *Avitam & auttam*; our Sa-  
viour's head made curiously of jasper; a  
large gold medal of *Lysimachus*; *Livia*  
the wife of *Augustus*, in gold; a meda-  
gion having the head of *Pistia*, and on  
the reverse *Vesta*; a silver medal of the  
emperor *Frid. R. Bob. Com. Palat. 1619*.  
and another when he had recovered *Bo-*  
*hemia 1622*. a silver piece, on one side  
whereof was written,

+ +  
+ *Afra* + *Afra* +  
+ *Afra* + *Afra* +  
+ *Afra* +

On the reverse were letters within three  
circles, and within all,  $\frac{I|N}{I|R}$  i. e. *Iesus*  
*Nazar. Judeorum Rex*; a silver medal of  
*Charles V.* and *Pb. II. Galeazzo* duke of  
*Milan*; 30 dukes of *Venice* in silver; *Coral-*  
*ium nigrum*; a curious ivory cup, on the  
top whereof were three *polygona*, one within  
another, and thro' every hole a *spina*;  
another tall and neat ivory cup; a little  
sparrow with two heads; gold mine of  
*India*; *Os cubiti petrific.* *Nuces pince Ind.*  
a stone cast out of mount *Vesuvius*. All  
things were kept here very cleanly, and in  
good order.

Signior *Moscardo* was extraordinarily civ-  
il to us, and shew'd us his collection of  
rarities, which are in part printed by him  
in *Italian*, and he was now writing the  
second part. Every thing was placed  
methodically, and we were permitted to

examine things as long as we pleas'd.  
There is a series (in 32 drawers) of *Roman*  
brass coins from *Pompey M.* and among  
them a true *Medaglion* of *Julius Caesar*  
(he said there was never any true *Osbo* in  
brass found) *Didius Gultus*, *Helvius Pertin-*  
*nax*, the three *Gordiani*; great pieces of  
brass made when money was first stamp'd,  
viz. an *Affis* with the head of *Janus*; a  
*Triens* marked with four points, signify-  
ing the third part of the *Affis*; *Scipio*  
*Nasica*; *Philip* and *Alexander M.* a coin  
of *Francesco Carrara*; many *Roman* *Amu-*  
*leta*; an old key; the arms of *Saliger*,  
call'd *Canis grandis*; his dagger, &c. an  
antient figure of *Cupid* in white marble;  
a brass *Mercury* with *Hebrew* characters  
on his breast, belly, arms, and thighs;  
many *Roman* idols and oracles; many sorts  
of lachrymal urns, lamps, &c. a curious  
antient marble head of *Nero*; the figure  
of an *Antenorides* with a *Cucullus* erected,  
in imitation whereof, it is guess'd, the  
duke of *Venice's* cap is shap'd; *Nautilus*  
*Cocblea*; a large *Peffen*; *Echinometra*;  
*Membrum virile*, *Cortex feniuli*; *Amyg-*  
*dalus*; *cornua cervi*; *lignum Mori frumen-*  
*tum*; *semen Pakiuri*, all petrified; *Coda*  
*di Aslaco*; the signature of a bear, of a  
plant, and fishes in stone. This inscrip-  
tion on an old stone,

IVNONIBVS  
M CAESIVS  
MFC CAESIVS  
FRATRES  
VS. LM.

We observed these fruits, viz. *Lablab*  
*sive Phaseolus* . . . *Bacchiotte*; *castanea*  
*equina*; *Anomo* in *Caselo*; *Piper Aethiop.*  
*Indian* *Morice* bells or *Haroe*; *Manna*  
(like small rice) which the *Israelites* ate  
in the wilderness; *Cuciofora Clusii*; *Conus*  
*Cedri*. Among the minerals and stones,  
*Lapis obsidianus*, which was green and pel-  
lucid like glass; *terra rossa Veronese*; *ter-*  
*ra alba & odorata*; *terra sigillata Meli-*  
*tenfis*, with the picture of the grand ma-  
ster, about which was written,

*F. Don Martin de Redin M. M. Hospitalis*  
*Hierusalem.*

A little stone call'd *Nicolaus Cardanus*;  
several *Cergunia*; one very neat, and  
thus shap'd,



*Pietra tuberone*, like the thorn of a ray-  
fish; *Pietra di Monte Sinab*, which had  
the signature of a wood; *terra di Nocera*;  
the granate stone in *Tale*; *mantra sive ma-*  
*trix*



*Sniffon.* *trix Rubinarum*; a very great topaz; *Antale*, or the furrow'd *tubulus* we had at *Venice* of *Rosachio*; *Adarce*, a stone found in some rivers where salt and fresh water meets; *Maxilla piscis Hippuri* with granulated teeth; *Maxilla Synodontis piscis*, with sharp teeth; *Belicolo marino*, i. e. *operculum concharum*; *Corbela pefce*, shap'd like a *Coclea marina*, but of a fungous nature; *Minera (rubra) argenti vivi*; *Smiris lapis*; *Ongbia odorata*, i. e. *Concha spec. selenites*, which seem'd to be wood petrified; two giants teeth; the male *Camaleon*, which was slender, the female much thicker. Among his medals we saw an *Elizabeth's* 6 d. Many of *Calceolarius's* rarities are transferred hither; and he shew'd us those very corals which are pictured in that museum. He had been gathering these about 32 years. Within his closet is written,

*Virtuti, non ignaviae, quicquid  
Frui quicquid spero. S. D.  
Quid feret Indus Aferq; novum jam sole sub  
isto  
Nil erat ad sensus, hic memoranda patent.*

Academi-  
ci Philarmo-  
nici.

We saw the palace where the *Academici Filarmonici* meet, who carry on much the same design with the *Virtuosi* of *Vicenza*, only these endeavour to promote musick most. There is a stately portico in the front. In a fair hall hang several impresses, and the pictures of these following, viz.

1. Albertus Lauefolia Philarm. Pater. 1581
2. Maximilianus Peregrinus Equ. Ph. P. 1604
3. Jordanus Co. Seraticus Phil. P. 13. 1614
4. Petrus Pau. Malaspina Philarm. P. 1614
5. Caspar Comes de Veritate Ph. P. 16. 1625
6. Michael Sacramosius Equ. Ph. P. 17. 1630
7. Aloysius Carterius Equ. Ph. P. 20. 1632
8. Spineta March. Malaspina. Phil. P. 21. 1640
9. Nicolaus Rambaldus Equ. Philarm. P. 22. 1641
10. Jo. Paulus Pompeius Comes Phil. P. 23. 1643
11. Sacramosius Sacram. March. Ph. P. 25. 1649
12. Alexander Comes Nogarola. Ph. P. 26. 1652
13. Petrus Aloys. Co. Geraticus de Alig. Ph. P. 27. 1652
14. Alexander Co. de San Bonifacio Pater Phil. 1657

15. Caspar Marchio Gherardinus Phil. P. 29. 1658
16. Joannes Malaspina Princeps Philarm. Pater. 30. 1660

Over three several doors of this hall are these sentences,

*Celorum imitatur concentum.*

*Philarmonici orbis intelligentius.*

Over the door which leads into the musick room, is,

*Munificentiam exumiam,  
Augustini Amuli  
Præoris undiq; incomparabilis  
Grati testamur Philarmonici  
Quod  
Anno MDCCXIV  
HS XX  
Academiam locupletaverit nostram.  
Magnanimus  
Ad banc ipsam aulam exornandam.  
In Virtute Ludus.*

Among many inscriptions I transcrib'd this following, which jingles thus,

*Leſtor ingredere lætè, at cave ne auribus  
quidquam baurias, ne tibi Philarmonicae  
Sirenis cantus ſit. Incantus, inter quippe  
Muſarum melos, Prætoris, Patris Filii  
laudes in uno pangit Catareno Cornelio,  
currunt Venetiae, accurrit Roma Grandi-  
grami amburbi ambarum Urbium, Corne-  
liam ſuam ſpeciem denuo miratura hoc in  
Muſarum holocausto, hoc ex Muſarum  
loco hauſto Catareni Nomini immolato,  
Vel ingreder Leſtor nec immorator Faſces  
Trabeas Peplos Faſtus Tribus Populos,  
Avitis Scipiadum meritis promeritus, Intra  
Muſarum nemora, Ultra menſuram nu-  
mera, Ingredere Leſtor Egredeſe Li-  
tundus Laetabundus Verona Celeſtinala  
Cumulatura, Ingredere et Grandigra,  
grandigrani namque Amburbia omniū  
Urbium.*

In the musick room is a little organ, and in two other rooms and presses are kept the musick books and instruments.

In one of the rooms is the model of the house.

This is written on a table that hangs up, viz.

*Carichi delli ſei Reggenti dell' Academia Fi-  
larmonica et Autoritadi che hanno nelli  
doi Meſi del reggimento loro.*

*Tutti li Reggenti che di tempo in tempo Sa-  
ranko ſono tenuti avanti che eſcibino del  
reggi-*

dinus  
nceps  
1658  
1660

of this hall

ius.

s into the mu-

iam,  
li  
parabilis  
monici

nostram.

cornandam.

us.

s I transcrib'd  
les thus,

cave ne auribus  
i Philarmonicæ  
us, inter quippe  
ris, Patrii Filii  
tarenò Cornelio,  
t Roma Grandi-  
Urbium, Corne-  
miratura hoc in  
c ex Musarum  
omini immolatio,  
mmorator Fasces  
Tribus Populos,  
romeritus, Intra  
mensuram nu-  
Egredere Lita-  
ona Celeusmata  
et Grandigra,  
urbia omnium

a little organ,  
and presses are  
d instruments.  
e model of the

able that hangs

ll' Academia Fi-  
che hanno nella  
ro.

so in tempo Sa-  
che esibino del  
reggi-

reggimento loro di proporre alla Campa-  
nia, che si eleggino li successori loro con-  
forme alla disposizione delle leggi n'ri in  
simili elezione.

Li Reggenti di Gennaro et Feb'ro ponno col  
consento di graviss. Sig'ri Padri n'ri rap-  
presentare nell' Academia nostra ogni sorte  
d'azione publica, senza però alcuna spesa  
autoritate è anco concessa alli Reggenti di  
Maggio et Giugno.

Li Reggenti di Marzo et Aprile debbono  
proporre che si eleggano un Bibliotecario  
il quale habbi cura di tenere in Registro  
tutti li libri de lettere dell' Acad. n'ra  
osservando bene se vene mancasse alcuno  
et cio avvenendo Debbi quanti prima fare  
ne consapevole il sigr. Governator n'ro di  
quel tempo, accio si procuri di ritrovarlo,  
il cui Off. incomincia il 1° di Maggio  
et dura per un anno intero come nella  
parte 34 in libro rosso in c. 17.

Item, che si eleggino un Censore sopra le  
imprese, qual dura per un anno, come  
di sopra.

Item, che si eleggino tre Giudici sopra le  
imprese, ma se ne Cavi uno a sorte delli  
doi all' hora nuovamente eletti, et questo  
accio, sia d'istruzione alli novi che  
S'hauranno ad eleggere delle cose, che  
Saranno state trattate per inanti come  
nella parte 59. in l' o rosso in cap. 16.

Li Reggenti di Maggio et Giugno debbono  
in termine di Giorni dieci fare che siano  
riball tottiti tutti li n'ri Salariati come  
nella parte 20 in l' o rosso in cap. 5. et  
fatte le sodette ballottatione, si elegghi  
un Acad. Sopraffante alli instrument mus-  
icali, il cui Carica sia di procurare che  
detti instrumenti siano tenuti all'ordine  
de n'ri Salariati spendendo ni tutto  
quello sava bisogno, la cui spesa poi gli  
sia bonificata nelle sue Padre ordinarie  
come nella parte in l' o rosso.

Item, che si eleggino tre Giudici sopra la  
compositione della Cassella, come nella  
p'te 64 in l' o rosso in c. 20. 50.

Item, che si eleggino tre Giudici ovvero Re-  
visori de libri delle Effattore de Cassero  
et delle partite de salariati accio se vi  
f. alcuno errore si possi emendare, et  
tale Off. duri un'anno, come di sopra;  
ma tale elezione s' habbi a fare se non di  
tre in tre anni con obligo però che detti  
Giudici nell'anno della loro elezione  
habbino a rivedere tutti li sudetti Conti,  
come nella p'te in l' o rosso. c. 11.

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Li Reggenti di Novembre et Decembre <sup>SKIPPON.</sup>  
debbono imbossolare tutti quelli Acad. i  
quali non bauranno fatto il banchetto di  
Maggio et nel eleggere li Reggenti di  
Gen'o et Febro susseguente debbono primo  
cavare il sigr. Presidente di detti doi mesi,  
et poi cavare doi nomi fuori del Vaso del  
Imbossolatione fatta, et il primo che si  
caverà bebbi adessere effattore di Marzo  
et Aprile susseguente all' altro di Maggio  
et Giugno quali se tocchi il Carico di fare  
il banchetto del primo giorno di Maggio  
et questo accio li perdetti effattori bebbino  
tempo di providere a quanto che sara bi-  
sogna per tale occasione.

Item, Proporre l'elezione d'un Casetto or-  
dinario, il quale duri per tutto l'anno  
incominciando 1° Gen'o.

Item, Debbe il Governatore delli sodetti mesi  
Nov. et Dec. rivedere tutti l'entrate et  
tutti le spese di tutto l'anno dell'effattor  
come del Cassero et la possione che si  
facci li doi mesi avvenire referire alla com-  
pagnia tutte l'entrate et le spese che baura  
ritrovato in detto anno procurando che  
tutti effattori de Casse siano computamente  
soldati, et debbe parimente vedere come  
stieno le Conte del Cassero, de debiti Vec-  
chi et quanto baura depositato sopra S.  
Monte di Pietà et quello che si ritrovera  
havere nella mani il tutto referendo alla  
Compagnia come di sopra.

Tutti le Reggenti nelli doi mesi del reggi-  
mento loro ponno cavare dall'effattore un  
scudo d'oro et imit'garlo in quelli che più  
a loro piace ad utile però sempre della com-  
pagnia.

Tutti li eletti alli Officii d'un Anno ponno  
havere ogni altro Off. eccetto il Cassero,  
il quale non può essere effattore.

Li Officii de sei Reggenti durano p. 2 mesi  
et non più, eccetto il Censore, il quale  
dura per sei mesi, cioè del 1° Gen'o p.  
tutto Giugno et del 1° Lagio p. tutto  
Decembre, come si detto di sopra.

On another table were written these  
offices and names.

Officii et Cariche delli Academici Filarmonici.

Regenza di Maggio et Giugno.

Presidente. Comes Pandolfo Sareglia Ali-  
gero.

Governatore. March. Giacomo Spolverino.

Consigliero. Franc. Carli.

Canceliero. Con. Fernardi.

Curatore. Dom. Ottavio Denise.

6 Z

Censore.

SKIPPER.

*Censore.* Dom. Aleff. Bongiovanni.  
*Bibliotecario.* March. M. Ant. Lagramore.  
*Giudici sopra l'imprese.* Dom. Aleffandro  
 Bongiovanni  
 Dom. Xtoph. Musfello.  
*Giudici sopra la compositione.* Conte Jo. Pel-  
 legrino.  
 M. Julio Pozzo. March. Jo. Pedemonte.  
*Sopra l'infrumenti.* Conte M. A. Verità.

## Academici.

*Gravissimi Padri.* Con. P. Luigi Serigo  
 Aligero.

Con. Aleff. S. Bonifacio.  
 Mr. Gaspar Gherardino.  
 Mr. Giovanni Malaspina.

Dom. Jofefio Roveretto.  
 Co. Paulo Canola.  
 Fabio Brognonrio.  
 Ludov. Moscardo.  
 Dom. Benedetto Bon Giovanni Abbas.  
 Ill'mo Carlo Janobio.  
 Aleff. de Monte.  
 Mr. Giov. Bindemonte.  
 Dom. Aleff. Bon Giovanni.  
 Annib. Giuliani.  
 D. Mic. Verità. Abbas.  
 Anto. Cocco.  
 M. Ant. Sagramoso.  
 Gio. Giacomo Caballi.  
 M. An. dalla Niva.  
 Girolamo Movio.  
 Dom. Xtoph. Musfello.  
 Dom. Carlo Pona.  
 Paolo Juffaron Leg.  
 Dom. Felice Grandis.  
 Co. Gio. Pellegrino.  
 Co. M. Ant. Verità.  
 Do. Ottavio Denise.  
 Mr. Fran. Sherardini.  
 Mr. Bicho Sherardini.  
 Mr. Gaspar Sherardini, Anglus.  
 Co. Gentile de Torre.  
 Co. Bicho Serigo Aligero.  
 Fr. Carli.  
 Mic. Bambaldo.  
 Ottav. Negrobboni.  
 Gio. Cavalli.  
 Gio. Brenzone.  
 Mr. Giac. Spolverino.  
 Co. Pandolfo. Serigo Aligero.  
 Co. Fernando Nogarola.  
 Co. Pietro Carlo Serigo.  
 Co. Fra. Carlo Bevilacqua.  
 Do. Fra. del Pozzo.

In the court yard are many antient in-  
 scriptions; some of which I transcrib'd,  
 viz.

LEGNATIVS  
 L. F.  
 NIGER.

M. TENATIVS C. F.  
 NIGER SIBI ET  
 C TENATIO PP PATRI  
 DOMITIA IC. F SECVNDAE  
 MATRI  
 C TENATIO CEPRONO  
 FRATRI  
 T. F. I.

## D. S.

HERCVLI ET VALERIUS SEVERVS  
 ET CLODIA CORNELIANA PRO  
 VALERIO CORNELIANO  
 V. S. L. M.  
 LIBERTVS FAC CVR.

CALPVRNIA  
 LEPRISCA  
 SIBI ET  
 L. CALPVRNIO  
 QVADRATO PATRI  
 VALERIAE C. F.  
 SECVNDAE MATRI  
 L. CALPVRNIO  
 PVDENTI FR.ATRI  
 [III] VIR AVG.

## NOMINE

Q. DOMITI ALPINI  
 LICINIA MATER  
 SIGNVM DIANAE ET VENATIONEM  
 ET SALIENTES T. F. I.

SIX. CALVISIVS  
 SATVRNINVS SIBI ET  
 CALVISIAE SATVRNINAE  
 CONIVGI DEFVNCTAE ET  
 CALVISIVS FIRMIONI ET  
 VALENTIONI FILIS ET  
 NVRIBVS ET NEPOTIBVS  
 ET PRONEPOTIBVS ET ...

....

M. VARIO  
 L.F. PATRONO  
 MINICIAE L. F.  
 TER-TIAE ET SIBI  
 VARIVS  
 M. L. SECVNDAE  
 CARRA C. F.  
 SECVNDA  
 VARIA M. F. MAXI-  
 MA FILIA  
 H.M. H. N. S.

VICTORIAE  
 PRO SALVTE  
 OMINI CI MACR.  
 SEX. CABANASIVS  
 PRIMVS SEX. VOT.

L. VALERIVS  
L. F.  
COCCINEVS.

Q. OCTAVIO  
QUIOBPPRIMO  
VIVI RO. AVG.  
SVC IVVENI

OCTAVIATICR PAT.  
CONIVGI B. METL.  
V.

These I had not time to write out in great characters;

*Seiæ Cbarite, quæ vixit an. XVIII. m. VII.  
Q. Cælius Nicephorus conjugii benemerenti.*

*M. Varius Varii F. C. Cæsius C. F. Agrippa.*

*Muriatius Zosimus.*

Signior  
Musello's  
palace.

Signior Musello hath a stately palace, where we saw a great many fair rooms furnish'd with excellent pictures both ancient and modern. The latest were made by one *Girolamo*, a Fleming. Here were several little brass statues; a very rich small crucifix of wood rarely carved; a gilded elephant, having on his back a castle with a clock within it. Some other curiosities, as petrified shells, horns, and a very curious peñen, of a scarlet colour on the outside and round the edges of the inside, having many pricks upon it.

Signior  
Marco Sala  
apothecary.

Signior Marco Sala, an apothecary, hath many of *Calcularius* his rarities, and others; among which we observed *sal fossile*; *sal Ammoniacum*, yellow as it is found in the earth; *plumbago*, which is somewhat like our lead-ore; *lapis aldergicus*; *terra rusina*; *matrix aluminis fistilis*; *sulphur naturale*; a gum called *charagna Ind.* two filiquæ like a pair of horns; a roundish Guiney fruit divided into six quarters; *fungus cervinus*; *folium caryophylli Pl.* *fagara minia Aric.* which is a little red bean with a black spot; *frutto del bellico*; *mebon Bobem. areca*, which is a long reddish and shining fruit; *caflanea purgarix Pl.* *efficulum ficus Ind. meconites Pl.* *unicornu fissile*; a sort of cornu *Ammonis*, with a white spot in the middle; *Pietra di Rejo marino*, i. e. *concha operculon*; *matrix fove minera auri*; red coral like bees wax; a small sort of crab, longer than the grancepole, which hath spinæ round the edges thus,



a porcupine's skin; a great fish with a little snout or horn like a sturgeon's; an Egyptian stone inscribed with hieroglyphical figures and letters; the picture of a man's head made of little square stones inlaid.

The government of this city is after this manner. The nobility chuses a great council of 122, who, every year, take out of themselves 50 by lot, which constitute the lesser council or senate. The remaining 72 are divided into six twelves or muta's, each twelve serving two months. These dispatch ordinary affairs, assemble the 50, and propound matters to them. When their two months are expired, they cannot meddle for that year in affairs.

The 122 are divided into two thirties, and two thirty-ones; and every year either 30 or 31 go out of the great council, and the same number comes in; so that every senator continues four years together: the fifth year he is incapable of any office, but the sixth year he is usually chosen again, tho' they may chuse new ones if they please, which they never do unless the old have committed some fault.

The 122 are chosen out of 50 families; and there is a law, that but three of a family can be in the great council at the same time.

There are also these considerable officers, viz.

1. *Della casa Mercante.*
2. Two *proveditori*, who look after the revenues, and govern by turns every three months. They are chosen every six months.
3. Two *cavallieri di commune*, who have charge over the bread, flesh, weights, shutting of shops on holy-days, &c. They are changed every six months.
4. Thirteen criminal judges, viz. 1. the *Podestà*, 2. *Vicario*, 3. *Giudice del maleficio*, 4. *Giudice del Grifone*, 5. *Giudice della regione Leone*. All these five are strangers, the other eight are *Veronese* gentlemen, four of which are doctors of law, elected out of the college of *Verona*, and four that are only gentlemen.

There are three colleges of notaries; 1. *Nobili*, 2. *Cittadini*, 3. ordinary notaries.

The *podestà* and *capitaneo* are sent by the *Venetians*. We saw a malefactor that was hang'd in the chief piazza, and was left on the gallows till the evening, when he was taken down by this procession, viz. first, some boys went before a cross and a black banner, then two black lanterns with lighted candles; and after them came many men, habited in black, their

SKIPPON.

their faces covered with a black hood, and they fing'g a doleful tune.

In this city are garison'd 10 or 12 companies of foot, and two troops of horse, which are well paid by the state of *Venice*. Every horseman hath 13 ducats *per mensem*. The horse are esteem'd better than the foot soldiers. Many *Germans*, *Grabats*, &c. among them.

Here and at *Vicenza* we observed at meals only a dark coloured salt, like brown sugar, which they bring always in a plate. The white salt is prohibited.

The air of *Verona* is very subtle.

Wines.

The wines here are, 1. *Mojcatello*, a sweet white wine, which hath a taste of musk; 2. *Vino Garganico*, which is a rich white wine, not so strong as the other; 3. & 4. *Vino Negro*, *Grosso* & *Picciolo*.

Feb. 9. We gave 25 livres for a coach and four horses, that carry'd us this day to *Mantua*. We first travell'd a strait and good way thro' a field country; and, after 10 miles, came to *Villa Franca*, a large village. Here we pass'd by an old brick castle, and paid two soldi a man as we pass'd thro' a gate of a brick wall, which was built by one of the *Scaligers*, and runs along from ——— to ———.

Mantua.

Two miles further we arrived at our baiting place in *S. Zeno*. A mile or two from thence we went thro' *S. Sebastian*, a little village under the duke of *Mantua*, and then rode worse way. Six miles from *S. Zeno* we came to *Marmirolo*, where there is a curious palace of the duke of *Mantua*'s, newly built for summer pleasures. The rooms are very neat, and richly adorned with pictures and statues. Here is a cage of birds; and before the palace is a pleasant fountain representing a rock, having several statues on it. Some distance round about stood other statues, and a little grove about all.

Animals.

In an old castle near the palace are kept several animals, viz. 1. two badgers chained, having little boxes to run into; their legs and bellies black, a great spot of white down the middle of their heads, and another of black down to either eye; the hair greyish, long and stiff like hogs bristles. They eat bread, fruit, &c.

2. Sandy-coloured rabbits; with them was kept

3. A gazella, about the bigness of a fawn, with very little legs; of a dilute sandy colour, the belly white, and the horns wreathed, but not hook'd, like the *rupicapra*, else like to the gimps. *Qy.* Whether this was not generated by a deer and a gimp?

4. Gatto-lupo, of a sandy colour, having a short tail tipped with black, about

the bigness of a mungrel mastiff, being between a wolf and a fox. It hath long black hair hanging from his ears, and a wattle of black hair under each nether jaw. Under his chin was white, his feet broad like a cat's.

5. Two gatto-pardi, male and female, much less than the former, being hardly so big as a fox; his tail tipped with black, the belly white, the rest of the body of a dilute sandy colour, and spotted over like a leopard. Both this and the gatto-lupo had faces like cats, and are carnivorous. The male gatto-pardo was not so fierce as the female.

6. A lusty he-lion, having a long tail tipped with black. On each foot he had four claws, and a little claw above them behind. When he lay down, he thrust out his penis, which seem'd crooked, and bended backward toward his tail.

7. A great bear.

8. Two great eagles of a dark ferrugineous colour, and feathered almost to their claws.

In the road a laden camel was met by some of our company.

From *Marmirolo* we travel'd a very strait, but bad way, shaded on each side with tall trees, which continu'd about three miles to a little chapel on the right hand, where the road winded a little to one side; but after that it continu'd strait to *Mantua*.

A Dominican friar who had been professor of philosophy in *Bononia*, and who at this time was reader of divinity in the Dominican cloister at *Verona*, travel'd in the same coach with us to *Mantua*. He was very civil, and willing to inform us of these particulars, viz. That the *Scaligers* came first out of *England*; that in *Verona*, on the last Sunday of the carnival, are races of men, horses (instead of women which ran formerly) and asses that run thro' a long street, without riders, a premium being given to the owner of the horse, &c. that wins. That in these parts all the children have equal portions; and the wife, if her husband dies first, carries her portion or dowry back with her: but if she dies first, then the children she leaves, take equal parts; and if she hath no children, half her dowry goes to her husband, and the other half to her parents, &c.

If a woman hath children by her first husband, and, marrying again, hath children by a second husband, when she dies, her estate is equally divided amongst all her children by both husbands.

If a young woman marries an old man, she will first have a dowry or jointure settled upon her for life.

When

[Italy.]

MANTUA.

When we arrived at Mantua we first pass'd a sentinel at a paled gate, then entered a gate at the *Fortezza* (where we paid three soldi a man) which is strongly fortified with a good wall, and a very broad ditch of water; some distance thence we pass'd another gate, and then went over a long bridge; a good way further we went through a very long portico (like *Heidelberg* bridge) and entered a third gate, where soldiers examined us, and took away our fire-arms. Here they gave us this bulletin, viz.

*Gratis. Adh. 19 Feb. 1664. N. B. Inglese. Il quale viene da Verona et è d'anni 20. con barba, Occhi Neri, Carnagione Comune, entra in Mantua per Porta . . . bauendo . . . disse di Volere . . . et alloggiare al . . . et poi partire per . . .*

We got into the city just before the ringing of the *Ave Maria* bell, when they always shut the gates. After we had taken up our lodging, we carried the bulletin to an officer, who writ it out into a great book, and made a mark on it, then returned it to us again, and gave us another scroll, which we delivered to our host, having paid five Mantuan livres for it.

The duke's palace.

The duke's palace is an indifferent building without, but within is a stately square and high hall, or guard-chamber, in the middle whereof hangs a coronet and four suns about it; towards the top are pictures of horses behind curtains. The roof is fairly painted. Next to the hall are three handsome rooms adorned with good pictures; two of those rooms are chambers of presence, having canopies in them; the roof of one is prettily fretted into a labyrinth, and in several places of it is written,

*Che no fosse, che si fosse, &c.*

And in the middle is,

*Dedace Industrie Tese Virtute.*

And round the edges,

*Vinc. Gonz. Mant. IIII. et Monsier. II. Dux. dum sub Arce Canissa contra Turcas pugnat.*

In the chapel or church of *S. Barbara* we observed nothing besides the holy water basons of stone, which were carved (each of them) with a snake pursuing a toad.

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We endeavoured to see the duke's cabinet of rarities, but were refused.

The stable is a long building, with two sides, and a court in the middle; one side was fill'd with horses and mules; and about half the other side was a stable, and the other half a riding-school. Two hundred horses kept here, among which we took notice of three white ones spotted curiously with black; over every horse's manger was the horse's name written.

*S. Peter's* is the cathedral, a very pretty church, having two rows of pillars on each side of the nave, or body of the church, besides a row of little chapels on each side. The roofs both of church and chapels were neatly wrought and painted; handsome statues stood between the chapels and pictures of saints, round the body of the church above the pillars. Without the church-door we read this, printed, viz.

*La V<sup>te</sup> Confraternità della Beata Virgine Coronata hoggi fa celebrare il residuo fino alli cento Messe all'altare d'essa per l'anima di Cassandra Feranina; Fratelli et Sorelle pregate per la liberatione d'essa dal purgatorio.*

*S. Andrew's* is a large and handsome collegiate church, the nave whereof is drew's but one arch.

The dukes of Mantua lie buried here under the choir. Behind the high altar table is a square place built of stone a good height, having round about it a portico, and round the top a stone rail. On a gravestone here was written,

*Lampridium Carum Musis hic Mantua Servat. MDXL.*

Nigh the west-door stood a great bell made with eight furrows in it, they said it was never rung but once, and then all the women in the town that were with child miscarried. Round about it is written in old characters.

*Guilio de Gonzaga Præpositus Ecclesiæ majoris Mantuæ propriis manibus fecit hanc Campanam in honorem pretiosi sanguinis Christi, tempore illustris Principis Job. Franc. de Gonzaga primi Marchionis Mantuæ Anno Dom. 1444.*

Over the portico of this church, on the inside, is inscribed,

*MCCCII Bonifatii Papæ IX. XIII VVcesitai Romanorum Regis XXVII. Anni ejus sacri Crucis hic inventionem facta sub Leone PP III et Carulo Magno*

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SHIPPON.

w

An III. sub Leone XIII et Henrico III  
Erectionisq; eo tempore hujus Ecclesie  
sub Bonifatio Comite Beatrice et Matilda  
cccciiii.

Omnipotens Domine Jesu sanguinis tui glorios. hoc in templo locati Honori et Reverentia gratum utinam Majestati tue atq; huic Urbi propitiabile dicatum istud opus accipe et ad vota id tibi offerentium respice pietate tua Clementissime Pater.

Palazzo di  
Ragione.

The Palazzo di Ragione is above stairs, as the great hall at Padua, and is a long and broad room, on one side whereof is an antient effigies of Virgil. On the outside of this building is another old statue.

The corso.

The corso, where horses run races, is a handsome long street with palaces on each side, among which is one old and fair palace belonging to count Jusus.

Butchery.

The butchery is a long and handsome building that stands by a channel of water which divides the city into two parts.

The duke's name is Carlo Gonzaga II. a young man. He married Anna Maria of the archduke of Inspruck's family, but he hath greater kindness for the countess Margarita of Casal. His soldiers have but 20 soldi per diem, which pay is too little, and therefore many run away; he hath also sbirri, who walk the streets with carbines, and secure the highways on horseback. He hath about 50 Switzers for his guard, who, with his pages, &c. are habited in a yellow livery with black lace.

Leti says, that 24 carbines attend the duke's person, and that he hath 800 horse well esteem'd thro' all Italy, and 12000 foot; but two troops of light horse enroll'd. The country yields 60000 doppie per annum, and Montferrat 13000. He says there are 6000 Jews, who pay 20000 scudi; but we were informed the Jews were about 700, who live in a part of the city (Ghetto) by themselves, and are known by an orange, tawny, or filemot ribband in their hats. Leti says the Mantua mills pay 4000 scudi, and that there are 45000 christians, from whom is expected 70000 scudi.

Jews.

The go-  
vernment.

The duke hath a council of state, consisting of six noblemen.

A minister of state, who represents the duke in his absence, dispatches the greatest affairs, punishes the noblemen, and determines such controversies among them, which the inferior magistrates have no power in.

At this time there was no minister of state; the last, which was marquess Ottavio Gonzaga being lately dead.

A council call'd Magistrato Ducale, consisting also of six, and a president; these resemble our court of Exchequer, and de-

termine differences between the duke and his people.

Count Paniffa was president at this time.

Another council of six senators and a president, who judge in all civil and criminal cases, which are first brought to the Capitano della giustizia, whose sentence must be confirmed by that senate, and signed by the duke. Lesser civil causes may be determin'd by the Capitano and senate.

Four secretaries of state.

In this dukedom are about 102 burgi, or terræ, over which are appointed to many commissaries or governors.

The duke makes knights, which are call'd Cavalieri del Redemptore.

Of this duke's family are these three small princes feudatory of the empire, 1. Prince of Novellare. 2. Of Bozolo. 3. Of Guastallo, which do all coin money, have power of life and death, and are only obliged to be at the duke of Mantua's court three months in a year.

The duke of Mantua is call'd also prince of Solfrino.

Castione is another branch.

The prince of Mirandula's name is Picus. Mirandula is about the bigness of a citadel, and hath but one gate.

The duke's Bucentoro is a large boat, but no ways comparable to that at Venice. The duke's  
Bucentoro

We saw a rich gilded waggon of the duke's.

Before the houses in the piazza, are some cloisters or portici.

The common people here are but poor, and they speak the Italian more corruptly than the Venetians. This city is not populous, yet about the market place we observed a good number of people, it being Carnival time, and there was much masquerading, and every night an opera, or a ridiculous comedy.

The palaces are more plain, and the houses have less windows than those in the state of Venice.

None of the inhabitants wear fletto's, or daggers, as they do in Venice.

We observed a great company of school-boys walking two and two together, and clad in blue gowns with hanging sleeves.

We went up a high tower, where on the top lives a poor man and his family; his business is to strike the bells every hour, &c. Hence we had a large prospect of the city, which is great, and is situated in the lake.

The Accesi are about 80 in number, and are like the virtuosi at Vicenza and Verona; they have S. Ignatius for their patron, the Jesuits approving before any

acc

are admitted; most of them study philosophy, and they have this imprets or emblem, a *Speculum* reflecting the rays of the sun. Their president is chosen every year; the present is call'd *Afonso Ambrotti*. Their protector is the *Principio*, or young duke *Carlo Ferdinando*, about 13 years of age.

The *Mantuan* money is now made of base silver, and will not therefore pass current in other territories.

*Measures.*

A *Braccia* here is = 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. The pound = 12 ounce; the ounce =  $\frac{96}{12}$ , or  $\frac{1}{12}$  and  $\frac{1}{12}$  of an *English* ounce.

Without the city, after we had pass'd over a brick bridge cross a narrow part of the lake, we enter'd a palace of the duke's, call'd *Palazzo del T.*, which is a handsome, square, and uniform, but low, building, rough cast like stone, having a court within: In the front of a pleasant garden is a pretty portico, adorn'd with neat statues: We saw several rooms furnish'd with rare pictures made by *Julio Romano*; in every chamber were two rich cabinets made alike: The hall here hath the walls well painted with the fight of the giants, and therefore it is call'd the *Giant's Hall*, which is a square room with a spherical roof, and is very remarkable for its speedy conveyance of any noise that is but whisper'd; for if at one corner you speak very softly to another in the opposite corner, he will easily hear you. Note, That the voice is heard only in the opposite corner, and not in the other corner of the same side, nor in the middle of the room. The middle of this hall hath a stately cabinet, adorn'd with crystal windows and pillars. One room here was beautify'd with rare sculpture.

Feb. 11. About 22 o'clock, after we had received our fire-arms we left at our entrance into *Mantua*, we took our places in a bark, and delivered a bulletin to a fellow there. Then we went through a short channel, and came into the lake, on our left hand having a view of a long brick bridge, consisting of about 45 or 50 arches, which lead to *S. Giorgio*, a suburb as strongly fortified as the *Fortezza* we enter'd *Mantua* at. In the lake we saw a very great number of coots, which the duke will not suffer any to shoot at. After some time we came to the river *Mincio*, which comes out of *Lago di Garda* at *Psobiera*, a fortified place of the *Venetians*, and in its passage makes the lake of *Mantua*, which is five miles long: Ten miles from *Mantua* we pass'd a bridge and sluice at *Governo*, where having baited about an hour, we came into the river *Po*, which is about the bigness of that part of *Danubius* we saw. The country on each side the *Po* is very rich:

*Eridanus, quo non alius per pinguis culta,  
In mare purpureum violentior influit amnis.*

Virg. Georg. l. 4.

SKIPSON.

Ten miles further we pass'd by *Ostia* on the left hand; and three miles thence on the same side the pope's country began: Seven miles further we pass'd by *Maffa* on the left hand; and seven miles more, at break of day, (Feb. 12.) we arrived at *Stellata*, a large village of the pope's, where we refresh'd ourselves with cakes and *Aqua Vitæ*, while the watermen procur'd a bulletin or pass from the fort, which hath a small place called *Figarolo* opposite to it; then we rowed on, and went in the right branch of the *Po*, which here makes a great island. Eight miles from *Stellata* our bark stopp'd at a village call'd *Ponte*, where a great many porters were ready to carry the baggage into a lesser boat, which we enter'd after we had pass'd under a long portico like a corn market-house: In this boat we pass'd a narrow cut of water for four miles, and about noon came directly to the walls of *Ferrara*. We paid half a paulo a man for our passage in the last boat, and half a *Venetian* scudo a man for our passage from *Mantua* to *il Ponte*.

Before we enter'd *Ferrara* we took each of us a bulletin, and left our fire-arms.

The fellow that gave us these bulletins, writ down our names, ages, &c. The bulletin was after this form;

*Adi. Feb. 22, 1664. Entra per la Porta  
S. Bened. P. S. Inglese . . . si concede  
a . . . che possa alloggiare il Sopradetto  
per notte tre . . . Si proroga per . . .  
dat. 12 . . . di . . . 1664. Il For-  
astiero ricevuto c'habrà questo bolletino  
alla porta, dovrà andare da il ufficiale,  
che sia in commune, il quale sotto scrivendo  
gli concederà l'alloggio per notte 3, le  
quali passate, et volendo di più trattenerfi,  
dovrà andar da Monsig. v. Leg. per ottenere  
la proroga, portando il presente bolletino  
sempre adesso, e volendo uscire, deve pre-  
sentarlo alla porta per la quale uscirà,  
avertendo, che si tralascierà alcuna delle  
diligenze sopradette, sarà castigato con-  
forme alli bandi in pena di scudi 50, è tre  
tratti di corda, si come anco se non dirà  
il vero nome, cognome, a sua patria.  
Adi . . . di . . . 1664. uscisse  
per porta.*

After we had received the bulletins, we came within the walls, and went under many little bridges that were over a strait cut of water, which brought us into the middle of the city, where we landed nigh the palace.

This

This city is about seven miles in compass, and is strongly fortified with a good brick wall, and a very broad ditch of water.

Portici or cloisters are before some of the houses; many of the streets are strait, and of a handsome breadth and length: There are some stately palaces, viz. that of marq. Ziral, *Brevi'acqua*. Near a large piazza, where tilting is used, is the *Palazzo di Diamante*, so called because every stone on the outside is shaped into the figure of a diamond.

In the piazza before the cathedral is this pope's statue, sitting in a chair, upon a square pillar, whereon is inscrib'd;

*Alexandro VII. P. M. Moderatori olim Vigilantissimo nunc Parenti Optimo, pro inflaurata Civium felicitate amorem quem servat in Corde aternat. in Aere Ferraria, ab Orbe redempto Anno MDCLX.*

A brass figure stands on each side of a gate that leads to the stairs of the publick hall; one of them is in a sitting posture, and represents the duke of Borja; the other is on horseback, and represents *Leonellus Marchio Estensis*.

Before the west end of the *Domo* are low stories, which are chain'd together.

Under the marble picture of *Clement* the eighth is this inscription;

*Clementi VIII. Pont. Max. Principi Optimo, Patri Patrie, Domino nostro beneficentissimo, Qui Ferrariam Petri Card. Aldobrandini Fratres, Filii, Pontificii Exercitus moderatores virtute receptum sui et Sacri Senatus adventu decoravit, Vestigia à Ducibus quondam imposita aut sustulit aut imminuit ac tributo instituit. Centum virale consilium ac Decem Viralem Magistratum annuo censu ad tuendam dignitatem et publicos sumptus faciendos, quique virorum tribunal ad lites justè ac celeriter dirimendos stipendiis perscriptis erexit, novam arcem praesidio civitatis exedificavit, Margaritam Austriam magnificentissimè exceptam Philippo III. Catholico regi conjungio junxit, Duobus maximi conciliatis Regibus, optatam Christianae Reipublicae pacem peperit, postremò Urbem repetens apud Ferrarienses Civis de quibus optimè privatim ac publicè meruerat ingens sui desiderium reliquit, ne tot tantorumque beneficiorum erga banc civitatem memoria oblivione intercidat, Franciscus ex Comitibus Blandrata et Sancti Georgii Card. S. Clementis Flamini Legatus ejusdemque Cardinalis Aldobrandini Ferrariae Collegatus poni mandavit, MDCII.*

The *Domo*. The *Domo* is large, having double isles, and handsome chapels. We saw here the

monument of *Lilius Giraldus*, whose inscription is in *Scabottus*. Nigh the high altar is a plain tomb standing upon four marble pillars, and this inscrib'd;

*Hic jacet Sacra Memoria Urbanus Papa III. natione Mediol. genere Crebellosum, Sepultus Mill<sup>o</sup> CLXXXV. et revelatus Mill<sup>o</sup> CCC.V. die VIII<sup>o</sup> mensis Augusti, indictione tertia, temporibus Fratris Guidonis Ferrariensis Episcopi, Jobannis Archiepiscopi, et Bonigratie Prepositus.*

On two pillars of this monument is a cross, and this written;

*Reliquie Sanctorum Laur. Mari. et Gregorii.*

*Reliquio Sanctorum Georgii et M. Aurel. Ep.*

The *Theatins* church will be a neat small *Theatins* place when it is quite finish'd;

The *Carthusians* have a great convent, *Carthusians* with several cloisters, one of which is a *square* large square; their cells are just like those we saw at *Venice*, only bigger; no women are suffer'd to enter their monastery, and they refused the queen of *Sweden* when she was here.

The church is very neat: a high iron grate divides the choir from the body of the church. On the arch of the choir is written;

*Anno primo à terræ motu maximo, superato navali Exercitu Turcarum, Deo Immortali Summo ac Divo Christophoro templum restauravimus MDLXXI. Regnante Alfonso Estense Duce Ferrariae Quinto.*

The *Benedictines* have a fair church, *Benedictines* wherein we saw a handsome monument *wherein* of *Ariosto* the poet.

The convent hath four neat cloisters. In the *Dominicans* church we saw the *Dominican* monuments of *Leonicellus* the herbarist, *Leonicellus* *Priscianus*, and others. See their inscriptions in *Scabottus*.

*S. Paul's* is a large and not unhandsome church.

The palace of the cardinal is call'd the *The castle*, *or cardinal's palace* situate in the middle of the city; it is square, built of brick, and hath a broad moat of running water about it; at each corner is a tower, and in one of them we observ'd the ascent was half the breadth a smooth spiral, and the other half stairs. We saw a great hall, and several fair rooms with canopies of state, and in the middle is a pretty court. The cardinal hath *Suitors* for his guard.

Cardinal *Francione* was legate at this time.

The

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the high  
upon four  
d's

Papa III.  
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rrariensis  
eri, et Bo-

ument is a

et Gregorii.

M. Aurel. Ep.

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eat convent, Carthus  
f which is a fuaui.  
just like those  
; no women  
nastery, and  
Sweden when

a high iron  
the body of  
f the choir is

ximo, superato  
Deo Immor-  
phoro templum  
Regnante Al-  
ta Quinto.

a fair church, remedie  
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at cloisters.  
th we saw the Domini-  
the herbarist, fuaui.  
e their inferip-

ot unhandfome

al is call'd the The calli,  
e of the city; or carai-  
e, and hath nal: palace  
ater about it;  
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ty court. The  
is guard.  
legate at this

The

The government of Ferrara is by a legate and a vice-legate, sent by the pope. The city hath a great council of all the gentlemen, who meet once a year, and chuse

One *Giulio de Sassi*,

Four *Consigli*.

Both the judge and consuls are elected but for one year, but they are molt commonly re-elected the second year; and the third year new ones are made.

Feb. 12. In the evening we went out at *Porta Paula*, where we left our bolletini, and met with our arms: Here we refused to take a pass to free us from the trouble of searching, having no forfeitable goods; and then we walk'd almost a mile on a high bank, having a fenny country on each side, and enter'd a finall bark of the couriers, where we found a croud of passengers. Before we set forward we paid five *julli* a man; then we were rowed about 17 miles, and at a village call'd *Mal-Albergo*, we remov'd into a larger bark, which was towed by one horle; we observ'd the country to be low and fenny, but as we went up stream the country mended. A mile or two before we reach'd *Bologna*, we took notice of many long and narrow ponds, with rows of stakes in them, wherein hemp is wretted; and hereabouts are paper and iron mills: We pass'd through about ten sluices or foftegni, which keep up the water of the *Renus*, a narrow stream that runs to *Mal-Albergo*. In the same boat we had the company of an ingenious Augutine monk, a Theatin, a Franciscan of *S. Anton. di Padua*, and an Oliverian, or white monk.

Feb. 13. Having travelled by water all night, we arrived about 22 hours under the walls of *Bononia*, and gave in our names near the landing place; then hired *Camere Locante*, being three chambers with three beds, for 2 paulo's a night, and bought our own provision. This evening a servant of our lodging went with us to the cardinal's palace, and took a bolletini, which allowed us to lodge in that house.

In the piazza before the palace is a curious large fountain, with the figure of a *Neptune*, and four angels: Over the entrance into the palace is a fair and great statue of pope *Gregory XIII.* blessing with his hand, and over him is written,

*Gregorio XIII. Pont. Max. S P Q B. P.*

On one side is this inscription;

*Mater Sospitatrix, Adesse O Sol ac Luna  
testes, vos autem quæ marmor hic præco-  
nuntiat audite O Secula. Succiebat cir-  
Vob. VI.*

*lenta luc feralis Erynnis, squallebat ubiq;  
funere civitas jamjam futura vagitas, con-  
opifera ex empyreis Mariæ regis alba  
rante aura ilico evanuit virus, fletu oc-  
cider, revixit salus, inde drea sospitatrix  
circunducto per vias triumpho, in subjecta  
hic plateas animis atq; genibus coronata:  
nova Regina jure in Bononiensium corda  
regnavit, Manus Socia, pietate pari Luc  
Antonius Cardinalis Sancta Crucis Le-  
gatus etiam in Marcello Sancta Crux  
Nepote bodie pro-legato amabilissimus, inde  
Hieronymus Cardinalis Columna Archiepif-  
copus Optimus inter servati populi mixtus  
lacrymis acclamationes coronarunt,  
votiva quotannis in ævum supplicatione be-  
neficium testatura Bononia à poste sibi su-  
perstes posuit. Regnante Innocentio P. P.  
Decimo. Legato Fabricio Cardinali Sa-  
bello, Archiepifcopo Nicolao Cardin. Lu-  
dovifio. Anno Jubilæi MDCL.*

On the other side are two large inscrip-  
tions, one to *Clement VII.* the other to  
*Clement VIII.*

We walk'd up one ascent, where are  
large open rooms round about; in one of  
which is this inscription;

*D. O. M. Gregorio XIII. ad summum Pon-  
tificatum ob maximas Virtutes Electedo  
Reipublice Christiane bono ac patriæ  
gloriæ vi nato, Ceteris optime merito S P Q  
B. n. gloriæ hanc erigendam curavit,  
quam jussu Pontificio Petrus Dominus  
Card. Cæsius Legatus hic collocandam ju-  
croq; muniendam decreto interposito jussit,  
Anno Dominicæ Nationis MDLXXX.  
mensis Octobris.*

A large room in this palace, where the  
notaries sit, which is called *Spelunca Lau-  
tronum*.

The city and cardinal legates armories  
are in this palace.

At the upper end of one room is a statue  
of *Hercules* and a dragon.

In another over several doors are effigies  
of popes, citizens of *Bononia*, viz. *Gre-  
gory XIII. Innocent IX. Gregory XV. and  
Innocent X.*

We went up another easy ascent, and  
over a door is the effigies of *Urban VIII.*

Then we came into a fair hall, which  
hath a roof carved with popes arms and  
painted; the walls are also curiously pic-  
tured with several stories, and under each  
there is an inscription explaining them:

1. *Anlam Farnesiam quam conspicis quatuor  
Pontificum quos Paulus III. ad purpuram  
elevatorat, Julii III. à monte, Marcelli 2  
Cervini, Pauli 4. Caraffæ. Pii 4. Me-  
dicæ insignia condecorabant. Julii, Pauli,  
7 B ac*

B. 17. 10. 11.

de Pii ob novum ornatum Semotis hoc immoti obsequii monumentum suscepit Hieron. Card. Farnesius Leg. An. Dom. MDCLX.

2. Sanctus Petronius privilegia Archiepiscopii Bononiensis quæ ab Imperatore Theodosio obtinuerat Doctoribus custodienda tradit.

3. Franciscus primus Gallorum Rex Bononiæ quam plurimos Jerusalem laborantes sanat.

4. Paulus 3 Farnesius ad componenda inter supremos Christiani nominis Principes dissidia ab Urbe proficiscens Bononium Censorum ordinum plausu ingreditur.

5. Ægidius Card. Albornotius Leg. Navigii aquas peragendas aliq; officia construenda mandat.

6. Carolus quintus Cæsar aureo sacri Romani Imperii diademate a Clemente septimo Medico Bononiæ exornatur.

7. Vitam Deiparæ Virginis Bononia subtraham ac subinde restitutam Maybæus Card. Barberinus Legatus solenni ritu excipit ac recognitam veneratur.

8. Sacra Deiparæ Imago à S. Luca depicta ab infestis imbris caliq; inclementia Bononiæ vindicatur.

9. Ingentes Bononiensium copiæ ab Urbano II. à Caravallensi Consilio Roma redeunte Sacre orientalis expeditionis decorantur cruce.

At the upper end of this hall is a great figure of pope Paul III. and underneath is written ;

Paulo III. Pont. Max. Joannes Card. Moronius Bonon. Legat. MDXLV.

Over a door is inscrib'd ;

Aulam banc ubi Bononiensium inclyta fides Paulo III. statuam olim posuit, in angustiore formam exornandam curavit Hieronymus Cardin. Farnesius Leg. A. D. MDCLX.

In another room are the effigies of Julius II. and Alexander VII.

Within the palace walls is a large garden, wherein are many medicinal simples kept ; the walls of it are curiously painted ; the arrole or beds are fenced with a high grate of iron, and in the middle of the garden is a fair and large brick well.

At the end of S. Petronius two Roman stones are well preserved ; one of them hath three effigies of men, and this inscription over their heads ;

C. CORNELIVS. EVLLONIA CORNELIA  
CL. HERMIA. SALL. OFFICIOSA. CL. PRISCA  
V. V. 6

The other stone is thus inscrib'd, viz.

Q. MANLIO  
C. F. CORDO. 7  
LEG XXI RAPAC  
PRAEF. EQVIT. EXACT  
TRIBV T. CIVITA T. GALL.

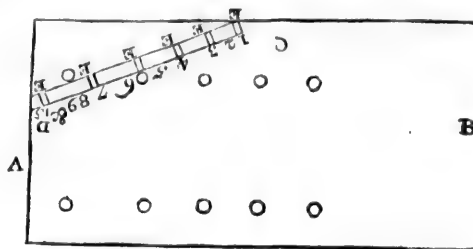
FAC. CVR  
CERTVS. LIB.  
INAGR. PXL'IV. INFRO PXL'IV.

A stately ascent by steps leads up from the piazza to S. Petronius's church, the front whereof above the entrance is not finish'd ; the lower part is crufted over with stone. The church within is very large, the nave being broad and high, and the isles not much lower, being allo of a good breadth. The church is not built with regard to the four quarters, as others are, but the high altar here is plac'd southward, whereas in others it is east.

At the great door is written in stone ;

Meridiana hujus semitæ tota Longitudo antea  
titulis est sexcenti-millesima pars circuitus  
Universæ terræ.

From this place in the pavement is drawn part of the zodiac, running obliquely within the body of the church ; thus,



A B is the church ; B is the high altar ; C D is the zodiac ; where at E E, &c. are describ'd the signs, which, the fur-

ther from C, are the more distant from one another.

Or:

On one side of the zodiac are mark'd 15 hours, which, the further from C, are the more distant from one another.

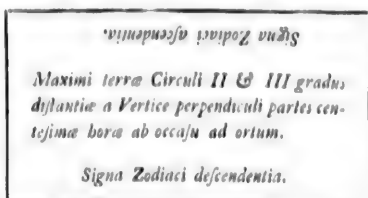
The signs were thus divided on one side into 68 parts, and on the other into 250.

At the end of the zodiack is an ellipsis drawn, and within it is written ;

*Solstitium Hybernium Decembris die xxi.*

At the other end of the zodiack, on a long square stone is written ;

*Linea meridiana à ver-  
tice ad troicum capric.  
MDCLVI.*



*Padua vertice.*

Here one sees the curious and exact meridional line, which that rare astronomer *Cassini* laid along a great part of the pavement in a brats circle : It marks a true point of mid-day from June to January. See *Burnet's travels*, p. 168.

We went up the leads of the church, and observ'd the hole the sun beams pass through to the dial on the pavement ; the hole was shap'd thus,  $\backslash$   $\int$  ; at  $\alpha$  the beams strike through, and below that we guess'd there might be a glass over the picture of the sun, that is painted in the roof of the isle : This hole is directly over C in the pavement, and in the wall is the measure of height from the roof to the last-mention'd square stone ; and there is also in that wall a narrow black stone . . . long, with this written ;

*Perpendiculari pars centesima.*

In this and other churches this *Lent* time was a canvas canopy over that part of the church they preach'd in.

The publick schools have a handsome long cloister before towards the street ; within is a double portico, the pillars whereof are not so high and fair as those at the schools in *Padua*, but the court seems somewhat broader : In the middle of it is a pillar, with the head of *Janus* upon it, and this inscrib'd on the pedestal,

*Ludovico Card. Ludovico S R E Vice Can-  
cellario Bonon. Archiepiscopo Protectori ac  
Patrono Optimo utraq; Scholarum Uni-  
versitatis c1c1c3ccxiv. Idib. Nov. P. P.  
C. C.*

The walls of the portici are neatly adorn'd with coats of arms and inscriptions to popes, legates, professors, &c. There are two fair ascents, and above there is a long gallery, like the *Dormitoria* in convents, having inscriptions, &c. on the walls, and the schools on each side.

Here is a neat chapel, which hath the roof and walls well painted : The school-rooms are very fair and large, many of which are curiously painted on the roof and walls. In several places are these inscriptions, names, &c.

Under a small figure of cardinal *Sor-  
romanus* ;

*S. Carolo Borromæo Q. hoc ædificium in banc  
amplitudinem erex. juristarum Universitas  
Gymnasium in Custodiam, seipsum in tu-  
telam, opus hoc in honorem et cultum D. D.  
Renovarunt in ampliorem formam supe-  
riores III Præsidentes Anno MDCLXII.  
Sub auspiciis Illustriss. ac Rev. rendiss. D.  
Card. Barberini Bonon. de lat. Legati.*

In one room is a pulpit, about which  
are seats and rails, and this written ;

*Summa Privilegii  
Ab Imp. Cæs. Rl. Theodocio juniore Aug.  
Gymnasio Bononiæ concessa.*

*Qui Prætor iudexve quinquennio in Bononiensi  
Gymnasio Studior. causa non consum'to ad  
judicandum accesserit, ejus decreta sententiæ  
irritæ jure.*

*Qui Doctor in ordinem ascitus, libro à ma-  
joris Ecclesiæ Archidiacono non accepta  
fuerit ejus decreta licet peritorum omnium  
suffragiis comprobata, prorsus nulla esto.*

*Qui Scholarem aliquem ad Gymnasium Bonon.  
pergentem manu verbosè offenderit capitis  
reus esto.*

*Qui Magistratus prope Magistratu injuriam  
Scholari illatam persequi prætermiserit  
eadem panâ tenetur. Anno Domini  
MDLXVII.*

*Qui Honestissimi hujus Consilii Participes  
erunt facti in primis operam dent ut jura,  
instituta, mores, consuetudinesq; omnes quæ  
ad hujus Scholæ commoda auctoritatq;  
tuenlam*



SKIPPO.

*tuendam pertineant, summa cura custodiantur.*

*Reſtori Scholæ Max. idemq; meritis honos ab omnibus habeatur.*

*Legitimi publicar. profeſſionum Dies diligentiffimè obeantur.*

*Profeſſorum ipſorum digniſſis quam maxime conſervetur.*

*Inter Scholaſticorum Nationes æterna piag; pax concordiaq; concilietur.*

*Exornatus ad Urbis et Scholæ dignitatem ex auctoritate eorum quorum inſignia circumjeſta ſunt, et ex totius Conſilii locus eſt. A. D. MDLXVII.*

Round the edges of the roof are theſe two verſes ;

*Eſſe Pares et ob hoc concordēs Vivite, cum Vos*

*Et Decor, et Studium, et Manus ſociarit et Ætas.*

Under them are the arms of ſeveral nations painted on the walls, viz.

- |                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1. Romanorum.              | (twice) |
| 2. Neapolit.               | (twice) |
| 3. March. infer.           |         |
| 4. March. ſuper.           |         |
| 5. Sicul.                  | (twice) |
| 6. Florent.                |         |
| 7. Piſan. & Lucen.         |         |
| 8. Sardin. & Cyprian.      |         |
| 9. Senen.                  |         |
| 10. Spoletan.              |         |
| 11. Ravennaten.            |         |
| 12. Venetorum.             |         |
| 13. Januen.                |         |
| 14. Mediolanen.            |         |
| 15. Theſſalen.             |         |
| 16. Longobard.             |         |
| 17. Cæleſtin.              |         |
| 18. Romandiol.             |         |
| 19. Datice.                |         |
| 20. Pruten. 2 ligon.       |         |
| 21. Flandren.              |         |
| 22. Boemorum.              |         |
| 23. Polonorum.             |         |
| 24. Ungarorum.             |         |
| 25. Alemannorum.           | (twice) |
| 26. Navarenſium.           |         |
| 27. Regnum Valent. Majorc. |         |
| 28. Ragonet. Catel.        |         |
| 29. Turonenſium.           |         |
| 30. Bituricen.             |         |
| 31. Vaſcon. 2 Alven.       |         |
| 32. Sabaudiorum.           |         |
| 33. Burgundiorum.          |         |

34. Anglenſium.
35. Provincial.
36. Portugalen.
37. Gallorum.
38. Indorum.
39. Anglorum.

Over one coat of arms is written ;

*Secretarii.*

In another room like the former is inſcrib'd on the wall ;

*Magiſter eſto diligens doctus Vigil Veriq; amator et Alieni commodi Auditor, et tu ſis laboris appetens Magiſtri Amator et Imitator ſedulus.*

*Conſultor, hic utcuq; tempus poſtulat Adeſto ſemper publicum negocium Curato, agendum quid ſit in præſentia Videto, longè providens in poſterum Caveo, partes ſic tuas tuebere.*

Out of many I tranſcrib'd the two following inſcriptions ;

*D. O. M. Hieronymo SRE Cardinali Farneſio Bononiæ de latere Legato Gentilitiis Regum Liliis ſuoq; nomine Celebri ob tranquillitatem Provinciæ annonam populis cunſtis ordinibus miniſtratam juſtitiam Antonius Euſebius S R I Comes de Königſegg et Rottenfels Dominus in Aulendorf et Stauffen Prior publicos inter applauſus communi juriſtarum conſenſione tutelari Studiorum Principi perenne hoc ad poſteros monumentum ponit, Anno MDCLXI.*

*D. O. M. Franciſco Muratorio Anatomico Ordinario Dii vitam date cui ob Anatomæ publicæ ſummæ cum ſui laude Auditorumq; utilitate doctè accurate ſalutiterq; nunc primum abſolutum Electores et Syndici hunc ædurnæ memoriæ lapidem P. P. MDLXVI.*

Under one inſcription was written ;

*Syndici Anatomie P P.*

The catalogue of the preſent profeſſors is printed in Mr. Ray's obſervations.

One morning we heard part of an anatomy lecture made by Capponius, who, when he had done, diſputed with an Auguſtine friar, and two others of the company ; but aſſoon as they had urg'd an argument, the ſtudents grew impatient, and ſtamp'd and clap'd their hands : It being carnival time ſome maſquers came into the anatomy theatre, and drollingly interrupted the diſpute : That ended, the profeſſor

professor came down from his seat, and enter'd the rails, where lay a human body, in which he skilfully demonstrated the *Musculi Laryngis*; we observ'd him sometimes to speak Latin, and sometimes Italian to the auditors.

The anatomy theatre is a high and large square room, wainscotted and fairly adorn'd with figures of some *Bolognese*, and the famous physicians in the world.

On *Shrove-Tuesday* was the conclusion of the carnival: The cardinal legate, attended with 24 *Switzers*, and many coaches, made a tour in the streets; several in masquerades were on horseback, and there was some expectation of tilting, which they had not by reason of some difference among the gentlemen: From the balcony of the palace hung a piece of plate, which was designed as a reward if there had been any jousting.

This evening we renew'd our bulletin for our stay three days longer in the city.

*Feb. 17*, being *Asb-Wednesday*, the face of things was chang'd into a more serious look: In the morning friars went about the streets singing very loud, and in *S. Petronius's* church we saw many people kneeling before priests, who took ashes out of a little dish, and with them made the sign of a cross on their heads, muttering somewhat all the while.

In *Bologna* are many colleges, wherein students live, and are maintain'd out of the college revenues: They wear black gowns like the professors, with sleeves not so long and large as the bachelors of arts in *Cambridge*; and to distinguish what college they are of, every one when he walks abroad throws a tippet over his left shoulder, at the bottom whereof the arms of the founder are wrought in colours. The colleges are, 1. *Collegio Ancarano*: 2. *Colleg. Brosciano*: 3. *Colleg. Ferrerio* à *Piamontese* detto della *Viola*: 4. *Colleg. Montalto*: 5. *Colleg. de Nobili*, where gentlemen's sons are instructed by the Jesuits: 6. *Colleg. Ongaro* à di *Zagabria*: 7. *Colleg. di Poeti*: 8. *Colleg. Pandino*: 9. *Colleg. di Reggio*: 10. *Colleg. di Spagna* à *Sabinese*, where were two *Englishmen* at this time, viz. *Jo. King* and one *Gregory*: 11. *Colleg. Vives*: 12. *Colleg. Fiamingo*: 13. *Colleg. della Famiglia di Fieschi Gemoje*, where there is always some of that name and family.

The *Spanish* college was erected by cardinal *Aegidius Alberosius*, where there are none but such as have been doctors, in *Spain*?) and can prove their nobility. Most of them are civilians; and out of them are chosen such as govern in the kingdom of *Naples*, and duchy of *Mil'n*. One *Fallon* an *Irish* priest of that college,

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and doctor there. The college is a pretty small building. SKIPPO.

Every college hath a priest that looks after the revenue, &c.

In this city are three academies, like those at *Vicenza* and *Verona*, viz. 1. call'd *gl' Arditi*; 2. *Indomiti*; the third is kept at signior *Calderini's* house. Academici

We heard two stories here, one concerning *Hugo Bon Compagno*, who was afterwards pope *Gregory XIII.* "That when he was a boy, he and his father's tenant's son planted a pear tree, which grew well, and in the mean time *Lingo* was advanc'd to the popedom; the tenant's son hearing of it, and some of the pope's relations threatening to turn him out, he goes with a basket of pears gather'd from the forementioned tree, and carries them to *Gregory XIII.* enquiring for mess. *Hugo*; being brought before him, the fellow discours'd bluntly with him, and presented him the pears, telling him they grew upon the tree they planted when they were boys together, and hinted he was in danger of being turn'd out of his farm, which the pope presently bellow'd upon him."

The other story was of *Clement VIII.* who was walking incognito to a parish church on the hills, not far from *Bologna*, in the way to *Florence*, met with two or three priests that were commending the place for its situation; and one of them said, "If that benefice were his he would not care a — for the pope himself: *Clement* when he return'd to *Rome* sent for this priest, who was struck with a great fear, and could say nothing but only *Beatissimo Padre, perdonatemi, &c.* and the pope told him he was the man that had spoken dangerous words, repeating what he said about the benefice but presently gave him that living."

The government is by a legate; Govern.  
Vice-legate, who rules in the absence of the cardinal legate; ment.

*Auditore di Corone*, who is a judge criminal;

*Auditore Generale*, who is judge in civils, from whom there is an appeal to the five *Auditori di Ruota*.

N. B. All these above-mention'd are made by the pope.

The first of July by courier enters one of those five into their office of *Podesta*.

Qu. Whether the same with the *Auditore di Corone*?

The *Quaranta*, consisting of 50 senators, (but call'd *Quaranta* because formerly but 40, the pope adding ten more, and obliging them to pay 2000 ducats a man for their places) are chosen by the pope out of the nobility for life.

7 C

Every

SKIPPER.

Every two months there is a rotation among them, one by course being made *Consaloniero*, who elects

The *Antiani*, consisting of six citizens and a doctor of law.

The *Quaranta*, or senate of 50, chuse every four months 16 to determine differences among the traders: We were inform'd that they consisted of four senators, four citizens, four merchants, and four noblemen, besides a doctor of law and a notary; and some said there was no certain number of each quality, but that the senate elected what number of each they pleased, only they are obliged to chuse a doctor of law, a gentleman, a citizen, a merchant, and a *Capo d'Artigiani*, whom they call *Massaro*, who was this year a fishmonger.

When any of the 16 walks abroad, he hath a boy with a halbert that follows him.

*Consaloniero's entrance into his office.*

March 1. N. S. We observ'd the ceremonies of a *Consaloniero's* (*Vexillifer Juslitie*) entrance into his office: In the morning, from the cardinal's to his own palace, land was strewed in the streets, and in one of his chambers we saw him sitting on a carpet with the old *Consaloniero*, and the seven *Antiani*, any one having leave to pass through and see them: While they were sitting here, seven of the city trumpets sounded in his palace, and then play'd on other wind music; after them came five city drums, which beat some time, and then a great company of the poorer sort crowded into the court, and had bread thrown them out of a window, which some of them receiv'd in baskets on poles: Verses in commendation of the new *Consaloniero* were cast about; then came the guard, or whole company of *Switzers*, who had each of them two great rings of cake given them, and after that they march'd back, the captain being habited with his red and slit trunk breeches as the common soldiers; after him came three *Switzers* with long naked swords on their shoulders; then the company followed, in the middle of which were halberts instead of pikes, every *Switzer* carrying his cake upon his halbert, and the mulketeers on the left arm: A little distance from the *Consaloniero's* house they gave him a volley of shot: Many servants in liveries, and five with short silver maces, came then before the old and new *Consaloniero*, and the doctor of law on his right hand; the old *Consaloniero* was in his cloak, and the new one in a short gown lined with white furr; the doctor of law was in a professor's gown, lined also with such furr; then came six *Antiani* in their furr'd cloaks: Thus they proceeded to the cardinal's palace, where

over the entrance a noise of trumpets receiv'd them, and the *Swiss* mulketeers made a lane below, and the halberteers another above, for the *Consaloniero*, &c. to pass through into a chamber, where, after a little resting, they went up into a pretty chapel, well painted on the walls, the cardinal going first, who had a silver crucifix carried before him by a priest, and his train held up by another priest: The cardinal was habited with a scarlet gown, and half way over it with a surplice, and upon that a scarlet *Epomis*, with a small *Cucullus*, and his scarlet square cap on: After him followed the new *Consaloniero*, &c. who with the cardinal perform'd some devotions before the altar, kneeling against red velvet stools: Then the cardinal seated himself in a chair, with his back against the altar table, and his cap on, all the rest of the company being bare: On his left hand stood a priest in his surplice, and on his right one in a long black gown, at the sound of a trumpet, read a good while out of a folio book; that done, the priest and another person kneel'd on each side of the cardinal, and held before him a large folio, and a fellow stood by, holding a banner; then came the new *Consaloniero* and kneel'd down, kiss'd the book and the cardinal's hand, lays his hand upon the banner, and takes the upper feat of the old *Consaloniero*, for on the right side of the chapel was a bench, whereon first sat the old *Consaloniero*, &c. After this the banner was carried out, and the *Antiani* were sworn in the same manner: At the conclusion the cardinal and the *Consaloniero* rose and said some prayers where they did at their entrance; the new *Consaloniero* stay'd in the palace, and the old one, attended with some *Switzers*, and a great company of gentlemen, went to S. *Petronius*, perform'd some devotion there, and so return'd to his house. When the ceremonies in the chapel were ended, a noise of trumpets sounded over the palace gate.

Feb. 17. In the evening was a great procession: First, all the gentlemen of *Bononia* met at a church call'd *del' Ospedale* . . . . . near S. *Petronius*, and with tapers lighted in their hands march'd two and two up into the choir of S. *Petronius*, where the cardinal legate was kneeling on a red velvet cushion before the altar, whereon stood the host, included in a high *pixis*; near the altar three priests in copes kneel'd, and while the gentlemen went round and back again into the body of the church, one of them took off the top of the *pixis*, and set it lower down upon the altar; then the three priests kneel'd before the altar, and another came and

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calt a scarf of white farfenet or taffaty over the shoulders of him in the middle, who rose up and took the host, fixing his eyes upon it, and walk'd between two priests down the altar steps, and follow'd the gentlemen, choristers and canons; at the bottom of the steps into the choir stood a canopy ready, which was carried over the priest that held the host; then this procession was made round the church, first the gentlemen, next the choristers, canons, cardinal, with part of his *Switzers* before him, (his train held up) and gentlemen in cloaks lin'd with furr; at the middle of the ascent the gentlemen stop'd, and the choristers, canons, host without the canopy, legate, &c. went up through a lane of them to the altar, where the host was set down; after some devotions the cardinal took it up, and wav'd it to and fro in the sight of the people that were on their knees very devoutly.

All the time of this last procession there was musick, sometimes the organ play'd alone, and sometimes the choristers sung alone, sometimes both together, and at intervals a noise of trumpets.

We saw the *fattura* or making of silk thread: In a long room we had a pleasant sight of the winding of *Seta di Greggia*, consisting of five or six *Bavi*, as they come from the *Thebe*: This silk is made up in great skins upon swifts, and then in the *silo* . . . unwound from thence, and wound upon a little spindle by a long axis, with a great many circles of cogs; many of these axes go cross the gallery, and every circle of cogs moves a little wheel that turns the spindle, which draws the silk from the reels or swifts that hang upon long axes below the spindles: In the middle of every swift hangs a little wooden ball, from a ring of wood through which the axis of the swift passes, and the ring being loose, the ball always hangs downwards, tho' the swift be turn'd round: The threads, before they are wound upon the spindles, go through little eyes, that guide them right upon the spindles, which eyes are all fastned in a long bar of wood; and to keep the threads from lapping all in one place of the spindle, the bar with eyes is drawn backwards and forwards by a spoke that is fastned to it, and goes into a furrow'd and indented circle in an axis; *ex. gr.*



AB is the axis; *i i* the indented fur-  
row'd circle; *c d* is the long bar of wood  
in which the eyes are fastned; *d* is the  
spoke: Those indentures in the circle make  
the bar move backward and forward: Be-  
fore the silk passes the eyes in the bar, it  
rests upon a long tube of glass. This en-  
gine in the gallery receiv'd its motion from  
such a one as we observ'd at *Vicenza*:  
Below all (there being three or four floors)  
were three wheels mov'd by an overshot  
water, which ran in neat channels of brick,  
which wheels were in a pretty room like  
a cellar, and mov'd the several machines  
above.

Organsine is silk made of two threads  
of *Seta di Greggia*, and is of four sorts;  
1. *Sopra finissimo*; 2. *Finissimo*; 3 and 4:  
(which is the) worst sort.

On the outside of the palace garden  
wall is painted a fellow hanging by the  
heels on a gallows, for carrying the trade  
of organsine from hence to *Genoa* and *Pia-*  
*cenza*; under him is written,

*Proditor della Patria.*

By the favour of doctor Ovidius Mont-  
*albanus*, a professor, we were shewn in  
the cardinal's palace the *Museum of Al-*  
*drovandus*, which consists of five or six  
rooms, where in several presses and shelves,  
with wire latices before them, we took  
notice of these following particulars, *viz.*  
A dragon or snake, with wings and legs,  
kill'd nigh this city. *Baculus Cinamomi*  
*Veri*. Egyptian idols, among which a toad  
very artificially made with a tail. Horns  
of an old stag, which had done branch-  
ing, and began to degenerate into rough  
extuberances. *Cucumis reticulatus*. *Gallina*  
*Damiatensis*, with a protuberancy on its  
head. *Lacertus Chalcidicus*, having five  
digits on each foot, and a long tail. Many  
strange representations in stone, as fruits,  
&c. which are frequently found in a river  
about *Utinuth*; one stone had letters on it  
naturally. *Androsace Mattioli*, growing  
out of a stone. *Sal Foss*, which was pe-  
lucid. A large crocodile. *Lapis Arach-*  
*noides*, or a stone having a notable fig-  
nature of a spider's web. A dog without  
a head, which died presently after it was  
whelp'd. The habit of an Indian priest,  
made of a sea wolf's skin. Indian weights.  
A hand shap'd in amber. A marble head  
of *Dante* the poet. Two pictures of  
dwarfs, that were husband and wife, living  
in signior *Cospo's* house. Three pictures  
of a hairy girl born of her two hairy  
parents. A curious picture of *S. Hierome*,  
made of birds feathers.

SKIPPHON.

A Roman Stone with this inscription ;

D. M.  
L. AIATI  
PROCVLL  
IANI  
DOMITIA  
FELICISSIMA  
CONIVGI BENE  
MERENT CVM  
QVO VIXIT  
ANNIS IV.

An old stone urn of an oval figure,  
under which was lately written ;

*Ille præfca Cinerum Monumenta Clusii Tuf-  
corum Urbis antiquissimæ latebris tumulata  
recens in lucem Cæsus extulit. Anno Do-  
mini MDCLXIII.*

Under another urn thus ;

*Marmorea ferali Urna nuper Bononiæ  
in Subterraneis Domus S. M. servorum  
cimiterio finitima olim Urbis extramurali  
pomærio detecta. Anno MDCLXII. XII  
Kal. Nov.*

The cover of an urn set in a gilt rim,  
supposed to be that of *Porjenna*, king of  
the *Hetruscians*. *Internodia Arundinis pe-  
trificæ*. The head of a mummy, having  
linnen wrapt about it. Two large and  
fair vessels made of *Terra Samia*. One  
of *Ezzelino the Tyrant's* small *Balystæ*, like  
that in the private armory at *Venice*.  
The picture of *Cynocephalus Barbatæ*.  
Two models of *Cæsar's* bridge. A red  
stone found in the kidney of *Francis I.*  
duke of *Modena*.

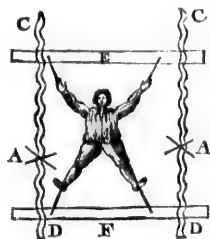
In one room was nothing besides 300  
of *Aldrovandus* his manuscripts, most of  
which were in folio ; over the prefs they  
were kept is written,

*Dofiffimi Ulyffis Aldrovandæ Βιβλιοθήκη.*

We also saw ten folio's of plants, cu-  
riously painted, and seven folio's of birds,  
fishes and insects, &c. the fishes were  
pictur'd the worst : Among the fishes one  
was observ'd which hath strong prickles,  
that he strikes into other fishes when he  
swims backward ; under a piece of an  
elephant's bone petrified, was written ;

*Fragmen tibie ex integro Elephantis Sceletæ  
lapidifcente, cura jussuq; Ferdinandi II.  
Magni Ducis Etr. ad elanum effosso, Anno  
MDCLXIII.*

We saw a little hen's egg, shap'd like  
a gourd. Among the pictures we took  
notice of *Spongia Quercina*. *Iris piscis*.  
*Mergus glacialis Gelfneri*. *Aquila Vulturina*,  
having a bare neck, which we saw at  
*Venice*. *Gattomontes*, like the house cat.  
*Cbiu*, or the ear'd owl. *Alocco*, or the  
white owl. *Passer Spadiceus*, like the  
*Passer torquatus*. *Tbraupis*, which is the  
little yellow bird we saw at *Vienna*. *Fice-  
dula Alba*. *Tanado Ligur*. *Musfela*, vulg.  
*Rondeletii*, with horns. *Zibetia maculata  
naribus albis*, like the common *Musfela*.  
*Perna Neapolit*. *Penna marina*, or *Nacra  
Marfil*. *Pfisis*, i. e. the fish stone. A  
picture of the ancient rack, or *Equuleus*,  
made after this manner :



At A A they turn the two spirals  
which lift up the beam E, to which cords  
are tied, (as at the bottom F) that are  
fastned to the malefactor's hands and feet.

We saw here a fan made of wood and  
wire strings, which make a musical sound  
when it is used.

There is a lively picture of *Aldrovandus*,  
in a large room where his library is kept.

We were told that his wife did much  
assist him both in writing and endearing of  
his books.

Dr. *Montalbanus* was now about pub-  
lishing *Aldrovandus's Dendrologia*.

*Giacomo Zenon*, an apothecary, shew'd <sup>7. 10. 11.</sup> us much civility, and permitted us to ex-  
amine his *Museum*, which was well stored  
before the duke of *Modena* bought the  
chief rarities. Yet we observed here a  
stringful of *Cocci Congitanti*, which hath a  
*cortex* of a ruffet colour, and within are  
black ; the silk within the *Pinna marina* ;  
*Ufnia* in a solid piece of crystal ; a pretty  
microscope ; *Corallii species*, found nigh  
*Leghorn* ; *Corallum nigrum* ; *Succa de Ba-  
daios*, which was like bitumen ; a neat  
*Conchythum* with a limbus revers'd ; three  
solid pieces of crystal with drops of water  
in them ; *Alabastrum Cydoniotes* ; the hind  
foot of a castor, which was given him  
for the foot of a dragon ; a stone like  
wood, round the middle whereof a <sup>like</sup>

hap'd like  
we took  
Iris piscis.  
Vulturina,  
we saw at  
house cat.  
co, or the  
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enna. Fice-  
stela, vulg.  
ia maculata  
on Mustela.  
i, or Nacra  
stone. A  
or Equuleus,

like iron; *Peſce Stillo*, having a high back, and much rougher skin than theſe-a-dogs; a piece of an elephant's tooth petrified; *Ocyroides muſcoſus*; *Tuber monſtroſum* ad *Cypariſſi radicem*; a monſtrous branch of the *Rbammus* 2. *Cluſii*: it grew thus, He ſhew'd us many dry'd plants, which were glewed to ſmooth boards whitened with ceruſſa; which boards he can put into frames, and hang up like pictures. Among the dry'd plants we took notice of *fol. ſangu. Draconis*, *Leontopetalum*, which grows in Apulia; *Bel. i d'India*, *Cluſi*. *Exot. Caſſia Vera*; *Rbammus Rbodenſis*; *Ornithopodium Granul. Dalech.* *Aconitum pardalianches* Matth. which is found at Felſtre in Ombria; *Macbunia* Ind. *Ranunculus Villoſus alpeſtris*; *Aſine altijſima* col. *Stellaria faxifraga* Eavar. *Flos paſſionis* ſto. ſubſeuto; *Sana ſancta*, Ind. good againſt ruptures. *Rofa Sinenſis*, *Malva* species; *Sunamunda ſecunda* *Cluſii*; *Obelidonium fol. Geran. medica* pelata; *Bellis* Ind. maxima; *Trifol. Americ. Cornicul. n. d. Paſyrus Egypt. & Ind.* with Indian characters; *Nardus* Mont. 1. *Cluſi* fol. ſplend. nte? *Cyſti ſto. guttata* duæ species; *Doryonium argenteum*; *Seſeli Aethiop.* *Herba M. Baldi*; *Androſace* ab. Matth. *Acetufa* arifol. *Tutby-mallus myſſenites* ex *Raguſa*; *Abelmoſch Egypt.* *Jacca major* n. d. *Tordylium M. Lebani*; *Adiantum Canad. cornuti*; *Cyſtus anguſtiſ. Cocco del Congo*, the figure of which, with other plants not deſcribed, this apothecary intended to print in his catalogue of plants in his garden, where we ſaw growing *Arundo naſſos ſive ſarata*, in riſis *Rbenii Bononiensis*; *Solanum Americ. fructu molli* horii *Exſt.* *Triticum* Ind. *perenne* fol. articulat; *Geranium triſte* Cornuti; *Scam-monea Syriaca*; *Polſtrichum Alp. incifo* fol. coſta viridi; *Hieracium* fol. ſanguineo; *Convolvulus Althææ* fol. non incifo; *Pentapbyllum lucidum* fol. biſſi. ab ipſo juvenum prope fluvium prædict. *Linum* fol. anguſto gramineo, duro & pungente; *Caryophyllus* alp. repens; *Rhododendron Alpinum*; *Bellis* fol. incifo; *Malva* alp. fol. lacin. *Doronicum variegatum*; *Jacobæa* fol. *Betonice* n. d. *Tblaſpi Hieracii* fol. *Abrotanum ſæm.* *Inod. Aſine marina* Neap. *Bardana* de Congo; *Helle-borus niger* trifol. ſpin. *Cyclamen Baldeſe* ſto. odorato fol. rot. *Tblaſpi* fol. ſampluchi; *Daucus Cret. verus*; *Stachys Cret. Selvæ* fol. *Doronicum non varieg.* *Tblaſpi* fol. ſedi; *Clematis Cretica Cluſii ſimilaci* aſperæ (verum non aſperæ) ſimilis; *Clematis tetraphyllea Americ.* *Caryophyll. anguſtiſ.* *Malva* fol. *Betonice* ab ipſo inventa; *Labrum Veneris* Ind. aliſſi. *Erica Tanacetifol.* *Geniſta* alp. ſive ſpartum Col. *Adiantum nigrum* Canad. *ramoſum* cornuti; *Cham-dryos ſ. uric* ſpec. ab ipſo inventa prope *Rbenium Bonon.*

Vol. VI.

We bought of one *Gioſeppe Bucerni*, a Skippon, chymiſt, the *Lapis Bononiensis*, ſive *Phoſphorus Kircheri*, which is naturally whitish, and like *Talcum*, and is found on *Monte Paderno*, not far from this city. He told us the way to prepare it to receive light, was thus: firſt, lay ſmall bars of iron over a little furnace of wood fire, and therein ſeveral pieces of this ſtone, which will be calcined enough in three or four hours time; then hold it in the illuminated air, and it will preſently imbibe light, which will clearly be diſcerned as often as you do ſo, and hold it in a dark place, where it will appear like a coal of fire. I had this receipt alſo given me; *Prima viſigna calcinarla fin che ſi vede uſcire un ſudore come ſi vede uſcire dall'Uona quando ſi cuocono ſotto la cinere poi ſi riduſſe in poluere e l'impaſta d'col chiaro di noua d'col oglio di lino.*

This ſtone beaten to powder and mingled with *Minium* plaſter, is uſed for the cure of hæmorrhoids.

*Corpus Chriſti* is a nonnery of the order of S. Clare, and is a large cloiſter. Over an altar table of this church is an iron grate in the wall, thro' which we ſaw the body of S. Catherine, who was placed on an altar, and drefs'd up in a ſitting poſture, having her hands and face uncovered. In the body of the church is this inſcription on the wall.

Corpus Christi.

Nuns of S. Care.

*D. O. M. Ræ Mniales S'mi corporis Xti tenentur ſingulis annis in perpetuum in earum Eccleſ. celebrari facere anniverſarium 20 miſſar. à mortuis de xi menſis Auguſti ac etiam Deum exorare quotidie, præſertim d' ſero in earum orationibus ante ſacrum corpus B. Catherine recitando Pſalmum de profundo pro anima perill. D. Anibalis Paleotti quibus reliquit libras mille eiſdem ſolutas à perilluſtri D. Hyppolita Blanchina ejus conjuge ab eaq. inſtituta, ut in teſtamento rogato per D. D. Jo'en. Franciſum Beriatum et Hieronymum Beroum de ſolutione aut. inſtrum. ſcripſit D. Jo'es de Burgholocbis die xxvii menſis Junii c1510cxxxiiii teſaq. Domina Hyppolita hanc tabulam ſuis ſumptibus erigi curavit.*

Without one of the gates is an aquæduct (built of brick upon arches) about half a furlong long, and conveys water from the neighbouring hills to the city. The aquæduct ends at a neat cloiſter, &c. A neat cloiſter of Franciscans (th' ſame with thoſe of S. Antonio at Padua) which hath, the whole length of it, a long and fair portico towards the ſtreet, the walls whereof are painted with the legends of ſaints. Before the entrance is erected the image of the virgin Mary treading on the

An aquæduct.

Franciscans church and cloiſter.

7 D

two ſpirals  
to which cords  
F) that are  
ands and feet.  
of wood and  
musical ſound

Aldrovandus,  
rary is kept.  
wife did much  
and endring of

w about pub-  
logia.

ecary, ſhew'd  
cted us to ex-  
as we'll ſtored  
e bought the  
erved here a  
which hath a  
nd within are  
Pinna marina;  
ſtal; a pretty  
found high  
Succa de Ba-  
men; a neat  
evers'd; three  
drops of water  
ites; the hind  
was given him  
a ſtone like  
thereof a ſucca  
like



SKIPRON.

the moon. Within are handsome cloister'd courts, and fair dormitories. The church is large, and well furnished with good monuments, among which that of pope Alexander V.

S. Paul's church.

S. Paul's church is very handsome, where the high altar is curiously adorned with marble, and two marble figures representing an executioner beheading S. Paul.

S. Michael in bosco, Olivetani.

S. Michael in bosco, is a monastery of Olivetani, pleasantly seated upon a high ascent without the walls, whence we took a large view of the city and adjacent country. The church is very neat, and the choir is divided from the body by marble rails, and paved with marble. The seats are curiously wrought with Mosaic work representing a clock, a cage, birds, &c. At this convent is a little court with an octangular portico about it, the walls whereof are in fresco curiously and lively painted with legends of this order. The painter's name we learned in this inscription,

*D. O. M. ingens hoc artis suae miraculum temporis injuria ac fere invidia lacerum Magnus Guido Rhenus sponte miseratus est, ut amori, genio, gloriae suae consulerit famae oculis perennaturum restituit An. Sal. c1513cxxxii.*

The Dormitorium is very fair and long. At the upper end of their library is a great picture on the wall, made by Aspertino of Bologna. All the books were chain'd, and this Anabema besides, viz.

*Anabema Innoc. X. Nullus ex hac bibliotheca nec libros nec scripta extrahere praesumat.*

The Refectorium is a pretty room, which had all the monasteries of this order in Italy, painted on the walls. There are two handsome courts cloister'd, and a large stable, where we observed every horse to have a box on one side to eat his meat out of. We saw here great orange and lemon trees in pots, which in summer time are placed abroad. Many olive trees grow about this cloister.

S. Stephen's church, Celestini.

S. Stephen's church belongs to the Celestini monks. It consists of four churches; one of which is round, and represents that at Jerusalem. They shewed us a place like our Saviour's sepulchre; a great stone that is the just measure of his grave; a room like that the last supper was celebrated in; a cock on a pillar, signifying S. Peter's denial; a pillar just of our Saviour's height, and they report that none else can be found but

what are either too high or low; stone steps like those he went up at when he entered the judgment-hall; a short pillar like that our Saviour was ty'd to when he was whip'd. One of the friars told us, that one of these churches is the antientest in Bologna, which was formerly the cathedral. The body of S. Petronius is kept here, and in old time it was reputed for the bodies of St. Peter and S. Paul, which drew many devout people, that have worn stone steps before their shrine with their kneeling: but upon (as they say) better authority, it was prov'd that their bodies were not here, but at Rome, and therefore an excommunication was publish'd against this place, and the church for many years shut and stop'd up with earth, tho', after some time, it was open'd, and used to this day.

At the Jesuits we endeavour'd several times to visit Ricciolus (then sick) and his astronomical instruments, which we were promised by a Jesuit should be shewn us; but we were every time frustrated, tho' Ricciolus himself appointed us a day on purpose, and told us they should be ready for our sight. One Tilenus, an Irishman, and Neiberhill, an Englishman, live in this college.

The Dominicans church hath a piazza before it where are two tall and fair pillars with the effigies of two saints upon them. Feb. 21. O. S. in the afternoon, this church was much frequented by many of the nobility, and a great company of others, who came to perform their devotions towards the chapel of the rosary, one of the friars in a white habit, saying the rosary over, and the people on their knees repeating it aloud after him. That chapel is very curiously adorn'd; and opposite to it is another handsome chapel under which the head of S. Dominicus is kept. The seats of the choir are of curious Mosaic or inlaid work. Schottus says, the bible written by Esdras his own hand is preserved in this convent. We were not permitted at this time to see the cellar here, which was said to be the biggest in Italy; but in our return from Rome we went down into it, and found it to consist of many long vaults; but it is not so large and stately as we expected. In the cloister we saw a little cell with an altar in it, over the door whereof is written,

*Hic obiit S. P. Dominicus Anno Domini MCCXXI.*

In the walls of the cloister I observed these three monuments, viz.

I. S-

The bodies of S. Peter and S. Paul at Rome and Bologna after one time.

Jesuits

D. O. M.

S. P. A.

T. S. A.

T. S. A.

low; stone  
up at when he  
a short pillar  
ty'd to when  
ne friars told  
urches is the  
was formerly  
of S. Petronius  
time it was re-  
St. Peter and  
devout people,  
ps before their  
but upon (as  
it was prov'd  
here, but at  
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place, and the  
hut and stop'd  
some time, it  
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avoured several  
then sick) and  
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should be shewn  
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they should be  
One Tilenus, an  
an Englishman,

ch hath a piazza  
tall and fair pil-  
two fountains upon  
the afternoon,  
frequented by  
and a great com-  
ame to perform  
the chapel of the  
in a white habit,  
and the people  
ng it aloud after  
very curiously  
to it is another  
which the head  
The feats of the  
Mosaic or inlaid  
bible written by  
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e, which was said  
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nt down into it,  
t of many long  
large and stately  
cloister we saw a  
r in it, over the

us Anno Domini

cloister I observed  
viz.

1. S.

1. *Sepult. Domini Arturi Coo Anglici. Quid  
fles, Viator? anq; agnoscis? Hic Crvis se-  
pultus patrio procul solo, nil n. p. ab Hom.  
univ. fatum fuit, idem undecunq; profusus  
in carum è vita in Nonas Augusti Anno  
Dom. MDV.*

2. *Deo Opt. Max. D. Gulielmo Rosse Ang-  
lico Regiae Majestatis Angliae Alumno,  
Latinae et Graecae erudite, Artium do-  
ctori ac Medico eximio, Robertus Byrche  
Anglus IVD. posuit. Obiit v. Junii  
MDXXXVII.*

3. *D. O. M. Jo. Antonio Magino Patav.  
qui è Patria ad supremam mathematic.  
jedem in Academia Bononien. advocatur,  
cum multis annis voce et scriptis, quibus  
fulgebat doctrinae radiis universum pene  
orbem illustrasset tandem infesto Astorum  
Solis ad corpus Martis, quos sibi praeno-  
verat obtutibus concedens maximum sui po-  
steris reliquit desiderium. Vix. an. xxxxxxi.  
Men. vii. Dies xxviii. Ho. i. Obiit anno  
MDCCXVII. tertio Idus Feb. Sole currente  
prope Diametrum Martis et circa Exa-  
gonum Saturni. Jo. Ant. Rosfenus Philof.  
Pub. Prof. et Mathematicarum scientia-  
rum studiosus ne tanti Viri famam tempus  
Edax absumeret hoc Praeceptoris suo grati  
animi monumentum are proprio P. C.  
Anno Domini MDCCXVIII.*

We search'd in this and other churches  
for Aldrovandus his monument, but could  
neither find it nor hear of it. Many  
Germans are buried at this Dominicans  
convent.

Servita.

The *Servita* have a fair church, and,  
before their cloister, a handsome and very  
broad portico. The dormitories are large,  
and over each cell is the figure of some  
eminent man of this order. One of the  
courts is very fair, being high built and  
neatly cloister'd.

At the Augustines church in a little  
chapel behind the altar, is a large picture  
that describes all the religious orders.

Torre dell'  
Angli.

We went up the *Torre dell' Ajinelli*, a  
very high and slender square steeple of  
brick. We ascended by 44 ladders, which  
had about 452 steps. From the top we  
had a full prospect of the city and coun-  
try, which appeared like that in *Lom-  
bardy*, being spotted very thick with  
country houses. Eastwards we had a  
long prospect of a high way, which goes  
in a direct line from — gate as far as  
our eyes could reach. Close by this tower  
is another call'd *Torre Garfenda*, which  
stands leaning much to one side. It wants  
of the height of the other very much:  
but it is reported that two workmen emu-  
lating, one endeavoured to make this as

high and leaning as the *Ajinelli*, and was  
prevented by death. Under it are several  
shops. And *Dantes*, the poet, men-  
tions this same posture 400 years since.  
Both the towers stand singly in a little  
piazza.

SKIPPON.

*Bologna* is noted for silk, olives, great  
savages, little dogs, and wash balls. These  
balls are sent into all parts of *Europe*, and  
are made of *Venice* soap, which they dis-  
solve and mingle with . . . then it is  
separated from the dregs, and dry'd in  
the sun to powder, and with water made  
into paste and perfumed. The workmen  
would discover to us no more of their art.

Nigh the palace is the prison of king  
*Entius*, built on purpose to keep him in,  
where he died, but was buried at the  
Dominicans.

The city wall is of brick, having a dry  
ditch about it without any bulwarks. A  
regiment here of German soldiers. The  
streets are broad, and some strait, but in-  
differently paved, yet convenient to walk  
in, by reason of the portico before many  
stately palaces and other houses, which  
are fairer within than without. Every  
senator's gate hath on each side some ani-  
mals painted, as two lions, griffins, &c.  
The people are generally very civil and  
kind; yet that saying, *Bonnia docet ma-  
ter studiorum*, is perverted into *Mater fur-  
borum*. The vulgar speak *Italian* very  
corruptly, cutting their terminating vowels  
off, and huddling their words together.  
Here are great feuds between the noble  
families, and we observed some of them  
accompanied in the streets with a long  
train of footmen and bravi, which the pope  
connives at. Many of the gentlemen,  
besides their swords by their sides, have  
always a footman or two with them, who  
carry a long basket-hilt sword under their  
arms, and another hanging by their sides.  
One day while we stay'd in this city, one  
of the family of *San Pietro* was shot dead;  
and we were told, that the grandfather,  
father and son of another family, were  
kill'd so, tho' they were always reputed  
very peaceable.

Many sbirri, or officers with carbines,  
walk'd up and down, as in most cities of  
*Italy*. The ladies are not led, as in *Eng-  
land*, by the hand or arm, but a servant  
holds up his arm, and the gentlewoman  
supports herself by laying her hand upon  
him.

On the outside of the palaces are irons  
fix'd, which serve to hold torches in great  
processions. The houses are built of  
brick.

We found diet and other things dearer  
here than at *Padua*. The wine of this place  
is generally white, and of a sweet taste.

The

Torre  
Garnien-  
di.

SKIPTON.

Mons Pietatis.

Measures.

See vol. 3  
account of  
Ravenna.

Modena

The shop windows are kept open by a rope, and a great stone fastened to it.

*Mons Pietatis* was erected when the Jews were no longer suffered to live here, and make exactions.

A pound equal to 12 English ounces.

A Braccia = 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Marquis *Paleotti* lately married a daughter of *Dudley*, the titular duke of *Norimberland*, who lives at *Florence*.

In our return from *Rome* we saw *Justings*, and met with two of the earl of *Bedford's* sons, and Mr. *Rieb* (once fellow of *Trinity college* in *Cambridge*) and Mr. *Goodrick*, a *Yorkshire* gentleman.

Feb. 22. O. S. We travell'd in a coach with four horses (which we hired for 40 *Julii*) on the *Via Emilia*, a strait way to *Modena*. After we had rode four miles we went over a very long brick bridge cross the *Rbenus*, and a little further pass'd the *Amola*, another river. 15 miles from *Bologna* we went through *Villa franca*, a large village having a street of houses, where we saw many soldiers, which belong to a fort here, built by *Urban* . . . . and called *Castello franco*, or . . . . *Urbano*; it is a frontier place of the popes. We deflected about a mile hence to the right hand, and came to *Panjan*, a village, where we endeavour'd to see a *Speculum*, and some astronomical instruments, at the palace of *Marin Malcassia* a learned man, who was then absent, and had the keys along with him. Two miles from hence we forded the river . . . . where we paid three *Julii* to two fellows that ferry people over, and then entered the duke of *Modena's* territory; and three miles further, about shutting in of the gates at the ringing of the *Ave Maria* bell, we arrived at *Modena*, where an examiner at the gate gave us a *bolletino* to lodge in the city, for which he receiv'd a paulo or *Julio*.

This night we eat *Tartusule* at supper, which is a subterraneous fungus cut into slices, and seasoned with oil.

A letter from *Zennon* the *Bolognese* apothecary, to father *Gouzia*, a theatine friar, procured us the sight of the duke's palace, and the *Museum* there, which is a new building, consisting of several rooms, the roofs of which are fairly gilt and carved, and they are designed for to place curiosities, that were now most of them in chest without any order and method. One chamber is intended only for precious stones; another for plants bought of the aforesaid apothecary, and that are to be hung up like pictures in frames. Two other chambers are for designs, or first draughts of the most eminent painters, viz. Of *Tempesta*, *Tintoretus*, &c. Here

are 1000 designs of *Lud. August.* and *Anibal Carretz*, famous limners of *Bologna*, all set in rich gilt frames with glasses before them. Another large room, whence we had a prospect of the garden and country, and here we remarked these particulars, viz. *Caput humanum petrific.* A hen's egg, having on one side the signature of the sun impress, which the father said he saw laid, 11 Aug. 1654. *sub hora Eclips.*; petrified bacon; a lachrymal urn of glass; two very large eagle stones; the bible curiously written in three fol. and adorned with rare pictures in the margin; *lapis spongites*, which was almost as light as sponge itself; a great *Lacerta Squamosa cum lineis albis transversis*; a cabinet of straw-work, wherein was kept an idol; a hollow within a white corneolus, like that some of our *Bristol* diamonds grow in; a dance curiously represented in an entaglia; a spoon made of a star-stone; moss within solid crystal; a hand shaped of a carneous coloured coral; mopus stone, or white agate representing a wood; a great pearl in its natural sight within a concha; *Lapis liatis*, or spleen stone, which rarely carved; a little piece of silver within a solid crystal; a fly plainly discernable in amber; heads of emperors, &c. finely cut on the stones of a fruit called *Guleand Moniale*; a pepper cup, which held 13 pieces of cannon mounted; another pepper cup with 120 cups in it; an antique entaglia on a small piece of marble; antique cards finely painted; a salt-cellar made of alstroites; a stone found in the body of *Fran. duke of Modena*; a finely carved *China* box, red without and black within; a *China's* almanack written on wooden leaves; the head of a *simulacrum* made of *Prajsne*, with eyes of *Oculus Cati*; two pieces of a *Minera*, with two great pieces of *Smeraldus*; *Ptolomy MS.* a resemblance of a boccale within a solid crystal. We saw one cabinet with an excellent collection of entaglie, and other jewels, viz. A *nicolo* (i. e. any gem of two colours, whereof one is carved into some figure upon the other) of a *Moor's* head neatly shaped on a white, which cost 200 ducats; another *nicolo* with a lucid head; a *Roman* sacrifice in a crystal, curiously made by a *Vicentine*, it cost 500 ducats; an antique head of *Jupiter* in agate. A cabinet of *Greek* and *Roman* brads medals, among which an *Otho* thus inscribed, IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR. P. On the reverse is a figure sitting, and S. C. We observed the biggest *Medaglion* we ever yet saw, whereon was this written, IMP. M. ANTONINUS AVG. COS. III.

and An-  
Bologna,  
affies be-  
whence  
den and  
hefe par-  
petrific.  
the figna-  
the father  
fub bora  
lachrymal  
le ftones ;  
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h was al-  
; a great  
albis tranf-  
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, or white  
great pearl  
ncha ; *Lapis*  
ely carved ;  
thin a folid  
noble in am-  
c, finely cut  
alled *Guleand*  
hich held 13  
another pep-  
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marble ; an-  
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found in the  
ena ; a finely  
ut and black  
k written on  
of a *simula-*  
with eyes of  
of a *Minera*,  
eraldus ; *Pto-*  
of a *Doccale*  
e faw one ca-  
lection of en-  
viz. A *nicolo*  
ours, whereof  
gure upon the  
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*Roman* facri-  
y made by a  
; an antient  
A cabinet of  
edals, among  
cribed, IMP  
TR. P. On  
g, and S. C.  
*Medaglion* we  
this written,  
AVG. COS.  
III.

III. IMP. I. VERVS AVG. COS. II. there being two heads. On the reverfe a victory in a *Quadriga*, under which, VICTORIA, and about it IMP. VI. COS. III. A prefent or regalia made by the city of *Palermo* to pope *Urban VIII.* wherein is represented angels and a faint praying, all curioufly carved in red coral and fet in gold. A dance described in miniature (*i. e.* a picture made only by points) done by one *Bonaventura*, a Franciscan of *Bologna* ; there are 200 of his designs in this *Muscum*. A *Hydra* with feven heads, the middlemoft of which was biggeft, and had two canine teeth, and fix little ones between, a long tail, two feet, with four claws on each, and five rows of tubercles on the back. *Charles V.* brought it (they fay) out of *Africa*, and gave it to *Gonzaga* of *Guafalo*, and thence it came to this family. Very probably this *Hydra* was fictitious, the head being like that of a fitchet, or of that kind, the body and feet were of a rabbit or hare, and the tail was made of a common snake's fkin, the back and neck covered with the fame. Many of thefe rarities were bought of *Zennon* the apothecary for 300 *doppii*, and this duke's father was bargaining with *Septala* at *Milan* for 1000 *doppii* for his cabinet ; but the duke died (about 28 years old) juft before the bargain was concluded. This palace is not very large, and makes no fplendid fhew, but within are feveral rooms richly furnifh'd with gold, and red velvet hangings, and rare pictures drawn by *Titian*, *Dorfi*, the three *Carezzi*, *Paulo Veronefe*, *Procacine*, *Belline*, and other the beft mafters of that art. In the front of the palace there is a new building beginning, which will be handfome.

The palace.

The prefent duke of *Modena* is a child about three years old, his name is . . . his mother, and his uncle *Raynaldus* the cardinal govern in his minority.

The guard of *Switzers* were now in mourning for the late duke.

The government of the city is by four counfellors.

Eight judges in civil cafes.

A podestà.

A judge in criminal matters.

Before the palace gate two bears were chained ; and a camel is kept here.

Father *Gonzia*, at his covent, fhewed us thefe skeletons well prepared by his own hand, *viz.* A rain or tree-frog ; a tortoise ; a hippocampus ; a toad ; a whelp, with an eye in the middle of the forehead ; a turtle-dove ; a mole ; a bat ; a young rabbit ; and many others, as a pig with two heads, one body and fix feet ; the

skin of a cat with eight feet, two bodies and one head.

SKIPPO.

theatre

We faw the theatre, where at great folemnities comedies are acted ; the roof is very curioufly carved and gilt, and the balconies or boxes, and the feats in the pit are neat ; the ftage is like thofe at the *Venice* opera, but longer ; and the fcenes are moved by machines above and below in a different manner, for the floor of the ftage is fometimes removed, and the fun and ftars represented. About 200 perfons attend this theatre when there is any play acted ; it will hold about 3000 people ; the muficians play before the ftage. In fome adjoining rooms we faw plaifter'd figures of famous perfons belonging to the duke of *Modena*'s family, which were placed in a mortorio at the *Auguftine* church, where the late duke lay in ftate. In one long room they make fcenes.

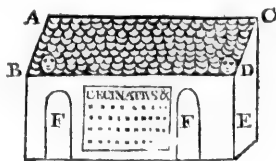
This theatre was built by *Gaspar Figarini*, a *Modenefe*, who was fent for by the French king to *Paris*, where he hath contrived a larger theatre, and was allowed a great penfion from the king. *Gaspar*'s fon is now in good efteem at *Paris*.

A theatre in this city only for dancing.

*Modena* is a pleafant and pretty city, not very large, but well peopled ; the piazza is handfome ; the houfes are built of brick, and moft of them have portici, as at *Padua* and *Bologna*, the ftreets are indifferently ftrait, and not badly paved, and one broad ftreet fairer than the reft they make the corfi of horfes, &c. in. The walls of the town are indifferently high and thick enough, having a broad ditch with water in it in fome places, and without that is a line or breast-work, and feveral half moons. There are feveral ftrong bulwarks on the wall.

*S. Geminiano* is the *Domo*, a fmall and indifferent church, where the choir is raifed on pillars a great height, under which is an altar, and fome relics preferved.

About this church are many antient monuments, with infcriptions, fome of which I tranfcribed ; and three or four were thus fhaped, and new ones made in imitation of them.



A B C D. the cover of ftone cut in the outfide into round tiles. B D were heads.

7 E

D E

*SKIFFON.* D E the hollow of the stone. At the niches F F stood a figure of a man in a *Toga*, or *Pallium*.

The inscriptions are,

L. PEDVCLIAE IVLIANE  
MORIB NATAL AC PVD PRISCIS  
INLVSTRIBVSQVE FAEMI COMPARAND  
QVE VIXIT ANN. XIII. DXLVII  
CVM MARITO FECIT ME VDX  
L. NONIVS VER.

Sepulchrum Nobilium de Bofchettis.

SEXALLIVS L F.

CECINATIVS IRIAM GENIVS  
APOL SIBI ET SVIS

M HELMONIVS ATTICVS AP SIBI  
ELONIAE HECATE VXORI ET  
M HELMONTIO M F TANRO FILIO ET  
LIBERTIS LIBERTABVS. VF

Under two heads on one stone ;

C. SALVIVS. C. L. SALVIA C. T.  
AVCTVS APOLL. PRIMA FECIT.

C. STATIVS C F SALVIVS  
SIBI ET C. STATIO C. F.  
RVSTICO ET

P. POMPONIO PLAN TERTO  
POMPONIAE PL OPTATAE

F. L.  
POSTERISQVE EORVM  
N. L. M. F. ET. TV.  
IN. FR. P. XVI. IN. AG. P. XX.

SOSIAE QF HE  
RENIAE MATRIT E  
SOSIO FELICIANO  
ALVMNO. EIVS  
SOSIVS PTOLEMAEVVS  
FIL.

And in the same stone under two heads  
more ;

V. V.

P. PLOTIVS. PL. SOSIA. OL.  
VRBANVS AMARYLLIS  
APOLL.

VIVVS VIVIS FECIT  
L. LVCRETIVS. L. L. PRIMVS  
VESTIAR SIBI ET  
L. LVCRETIO L. ROMANO  
VESTIAR. . . . L. . . . ET  
DEOMIAE L. L. PHILEMATION  
ROMANI MATRI  
. . . . . INA P.

P FIL CARA SABINA  
T Q P IIII. VIR AED POT.  
F. MAG MVN RAVEN.  
CORNELIA MAXVMINA  
MARITO INCOMPARAB.  
ET SIBI VIVA POSVIT.

The Jews have their gheto here, and Jews  
are distinguish'd as at Mantua.

At Monte Zibbi in this territory, nigh  
Pauli castle, and 28 miles from Modena,  
is a well of petroleum, which hath a  
strong odoriferous smell, some of which  
is yellow and some white ; We paid at  
the rate of four *Medani* bajocs per ounce.  
At Monte Nirani, 10 miles off, are found  
petrify'd cockles, &c.

About this city, and in other parts of  
*Lombardy*, we saw *Aconitum byemale* in the  
flower, and growing plentifully wild. It  
is call'd by the herbarists here, *Anemone*  
*Bononi*.

A *Braccia* *Modenese* is equal to 25 inches. At 10.

A pound = 12½ ounces *Englsh*.

Modena state yields 400,000 scudi per  
annum to the duke, w<sup>o</sup> can, on occasion,  
raise 20,000 foot soldiers, and 1000 horse ;  
but they are not counted so valorous as  
the *Parmese*.

Modena pays the emperor 4000 scudi  
per annum.

Feb. 24. We pass'd by a neat and  
strong fort on our right hand, soon after  
we left Modena, paying 70 julii for a  
coach, waggon, and five horses but from  
Modena to Parma, 30 miles. We deli-  
ver'd the bolletino (which we took when  
we entred the city) at the gate, and gave  
somewhat to the searcher, who begg'd of  
us, as they did in many towns of *Lom-  
bardy*. Then we forded the river *Secchio*  
after seven miles riding ; which river is  
sometimes a deep stream, and then our  
coach must have been ferry'd over, and  
three julii would have been requir'd of us  
for our passage. Here on the left hand  
we went by a strong little town call'd *Ru-  
biera*, having a good wall, and a deep  
broad ditch of water about it, and at one  
end a small castle, without which castle  
is a strong horn-work. Eight miles from  
hence we entred *Reggio* (first giving the  
begging searcher somewhat) where we  
baited, and observed these particulars.

This city is almost as big as Modena,  
and appears more neat. It belongs to  
that duke, and hath one long and broad  
street, and a little piazza. Part of the  
city is cloister'd like *Padua*, *Modena*, &c.

The domo is a pretty church, where  
we saw a stately monument of *Ugo Rago-  
nius* bishop of this place.

A friar was preaching here.

La Madonna belongs to the Benedi- La Ma-  
tines, and is very neatly built in the Ma-  
figure of a cross. The roof of it is high  
and richly gilt.

S. Prosper's church afforded us nothing  
remarkable ; we only saw a friar preaching.

At this town ivory is curiously carved  
into crucifixes, &c.

Wc

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territory, high  
from *Modena*,  
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town call'd *Ru-*

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particulars.

big as *Modena*,

It belongs to  
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a. Part of the  
Modena, &c.

church, where  
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to the Benedi- *La Ma-*  
y built in the *donna*.

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rded us nothing

of friar preaching, *Per*  
curiously carved

We

We drank verdone here, which hath a  
sweetish taste, and is of a white colour.

Changing our horses at *Reggio*, we tra-  
vell'd 10 miles to a very long and fair  
bridge of brick over the *Lenza*, where  
we gave a paulo toll for the opening of  
a gate. Here we entred the duke of *Par-*  
*ma's* country, and took notice of some  
good pastures, which afford the famous  
*Parmezan* cheese, as well as on the other  
side of *Parma* towards *Piacenza*. For five  
miles further we rode on a direct strait  
way to a fair brick arch, painted under,  
which we pass'd, and came into the gualta  
of *Parma*, where we arriv'd, and de-  
liver'd our fire arms at the gate, gave in  
our names, &c. and somewhat to drink,  
and then receiv'd a bolletino. We tra-  
vell'd all this day on the *Via Emilia*,  
which in some places was bad.

*La Madonna* is built like (but is not so  
fair as) that at *Reggio*.

*S. Giovanni* is a neat church belonging  
to the *Benedictines*, where are kept the bo-  
dies of several saints. On a black marble  
under the altar of a little chapel, is written,

*Corpori S. Margarete V. et M. ex Soc.*  
*S. Ursule donato ab illmo Com. Co-ma*  
*Majis Urnam hanc construx. Abb. et M.*  
*MDCLXI.*

The domo is a fair church, where the  
choir hath a large place underneath sup-  
ported by pillars. A friar was preaching  
*Feb. 25.* before the bishop and canon,  
who had a white fur over their backs,  
thrown cross from the right to the left  
shoulder. We went up the steeple, and  
viewed the city and adjacent country, and  
near *Parma* saw the citadel. Without  
the church are these *Roman* inscriptions;  
this under the heads of a man, a woman,  
and a child;

C. MVNATIVS  
P. F. SIBI ET  
LVCILLAE SEX F  
ROMVLAE  
C. MVNATIO  
C. F. NOVELLO F  
V. F.  
INF. P. XXIV. IN. A. P. XII.  
L. PETRONIVS  
L. P. POL.  
SABINVS  
VIIIR DECQ  
IIIR PONTIF  
SIBI T. F. I.  
Q. Q. V. P. L.

PRAEF LEG XXXV AL R  
VICTR PRIMOPLO  
X GEMIN PLAE FIDEL  
CENT LEGION IIII SCY  
THIC XL CLAVD XVIII GEM

## VII GEMIN

PATR CO. I. IVL. AVG PARM  
PATR MVNICIPIVRM  
FORO DRVENT ET FORO  
NOVANOR PATRON COL  
LEGIOR FABR ET CENT ET  
DENDROPHOR PARMENS  
COLLEG CENT MERENT.

Nigh the west end of the domo is an *Duke's*  
octagonal fair and high building called  
the *Baptisteryum*, in the middle of which  
stands a large font.

The duke's palace hath two stately and  
high built courts; one of which is building  
of brick for stables, the duke being well  
furnish'd with about 500 saddle-horses  
and coach-horses. Over the mangers is  
written the name of the horse, as *Superbo*,  
*Todisco*, &c. We saw here two magni-  
ficent coaches, one of red velvet with  
very rich embroider'd curtains, and four  
chairs of the same within it. In the  
middle of the coach roof was a looking-  
glass, the coach-box and the coat of  
arms behind of massy silver gilt, and the  
pole and wheels plated with silver, and  
gilt. The other coach was of cloth of  
silver, with curtains of the same embroi-  
der'd, and four chairs within it. The  
coach-box had figures and other orna-  
ments of massy silver; and the pole and  
wheels were likewise silvered.

In his garden we saw a male and two  
female lions; and an ostrich fairer than  
any we yet saw.

The theatre is reputed very noble,  
which we had not leisure to procure the  
duke's order to see.

The duke hath another palace just with-  
in the city-wall, where he enjoys the fres-  
co in the summer-time. There is a large  
fountain of grotesco work before this  
palace, and many fountains in the rooms  
above. The chambers are but small like  
those at *Modena*, tho' not so richly adorn'd,  
yet well furnish'd with good pictures in  
frames, and painted on the walls by *Ma-*  
*luzzi*, and the best limners. Some chambers  
have curious fret-work, and the figures  
of men and stories exprest'd on the walls  
in plaister, which is also gilt and painted.  
In one room is this written,

*Augustinus Caraccius dum extremos immor-*  
*talis sui penicilli tractus in hoc semipido*  
*fornice moliretur ab officiis pingendi et vi-*  
*uendi sub umbra Lillorum gloriose vacavit.*  
*Tu spectator inter has dulces picturas acer-*  
*bitates pascere oculos et futebere deuisse po-*  
*tius intactus spectari, quam aliena manu*  
*tractatus maturari.*

In another room was written,

*Quod potuit fecit ne nil ageretur amavit.*  
*Ranu-*



*Ranulphus Farnesius* is the present duke of *Parma*, who was first married into the family of *Savoy*, and his second wife is the widow of the late duke of *Modena*. *Switzers* are this prince's guard; and at this time there were many *French* soldiers quartered in *Parma* and other places of the country. The duke hath 3000 foot and 1000 horse in pay. Upon occasion (his said) he can raise 20000 foot, and 1000 horse more.

The duke hath the title of duke of *Civita di Penna* in the kingdom of *Naples*.

This city hath neat streets with brick houses, a pretty square piazza, and one a very long and fair street. It is indifferently fortified. The duke of *Parma* (says *Leti*) pays the pope 100,000 scudi per annum.

We saw here a German woman without hands, who sat on a table, and perform'd these things with her feet only, and very strangely. First she took a glass of water, drank a little, with which she wash'd her feet as others do their hands, then took a handkerchief and wip'd them; after that she open'd a little box and took out small beads, which she threaded, and with them wrought part of a purse. She sew'd linen very neatly; then she knit part of a stocking with a great deal of sleight. She wrote very well, and wound up a bottom of yarn with much dexterity. She turned a little wheel with one foot, and with the other spun very readily. She snuffed a candle, and play'd upon two or three sorts of instruments.

At *Parma* we were exceedingly inconvenienced by the exaction of the post-master, being at his pleasure, for the hire of horses; for they force strangers to take them of the post-master in these parts, if they remove out of the city within three days, no man else (as we were told by many) daring to let horses within that space; but if a stranger stays longer than three days, he may hire where he pleases at a far more reasonable rate than at the post-master's. The reason of this trouble, they said, was our hiring a coach at *Bologna*, which belong'd to the *Modena* post, where we were thus engaged in the post-master's snare.

A *Braccia di stia*, equal to  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inch English.

A *Braccia di tela* =  $25\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

A pound =  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

At *Parma* Mr. Henry Massingberd left our company (having been with us some time at *Venice*, all our stay at *Padua*, and in our journey from *Venice* thither, and went for *Genoa*, &c.

Feb. 26. We took our places in the post-coach, and at the gate stay'd a good while for our arms; which being brought,

an ill-condition'd searcher, because we would not give him what he desir'd, examin'd our portmanteau's, and receiv'd his labour for his pains, there being nothing of datil or custom. Then we rode on the *Via Emilia*; and, after six miles, ferry'd the river *Taro*, which washes over much ground and beach when the floods come down from the *Apennine* mountains. Here we paid three *lucii*. They say the keeper of this ferry pays 2000 *Parma* livres to the duke every year. Hence we travell'd by *Gudys* castle, a little place on the left hand, and, nine miles from the ferry, we came to *Borgo S. Donin*, a great place, having a piazza and a long street. Eight miles further we went thro' *Fiorenzola*, a town like the aforementioned *Borgo*; and, just without it, cross'd the river *Arta*, a small river at this time, but in rainy seasons a great water, that covers a broad beach. A long foot bridge of brick here. This day we observed the country we rode thro' to be somewhat like the eastern parts of *England*, not level, but rising now and then. We saw large fields not divided with rows of trees, and some pastures, and vineyards planted with low vines. The furrows of their plowed lands were flatted, and the ridges not so crooked as with us in *England*, and made like beds in a garden.

*Tartufule* are found hereabouts.

Feb. 27. We travell'd still on the *Via Emilia*, and after 12 miles riding came to *Piacenza*. About a mile before we reach'd this place we pass'd between two stone pillars set upon old pedestals with inscriptions, and thereabouts the *Gnassa* or open fields began. We enter'd at *Porta di S. Lazaro*, where we received a bolletino, and gave somewhat to the searcher, leaving our fire-arms we took a sign to fetch it again. Soon as we came to the post-house, we took away our portmanteaus with us to a small inn without the walls, giving a little piece of money to the searcher, who did not ask us for any bolletine we receiv'd when we came into the city. The bolletino was printed in this form.

*Porta S. Lazaro Piacenza*

*Adi.* (8. *Marco*. — 1664.

*Sigr.* *Tilippo Skippon*.)

*Del luogo di* (Ingleterra)

*D'anni* — barba —

*Statura* —

*Campagni* (tre — )

*Arma* —

*Alloggia* —

*Parte* —

*E va* —

*P. Pozzali eletto nell'ufficio*  
*Del Dueto in Palazzo.*

We

because we  
desir'd, ex-  
and receiv'd  
e being no-  
men we rode  
for six miles,  
washes over  
in the floods  
the mountains.  
They say the  
1000 Parma  
Hence we  
a little place  
e miles from  
S. Donin, a  
ia and a long  
er we went  
te the afore-  
it without it,  
small river at  
as a great wa-  
ach. A long  
This day we  
de thro' to be  
parts of Eng-  
now and then.  
ided with rows  
and vineyards  
The furrows of  
atted, and the  
with us in Eng-  
in a garden.  
eabouts.  
still on the Via  
Piacenza  
les riding came  
mile before we  
d between two  
pedestals with  
uts the *Guastalla*  
e entered at Por-  
received a bol-  
to the searcher,  
took a sign to  
as we came to  
away our port-  
all inn without  
piece of money  
not ask us for  
when we came  
in was printed

Madonna  
della Cam-  
pania.

Citadel.

Domo.

We walk'd about this city, and went to the *Madonna della Campania*, built in the form of a cross, and richly gilt on the roof.

We viewed the outside of the citadel, which is strong and handsome.

A church belonging to the *Canonici Regulares* is very neat, and indifferently large. It hath a double aisle, and the innermost row of pillars was double, and the other row double pilasters. The cloister is large, and hath two fair courts high built, and one portico above another on three sides of each court. The canons habit is a white serge cassock, and over that to their thighs a plaited linen surplice with straight sleeves for their arms to put thro'. They wear black square caps, as other regular priests do.

The domo is a fair church, having a handsome piazza before it, where the corn market is kept.

In another piazza before the town-hall are two very large and stately figures on horseback, curiously made of brass, which were on great pedestals adorned with carved stones in brass, and these two inscriptions,

1. *Alexandro Farnesio Placentia, Parmæ, &c. Duci III. SRE Confalonario perpetuo, Belgis devictis Belgico, Gallis obsidione levatis Gallico, Placentia civitas ob amplissima accepta beneficia ob Placentinum nomen sui Nominis gloria ad ultimas usque gentes propagatur invictis Domino suo Equesstri hac statua sempiternum voluit extare monumentum.*

2. *Ranutio Farnesio Placentia, Parmæ, &c. Duci IIII SRE Confalonario Perpetuo, Custodi justitiæ Cultori equitatis, Fundatori quietis, ob Opifices allektor, populum auctum, patriam illustratam Placentia civitas Principi optimo equestrem statuam D. D.*

This city is large, and the streets of it are indifferently well built. It is well fortified with a good wall, a ditch of water, &c. The river *Po* runs by it. About 1000 French soldiers in the town, 400 of which were horse.

The duke hath a palace and a theatre here.

English students (Jesuits?) have a college in this city.

We were told, that it is most proper to say the dutchy of Parma, and the principality of Piacenza.

A white *Muscadine* wine is made about Piacenza.

This day, Feb. 27. leave being first ask'd of the post-master, we hir'd horses

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and a guide for 38 *lucii*; and about half a mile from Piacenza, ferry'd the *Po*, giving a *lucio* a man. The ferry-boat was made of two boats, turned by a stern that guided it as it was carried downwards by the stream; and it was fastened by a rope to another that was fix'd cross the river upon masts in little boats.

After this we rode 13 miles to *Castiglione*, a great village in the dutchy of *Milan*, where we met with a searcher that let us pass without trouble. Two miles hence we paid two *lucii* for ferrying over the river *Adda*; and, two miles further, pass'd a wooden bridge cross the *Serio* (which runs into the *Adda*) and paid one *lucio*. We then came into the Venetian territory, and lay this night in a village call'd *Montebelluna*, it being too late to reach *Crema*, five miles off, which we did the next morning 28. Feb. after a slight examination, and paying one Venetian *livre*, toll. We rode this day in a low fenny country, which seem'd an unfrequented way, shaded with shrubby wood.

*Crema* is a small city and frontier place, garison'd by the Venetian soldiers, who were at this time but few in number, about 400. It hath a strong wall and a ditch of water, many horn-works, a little old castle of brick, and a line without the ditch. The place is well inhabited.

The hospital is near, and the piazza is pretty. There are four city gates, two of which are always shut, and the other two that lead towards *Milan* and *Brescia*, were kept open.

We saw the domo, the Benedictines church, and a little church in the form of a cross, call'd *Madonna della gratia*, the walls whereof are well painted.

We saw the podestà of this place, habited in a gown with sleeves hanging down, and a broad furred cap on. He was attended by 12 halberdeers in red and yellow liveries, that marched two and two before him. After him follow'd two in furr'd gowns, several attendants, and the chief of the town.

The gentlemen meet in council the latter end of January, and chuse town-officers, as three *Provveditori*, and others.

The river *Serio* runs by *Crema*. Fine white (or nuns) thread is made here by the Augustine nuns, and brushes made of the roots of capreole, which is supposed to be *Gremesoparium* *Isidori panisculi Lob.* The nuns thread is twisted after the same manner as the silk is at *Bononia*.

The Venetian coin went high here, a scudo being worth 12 *livres*. No Venice soldi to be met with, but what small money they have is *Parma* and *Milan*

7 F

569

Crema.

Hospital.

Govern-ment.



SKIPPON. quattrines, &c. the coin of these two places being current.

Feb. 29. We hired horses (seven livres a horse) that were very good; and after we left the walls of Crema, we paid five perpaïola's of Parma, or a Venetian livre, at a long wooden bridge cross the Serio; which we pass'd. On a small pyramidal pillar, with a little figure on it, we read this inscription, viz.

*Cavete omnes manu linguâve clam aut vi quinquam hinc ledere, quia meritis lætis panas.*  
MDXXXV.

Three miles from Crema we rode thro' *Olanengo*, a village; and three miles further, *Romanengo*, a great village or burgo, with a little old castle in the dutchy of Milan; then thro' *Tizengo*, a small place, and, four miles from *Romanengo*, came to *Soncin*, a little wall'd town, ditch'd about, having some few soldiers of the king of Spain in it. *Scobottus* mentions this place as noted for cakes of sweet almonds, and candlesticks made of *Orichalcum*. In this journey we drank a very strong and whitish wine, made at *Defenza*, not far from *Pesbiera*. Near *Soncin* we ferry'd the *Olio* (at this time a shallow river) and paid four perpaïola. This is a pass (where we saw two fellows guarding with their carbines) into the Venetian territory, which we enter'd again. Two miles hence we travell'd close by *Lorzi nova* on the right hand, which is a small, but a strong place of the Venetians, having a stout wall, broad ditch, and fair bullwarks, with a line without the ditch, and is well guarded and watched by many sentinels on the walls. The road hither was very bad, the country being a fenny and untill'd ground, full of shrubby woods. Two miles from this fort we had a strait way, which brought us thro' *Lorzi Vecchia*, a great village with a ditch only about it, and, two miles further, bated at a village call'd *Curfan*. After dinner we travell'd a fair and strait way for four miles to *Logrado*, another village, where, and at *Lorzi*, much flax is sown, and linen made. Then the way bent a little, but continued strait for five miles more; and the remainder of the way (five miles) was crooked and stony to *Brescia*; where, after a short examination of the searcher, we took up our lodging at the sign of the tower, an inn of good entertainment and kind usage. The walls of it within the court are painted with the arms of the great princes of Europe, and this inscription concerning them.

*Paulus de Taxis Baro Wesbenacirn cum mera et mixto imperio ac gladii potestate Vir*

*Nobilis Cubiculi Ser. Archiducis Ferdinandi Caroli ac ejus Tabellarii generalis Hereditarius in Statibus Austriae Superioris et Citerioris, nec non vir nobilis cubiculi Ser. Magnae Etruriae Ducis. Hæc majorum Europæ principum insignia sine cuiusq; injuria qua potui diligentia imaginibus expressi ac rogo universos et singulos cuiusq; ordinis dignitatis status ac conditionis fuerint, ut hanc meam operam æqui boniq; consulant et si quid occurrat vel inter præbementiam loci vel inter imagines ipsas quod reprehensionem aliquam mereri videatur errori meo pro sua sapientia veniam concedant ac pro suo arbitrio id corrigant et mutant, id pro cuiusq; statu et conditione ac mea tenuitate omnis generis officii et studii repeream ubicunq; potero. Valete.*

This following inscription was also written here, in memory of *Tassus* the poet;

*Memoria admiratione, cultu Torquati Tassi Poetæ, seu quantum in hoc nomine celebratis ac laudum, ossa huc transfuit hic condidit Bonif. Card. Bevilacqua ne qui voluit vitus per ora virum ejus reliquie parum splendido loco clarentur querantur admonuit virtutis amor admonuit adversus patriæ alumnus, adversus parentum amicum, Pietas. Vixit ann. LI. vivet, haud fallimur, æternum in hominum memor. Tanti Viri Sepulchrum superioribus nobis insignitum extat Romæ in Ecclesia Divi Honorii.*

The Dominicans church is a fair building of one arch, the roof whereof is curiously painted; we took notice of painted pillars in the roof, which, when we stood in the middle, seem'd to stand upright; but when we stood towards one end, they appear'd in a leaning posture.

A fair hospital for men, and another Hospital, for women.

The Carmelites church is handsome.

The *Domo* is a mean building; but *Domo*, there is the beginning of a stately choir: a fair piazza before the *Domo*. The *labarum* or banner which appear'd to *Constantin M.* they say, is preserv'd here.

The bishop hath a pretty palace.

In several places of the city are many *Roman* stones, with figures and inscriptions, some of which I transcrib'd, viz.

C. PLACIDIO  
C FIL PAL  
CLODIANO  
EQVO PVBL  
DECVR BRIXIAE  
C PLACIDIVS HERMADION  
ET LVCRETIA PERSIS  
FILIO PLSIMO  
L. D. D. D.

BE

BEDASIAE QT  
IVSTAE  
COLLEGIA  
FABR. ET CENONARIOR  
C LVCRETIVS ANNIANVS  
MARITVS TITVLOVSVS  
L. D. D. D.

M NONIO MF  
FAB MACRINO  
COS X. VVIR SACSIS  
FAC. LEG. AVG PROPR  
PRO. V. PANN SVPER  
IVLIVS IVLIAN TRIB COL  
PRIM PANN PRAESIDIOR TIM

SEXTIAE  
T. FIL  
ASINIAE POLLAE  
M. NONNIARI  
MVCIANI COLLEG  
IVVENVM BRIXIAN  
OB MERITA

Palazzo  
della Ra-  
gione.

The Palazzo della Ragione is a curious and neat stone building, with a large portico underneath it.

This city is less than Verona, but fill'd with more people, who apply themselves to merchandize and continual business. The streets are well paved in the middle with stone, and on each side with brick, as the towns in Holland are. (Parma, Piacenza, and Crema are also thus paved.) They are broad, strait, and fairly built. Here is a pretty piazza built thick with stalls, and in it is erected a pillar with S. Mark's lion on it. Many fair fountains refresh the city. A tower called Pallada, which should have been built higher, if the castle, that is situate on a rocky hill, and commands all the town, had not suspected it. There are about 300 soldiers in the castle, and about 700 more in garrison within the city, which is surrounded with an old wall, and without that with another, which is a stout stone wall, and a broad dry ditch without all. There is on one side of the castle a mountain somewhat too near, but a deep and broad ditch between, and a very strong bulwark defend it. From the outside of the castle ditch we had a fair prospect of a small valley (between the Alps and the castle) built very thick with houses. We walk'd up a neighbouring mountain to a little chapel, whence we had a pleasant view of the city and circumjacent country, and we thought it a delightful sight to see this mountain and the neighbouring Alps spotted with many houses, and planted with vineyards, &c. We observed on that hill some snake-stones, and one shew'd us

a pietra inboscata, or the signature of a plant well express'd in a stone found hereabouts.

This city was formerly a free commonwealth, and had intention to have entered a league with the Switzers; but afterwards it submitted to the Venetians, who now send a podesta, a capitaneo, three doctors of law.

Formerly this city had six consuls, two of which were *Consuli per lamificio*. Now there is a great council of about 480 gentlemen about 30 years old, who are for their lives in this council, unless they commit some crime; and every two years they reform and fill up vacant places. Out of these are taken by lot 12 for a *Concilio speciale* every two months; but no man can be elected into it above once in two years. The great council, out of themselves, elect also

Seven *Deputati pubblici*, who determine differences among tradelimen;

Seven *Deputati della Sanità & Bravi*;

Seven *Deputati d'ufficio di forastieri*, who receive strangers names sent by the innkeepers.

Seven *Deputati* for the soldiers;

Seven *Deputati*, who chuse out of themselves (when there is occasion) an embassador to the republick of Venice;

Seven *Conservatori del monte grande*.

One seven of these *Deputati* are, I think, call'd *Li Signori: Qu.* which?

Abbate is the supreme magistrate, who assembles the council, and relates matters to it. He is chang'd every six months.

Two advocates changed every six months.

Three *Deputati*, that look after the weights, corn, &c. chang'd once a year.

Two *Syndici*, that look after the revenue, changed every year.

The city is divided into two parts, each having a consul elected by the great council's ballot.

In the fish-market we took notice of a little fish with a scarlet belly, called *Sanguinuolo*, and brought from *Lago de Issee*.

March 2. We hir'd horses for seven livres of Venice a horse, and at the gate gave a small matter to the searcher for not searching; and at seven or eight miles distance went thro' *Hospitaletto*, a village, and five miles further rode thro' *Cocai*, a large village, having in prospect on our right hand a monastery upon a hill, and *Rovado*, another village. Many olive trees grow upon the hills hereabouts. Six miles more we baited at a great village called *Palazzo*, which is situated on two steep banks on each side of the river *Olio*, where we paid a perpaiol or four Venetian soldi. At this place we left the way to Milan, 10 miles off; and after we had

tra-

SKITON.

travell'd about seven miles, we had a pleasant sight of *Bergamo*, and rode upon the edge of a level on our right hand, and on our left had a large plain of pasture ground. We had this day a full view of the *Alps*, and most of the way stony. Two miles before we reach'd *Bergamo*, we paid two fold a man for passing a stone bridge over a wash, and in the evening lodged our selves within the walls of *Borgo S. Leonardo* in *Bergamo*.

Bergamo.

We walk'd up a high hill, and entred the city walls, which are very strong and high round about, having a dry ditch without. The castle commands the city, and hath a passage under ground that leads to the podesta's house. The castle is commonly call'd *Capella*; it is but small, yet strongly situated on the top of a hill. The city walls are well guarded by soldiers in the night time. Where one of the bulwarks now is, there was a Dominican cloister, which, upon some suspicion, was removed down to *Borgo S. Leonardo*. The city is well peopled with tradesmen, and there are but few noblemen here. The streets are narrow, built on a declivity with fair houses. The *Piazza Vecchia* is a pretty place, and the *Piazza Nova* is large. Within the walls of the city we took notice of a valley in it, and a prospect of the neighbouring mountains and adjacent country.

Domo.

The domo is a mean church, in the middle of which was a square of tapers about a black velvet cushion under a bishop's mitre, intimating the death of the late bishop.

S. Maria Maggiore.

*S. Maria Maggiore* is built in form of a cross, the roof whereof is in part curiously painted and carved, and part is not yet finished. The organs are richly gilt; and in the screens that divide the choir from the body of the church, are four stories, viz. 1. the drowning of *Egypt* in the *Red-sea*; 2. *Noah's ark*; 3. *David's* killing *Goliath*; 4. *Judith* cutting off *Holofernes's* head, rarely well express'd by mosaic work in wood. We observed a priest preaching in his surplice, tippet, and square cap on; and there were many boys with such square caps, and habited in blue coats.

There are several fountains in the streets.

Borgi.

Besides the city are these suburbs or large borgi; 1. *Borgo S. Leonardo*, having fair streets in it, and inhabited by rich merchants, &c. 2. *Borgo S. Antonio*; 3. *B. S. Caterina*; 4. *Borgo S. Tomaso*, or *di Pignole*; the three last are some distance from one another, and below the city: some of the borgi have walls about them. 5. *Borgo Canale*, or *S. Gutardo*, which is above the city, but under the castle-hill.

There is this saying of this city, *Si Bergamo fosse in pian sarebbe piu bel che non è Milan*.

The Augustines church is an old building, where, under an altar on the south side, is *Calepine* buried without any monument or inscription there; but in the prior's cell, we saw his picture (who had a very ingenious look) with this written on it,

Augustine church.

*F. Ambrosius Dñus Calepinus Comitiss Trusardi Calepii primi vallis Calepie Feudatarii Filius preclaro suo Dictionario nunquam ante ab aliquo excogitato (vulgo Calepinum nominant) cum Heremitanum hoc S. Augustini monasterium et Bergomum Patriam suam egregie illustrasset omnibus literarum studiois Utilissimus quiescit in Domino Anno Salutis MDXI. Aetatis sue 71.*

From this cloister we had a pleasant prospect, and saw the *Calepian* valley nigh the city.

In the chapter-house the *Academici* *Excitati* meet, who chuse a prior every year, and have for their emblem *Aurora* and the star *Phosphorus*, with this motto, *Jacentes excitat*. These virtuosi discourse on paradoxes, &c. and meddle little with natural philosophy.

The lazaretto is nigh one of the borgi, *Lazaretto*, and is a fair and large building.

Silver moneys went at *Bergamo* as they did at *Brescia*; but the gold doppio of *Spain* was worth no more than 33 livres of *Venice*.

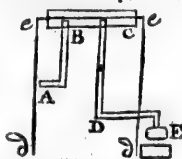
The republic of *Venice* sends hither a *Goverment* podestà, a capitaneo, a camerlengo, and a castellan.

The inhabitants have a great council of 100, whereof 50 go out every year, and 50 are chosen into their places at *Christmas* by the council of 100.

Thirteen are elected every three months, and are call'd the little council. The president of it is call'd abbate. He assembles the council, and propounds matters to it.

At this city in a bookseiler's shop, books were thus beaten, At *A* one mov'd a handle which is fasten'd to a square beam *BC*, that turns upon an axis *ee* laid on two posts *ed ed*, and the turning of the square beam depresses *D*, and lifts up the hammer *E*, which beats the book held by another.

*March 3.* We hired horses and a postilion, for five livres a horse, and rode 12 miles to *Calonoga*, a village in the state of *Milan*, seated by the river *Adda*; where I tran-





city, Si Ber-  
bel che non è

n old build- Augustin  
on the fourth church.  
out any mo-  
but in the  
re (who had  
this written

Comitis Truf-  
alepie Feuda-  
tionario nuf-  
to (vulgo Ca-  
remitanum hoc  
Bergonum Pa-  
flet omnibus li-  
quieuit in Do-  
latis fua 71.

and a pleasant  
n valley nigh

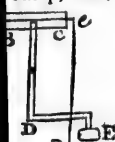
Academici Ex- Academici  
or every year. Excitati.  
n Aurora and  
s motto, Ja-  
discourse on  
le little with

of the borgi, Lazaretta,  
ing.

rgamo as they  
old doppio of  
han 33 livres

sends hither a Govern-  
camerlengo, ment

great council  
every year.  
eir places at  
100.  
three months,  
cil. The pre-  
He assembles  
matters to it.  
s shop, books



eam depresses  
ner E, which  
ther.

s and a postil-  
and rode 12  
n the state of  
dda; where I  
tran-

transcribed this old inscription fix'd over  
a gate,

V. F.

C PVPIVS C F TIRO  
SIBI ET VMBRIAE  
MF TERTVLLAE CON  
C PVPIO CANDID  
FIL M PVPIO CASIO  
FIL ALICIAE SP. F  
IVSTAE MATRI.

MILAN. This evening we ferried here over the  
Adda, and had our portmanteaus exam-  
ined by a searcher, then we went 20  
miles, all night, down a cut of water kept  
up in a high bank, and in the morning  
our boat pass'd a sluice or conch, and then  
arrived at the gates of Milan, where for  
a piece of money the searcher let us pass  
freely. From Bergamo to Milan we had  
the company of Dr. Murry, a Scotchman,  
whom we were acquainted with at Padua.

While some of us travelled from Crema  
to Milan, Mr. Willughby went to Lodi and  
Como, of which places he gave this ac-  
count, when he met us again at Milan.

Mr. Will-  
ughby's  
narrative  
from Cre-  
ma to Lodi  
and Como.  
About four miles from Crema he pass'd  
a little brook that parts the territory of  
Crema from the Lodetan, and six miles  
further he went over a long bridge cross  
the Adda, paying six or seven perpaols  
for himself and his guide. Immediately  
after he arrived at Lodi, the searchers ex-  
amin'd his things.

Lodi. Lodi is much bigger than Crema, but  
not populous. It is garrison'd by six  
companies of Spanish foldiers, and two  
Dutch. The governor's name is Don  
Gaspard de Terres.

The government is by 60 gentlemen  
called Decurioni, out of which is chosen  
every two months a lesser council of 10 or  
12; and every four months two Vecchi,  
who are supreme, and are instead of con-  
suls. A Concilio di Mercanti.

The domo is large, but not handsome.  
La Madonna . . . . is a pretty round  
church.

At this place earthen pots (commonly  
call'd Mayolicks) are made.

Mr. Willughby was here informed, that  
at Pavia (an university in the dutchy of  
Milan) are three colleges, viz. 1. The  
pope's; 2. That of the town; 3. Car-  
dinal Borromæo's, in each of which are  
eight schools for grammar, logick, &c.

Ten miles from Lodi he pass'd through  
Marignan castle and town, and ten miles  
thence he came to Milan, where he staid  
one day, and then went for Como; a quar-  
ter of a mile from Milan is the Madonna  
della Fontana, and a monastery of car-  
melite friars; and 12 miles from thence  
is a village called Burjolini, and on the

Vol. VI.

right hand is a stately cloister upon a hill.  
Just before he arrived at Como he observed  
a tower, and the ruins of an old castle on  
a very high hill.

SKIPPON.  
Como.

Como is situate by a lake it gives name  
to, and hath a small haven for boats, and  
a chain to stop them upon occasion. The  
lake affords great store of fish, viz. 1. *Bef-  
satrice*; 2. *Agone*, which are catch'd best  
in the darkest nights; 3. *Pisce Pijo* which  
hath a thorn or prickle on every scale.

A new castle is built within the town,  
just upon the lake's side.

The governor's name is *Hercule Visconti*,  
and there are six companies of foot soldiers  
in garrison.

The government consists of 60 or 40 The go-  
noblemen called *Decurioni*. A council of vernment.  
10 or 12. Four supreme, two of which  
are changed every two months. A coun-  
cil of merchants, who every year choose  
four censors to look after the weights, &c.

One *Lazaro* \* *Serafino* hath been bishop of \*Carano.  
Como these 35 years; and one *Alex. Magno  
Cavallo*, a great antiquary, lives here.

The *Academia delli Veloci* meets every The Aca-  
month at the house of signior *Bavone Porta*. demia delli  
Veloci.

The palace of *Jovius's* family hath this  
motto written in many places of it,  
*Fato prudentia minor.*

And this distich,

*Nobis nostra placent, fortune Comoda nostra  
Hæc damnari potest, qui meliora facit.*

In the rooms are many excellent pic-  
tures, among which one of *Paulus Jo-  
vius*, under whom was written,

*Paulus Jovius Episcopus Nucæ. sui temporis  
Historias perscribens.*

And under *Benedictus Jovius*,

*Bened. Jovius Historiam patriam conscribens.*

In the front of the domo are two fair  
statues of the *Plinies*, with these inscrip-  
tions,

1. *C. Plinio Cæcilio Secundo qui Consulatu  
Auguratu militiæ gestis ac orandis causis  
poematibus et historiis conficiendis Cæs.  
Traj. Aug. luculentissime laudando ad-  
ficiendaq; immensâ liberalitate patria  
sua eidem immortale contulit ornamen-  
tum. Ordo Comensis Conciui suo de-  
siderabili, honore accepto monumentum  
posuit, 1498. Kal. Maii.*

*Funfius eram sed tum veteri præclarus bo-  
nore*

*Vivebam, perii, nunc quoq; vita mihi est.*

2. *Ordo Populusq; Comensis C. Plinium Se-  
cundum mastrum ingenio virum, digna-  
tione clarum, doctrina admirabilem, ut  
qui olim Imp. Cæs. Vespasianorum ami-  
citiâ meruerit, officia maxima gesse-  
rit, ac Scriptores Univerfos copia et*

7 G Varietate



SKIFFON.

*Varietate superaverit, municipem suum  
incomparabilem statu et elogio ornare.  
Tantus honor dulciq; juveni me fama se-  
cundum  
At mage concives hanc posuisse meos.*

There are on the south side of the church two old stones thus inscribed,

1. C. Plinio L. F. O. P. F. Cæcilio Secundo Cos. Aug. Curat. Tiber.

And underneath these late verses,

*Quo juvenis properas oculos huc flecte pa-  
rumpet  
Lætus eris sed mox non sine lacrymulis.*

2. C. Coesidio Euzelo viviro C. Plinius Poi-  
localus Amico Optimo, in cuius tutel.  
Coesidius Euzelus Colleg. Fabr. dedit.  
H. S. n. D. D.

In the bishop's garden is this modern inscription, with an old one.

*Lazarus Caratinus Episc. Comensis instau-  
ratis Palatio, Porticu, Hortis, erectis  
Cymbis idonea statione, Populi Novoco-  
mensis pervetus monumentum Imp. M.  
Aurelio, ac L. Vero positum An. 170. ex  
antiquo S. Fidelis monumento huc trans-  
tulit 1638.*

In huge letters under that is,

IMP. CAES. M. AVRELIO  
ANTONINO AVG. F. IMP CAES  
L. SEPTIMI SEVERI PI PERTINACIS  
AVGVSTI ARABICI ADIABENICI P. P.  
PONTIFICIS MAXIMI TRIBVNIC  
D. POT. VI. MP. VIII. COS. II. D.

There are also these inscriptions,

1. Calpurniæ Julię C. Calpurnius Sex. V.  
per Liberi, et Conjug. Carissi. et  
Calpurnius Julianus Matri. pi-  
entissimæ; quæ vixit ter x annis sine  
Crimina.
2. Quo Vado; Nescio, invitus morior,  
valete posthumi. C. Macrus.
3. Marti cum Diis M. S. Deab. Macius  
Maximus V. S. L. M.
4. Cassiæ Heliodore.
5. Matronis . . . . .
6. Mercurio . . . . .
7. P. M. Secundinæ. Anim. Simplic.
8. Secundini Aumillio D. V. †.  
qui vixit annis M.VIII.IXXVIII. dies  
XXII.
9. Bonæ Diæ Sacr. Helvidiarum Sorores  
ex voto.
10. V. P. L. Calvisius Calvenius VI vir  
sibi et Julię Secundæ Vxori et Cal.
11. Hic in pace requiescit . . . . . benig-  
naret, qui vixit annos pl. m. C.

12. PVSILIENAE  
IANVARIAE  
PRISCIENVS  
SECVNDVS CONIVGI  
INCOMPARABILI.

13. DIIS MAXIMIS  
BACCHO ET SOMNO  
HYMANAE VITAE  
SVAVISSIMIS  
CONSERVATORIBVS  
SACRVM.

14. D. MANI  
M CANINI  
VONI  
CALVINII  
MAIMAEMA  
XIMI FIL  
CON. KARIS.

Thus far Mr. Willughby's journey to Lodi and Como.

At Milan we saw the Ambrosian library, a fair building, being one high and large arch, erected and furnish'd with books by cardinal Feder. Borromeus. Within a library.

*Ne quis ex Bibliotheca Ambrosiana libros vel  
cujusvis generis Scripta efferat, si id jecerit  
Pontificiæ Excommunicationis pœna statim  
se damnatum esse sciat. [Same in Italian.*

The books are all bound in vellum or parchment, and are placed in shelves (as in private studies) round about, having two stories, a pair of stairs leading to the uppermost story of books, where there is a walk or balcony round; before all the books are wire lattices, which the library-keeper opens as there is occasion, and delivers the book that is ask'd for by any one that will study here, who must then sit down in a chair on one side of the room; here are many pictures of the most famous saints and learned men, among which is Sir Ivo. More. There are also many pictures in two or three little rooms, and the picture of a phoenix with this rhyme,

*Phoenix est alis non est per secula talis  
Unus dum moritur, alter ab hoc oritur.*

In a little garden is a fair aloe-tree represented in brass, which is a fountain. In one stately room are curious pictures, designs, and ancient and modern statues. Here is a natural landscape that represents a town with a high tower in the middle of it. A large octagonal table of Lapis Lydius, or touch-stone. A square table made in China excellently well painted and adorned with Mosaic work, and on it stands a cabinet, the contents whereof are hinted by this following inscription,

Leonardi

*Leonardi Vinci manu et ingenii celeberrimi Incubrationum Volumina XII habes O Crois Galeaz. Arcanatus inter Optimates tuos bonarum Artium Cultor Optimus repudiatis regio animo quos Anglie Rex pro uno offerebat aureis ter mille Hispaniis ne tibi tanti Piri deesset Oramentum Bibliothecae Ambrosianae conferavit, quem sanguis, quem mores Magno Federico Fundatori adstringunt Bibliothecam Conservatores possidere An. MDCXXXVII.*

We look'd into *Gesnerus* his works, printed at *Frankfort*, and observed on the top of the title page, *Damnati Authoris*, &c. was written; and all those notes which *Gesner* calls superstitious and magical were blotted out.

We visited in this city signior *Manfredo Septala*, a canon of *S. Nazareus's* church, who shewed us his *Museum*, wherein we observed the pictures of such of his family who had been in dignity, among which one was a commander in *Spain* and the low countries, and two had been archbishops of *Milan*. He brought us into two large rooms well furnish'd with books, and therein saw the skeletons of an ostrich, wolf, &c. he formerly kept the ostrich alive, and he preserves an egg she laid here. Above stairs we came into a chamber furnish'd with several sorts of *Specula*, all made by himself; one of them is very large, that burns at 16 yards distance; another that is plano-convex, through which two persons may look together, and see one another's face very plainly. Several multiplying glasses. The picture of a *Toucan*, or *Pica Brasiliensis*, which hath a white breast, red belly, black back, and the extremities of the tail white. Little infants made in wax very lively by himself. Neat straw hats. *Enaglie* of *Amilcar*, *C. Marius*, *Jul. Cesar*, *Seneca*; *Cicero* cut in a *Nicolo*. Two watches that are cylindrical placed on a declining plane, which they move leisurely down, and when they are at the bottom, they are, instead of winding up, remov'd to the top of the plane, whence by their own weight they descend. Two small images, a cart, &c. made (as he said) only of wood, which moved upon a horizontal glass as he turned somewhat within. Two Porcellane pots as fine as *China* dishes, which he made himself, and wrote his name at the bottom of them. A stately old urn with curious figures on the outside. Lachrymal urns, and (as he said) the tears congealed into a crust, and coloured reddish. Half of a *Nux Maldivensis*, which is a huge nut that grows three pikes length under water. A great horn of an ox brought from the kingdom

of *Quiveri*. *Ethiopian* cloth made of *SKIPPON*.

*Tava*. Bows, arrows, axes, and a garment from *Florida*. A piece of gold mine with emeralds, diamonds and crystals together. A loadstone that draws 70 lb. of iron. The head of an *Hippotamus*, having six teeth before. Cups made of the *spinis* dorsal bones of a whale, and turned by don *John* of *Austria* when he was at *Milan*. Great pieces of amber, wherein we plainly discerned a little frog, grylli, spiders and flies. A hand, and ribs of a *Syren*. A small clock made in imitation of that at *Strasbourg*. A large cabinet curiously adorned with *pietra imbolcata*. An agate, having the signature of a horned moon in it. Another agate in the same cabinet, with these figures, 4 10 5 19, discernable in it. Within the cabinet, *Murici Species spinis reflexis et asperi*. Pictures of saints made of feathers at *Mexico*, *Aranea odorata lincis aureis transperis*. Great variety of shells. A cabinet with 4800 ancient medals. *Oculi Cati Orient*. The head of *Donna Bona*, queen of *Poland*, curiously carved in a great sapphire, for which he was offer'd 80 pilloles. Many modern medals of gold, brass, &c. a series of consular coins before *Christ*. Great store of rare pieces of coral; a red piece excellently carved; white coral, also carneous and black, &c. Red coral growing out of a concha and an oyster shell; another piece out of the branch of a sea plant petrified; red coral growing over the black, and burst by it. 100 deaths heads on the stone of a fruit. The passion of our Saviour, and the city *Jerusalem*, with many other curious knacks of ivory, small and finely wrought by *Septala's* own hand. Three rings wreath'd together, but not touching one another. A unicorn's horn. A crystal made artificially round, with about 24 points. Crystal wherein we saw gold, straw, &c. A *Turkish* pistol finely wrought. Two great *Turkish* knives perfumed, which he brought from *Constantinople*. An agate half full with water. A rich knife brought out of the *Mogul's* country. A *Persian* knife, with a sheath adorned with jewels. *Balsama de Tolu*. The figure of *S. Antonio di Padua* made of *Calambucco*, which smells sweet and strong. An ordinary stone within a sphere of crystals. Purfes made of *lapis asbestis*. A great piece of amberreece. *Zibet di Nova Zemla*, which smell'd very strong. A string of *Calambucco* beads. He caused two antick heads to start out of a frame, move their eyes and tongues in a frightful manner. Four pretty inventions which he called his perpetual motions. 1. A B. is a spiral chan-

nel

signior  
Septala's  
collection of  
rare things.

s journey to

ofian library, At Milan  
high and large the Am-  
with books by brotarian li-  
Within a li-  
brary.  
ple,

iana libros vel  
at, si id fecerit  
nis pona statim  
ame in Italian.

in vellum or  
in shelves (as  
about, having  
leading to the  
where there is  
before all the  
ch the library-  
ation, and de-  
s'd for by any  
who must then  
the side of the  
res of the most  
men, among  
There are also  
e little rooms,  
nix with this

ecula talis  
ab hoc oritur.

ir aloe-tree re-  
is a fountain.  
rious pictures,  
modern statues,  
that represents  
the middle of  
ble of *Lapis*  
A square table  
ell painted and  
s, and on it  
ts whereof are  
cription,

Leonardi

SKIFFON.



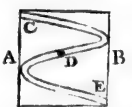
nel of brafs, into which the ball C. is put, that runs down to B and falls into a frame, whence a ball is sprung up to the top of the frame, and falls into the channel at A.

circle went a tooth'd axis that turn'd a wheel, and moved all the clockworks; *g b* was a crofs balance to *a b*, that had a little weight *b* at one end, but none at the other.

In his work-rooms we observed the engine he grinds crystal and other stones in.

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Col. 2.

2. A pyramidal tower, and a ball running round it in a channel. See a particular description of it afterwards.

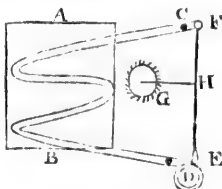


3. We look'd through a small glass in the side of a frame, and plainly saw a little crystal ball D move upwards in a channel from E to C,

which channel did seem fix'd on a declining glass, and when the ball came up to C, it fell down, and a ball ascended at E.

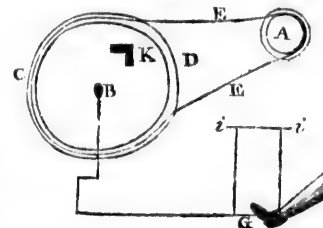
These three motions *Septala* would not discover the reason of, tho' we much desired him.

4. This was, to the best of our observation, after this manner;



A B is an enclining glass. C is a ball that runs down a channel, whence it passes over a smooth and broad iron wheel D (girling two bells in its passage) and falls into the lowest hollow end of a pendulum at E, which is forced upwards to F, where the ball is thrown into the channel. Every time the pendulum was struck up, a toothed brass wheel G moved a cog or two, which gave us occasion to think there was an axis from the centre of it to the pendulum at H, and probably there is something magical that makes the pendulum always hang perpendicular.

He shewed us several pendulum clocks of his own making, one with a weight at the end of a little cord, which made no noise. Another pendulum thus contrived; *a b* was perpendicular with the pendulum *b c*, to which it was jointed at *b*. *d e* made a right angle to *a b*. *d i* was a pendulum, the lower end whereof *i* was fastned to a circle, which it pull'd round, as *a b c* moved; from the centre of that



C D is a great wheel placed horizontally on a table, and compass'd with a cord E E that goes also round a lesser wheel A, which is moved very fast by one's foot that moves a hanging frame G i i on the axis i i, and so the turning iron that is underneath towards one side of the great wheel at B. The ordinary workmen of the city have a handle on the upper-side at K, with which they turn that wheel. The wheel A hath a superficies of brass, copper or lead, and thereon the crystal is held fast, being often wet with water wherein the dust of *Smyris* hath been dissolved; but for the last polishing they dissolve a light stone called *Saffo Morto*, found in this territory, and in a little river between the city wall and the *Lazaretto*. It is said that white stones will never die; when they look of a rusty colour they will ordinarily die in three or four months, and after that they begin to be soft and dry, and in a month or two's time will fall to dust and quite dissolve. Some of these dying stones will fall into thin plates or scales, but they use only such as fall to dust.

He had many turnes, wherein he makes glasses for telescopes, mingling with the water [*Spoltilla*?] *Tripoli*, and *Stanno Brusciato*, &c. He shew'd us a tube made of a very light wood, call'd *Legne d'Agellas*, in which he fix'd five glasses, and through them we plainly read what was written in small letters on a little stone upon a chimney cross the street; the writing was this, *Si oculus tuus fuerit simplex totum cor us lucidum erit. Manfredus Septala 1645*. Another telescope with four glasses. A small microscope with but one glass, which represented to us hour-glass sand as big as kidney beans, of a white colour, and seem'd as if they had been polish'd. In another microscope one of his grey hairs appear'd as large as a reed, rough with

spine,

*spina*, and pellucid; through the middle of it we discern'd a line of black, which he said was the *jucius nutritius* of the hair. In another he said he could see the atoms magnified, but we could not discern them. Many oils that were very odoriferous, which he made without fire. He had one room in which were several sorts of musical instruments, most of which were of his own making, and whereon he could play well. A pair of virginals striking upon little bells. Bagpipes with the bass, tenor and treble together. Double pipes. Four pipes which he play'd on at the same time. Lobsters claws made into pipes.

The great hospital.

The great hospital is part old and part new, having a brick front; both parts are stately buildings; the old one within is made in the figure of a cross, there being four large and fair rooms for sick people, and an altar in the middle, where mass is said every morning: Over one entrance is this written;

*Franciscus Sfortia Dux Mediolani quartus qui Urbis et regni imperium Socii morte amissum recuperavit, ad sustentandos Christi pauperes dispersa alimenta concessit atque ex vetere arce aedes amplius excitavit. Ann. D. mccccxvi. Prid. Id. Aprilis.*

The new building is a very large square, stately built, having a fair portico round it of marble pillars. In this hospital are eight lesser, yet handsome courts: a pretty chapel: an apothecary's shop: two physic gardens, and all other conveniences, among which we observ'd one furnace that serves 40 stills. In two fair rooms hang the founders and benefactors pictures.

Over the great entrance into the old part is inscrib'd;

*Franciscus Sfortia Dux 1111. O. M. P. P. et ejus uxor Planca Maria Vecemites, qui situm aedem; dederunt una cum Mediolanensi populo hoc hospitale posuere.*

Nazarus.

S. *Nazarus's* church is but mean; it hath a roundish porch, wherein are several monuments of the *Triulzii*, and one of them thus inscrib'd;

*Jo. Jacobus Magnus Triultius Antonii Filius, qui nunquam quievit, quiescit, tace.*

S. Paul.

S. *Paul's* church belongs to a nunnery, and hath a front rarely adorn'd with marble pillars, carving, &c. Over the entrance is the conversion of S. *Paul*, well express'd in marble, and on the top is an image of the lady of *Loreto*: and we observ'd a basket carv'd in stone, which did exactly resemble one that was sullied with using.

S. Celsus.

S. *Celsus* hath a front fairly adorn'd.

Lawrence.

S. *Lawrence* is an octagonal church, wherein we saw a very rich marble pulpit; before the entrance into this church stands

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16 old pillars, suppos'd to be part of *HERCULES's* temple: Not far from hence is a pillar, whereon was written, *Colonne Infame*, because a magician's house stood there, who poison'd the city.

S. *Ambrose's* church is an old building, where under the choir lie the bodies of S. *Ambrose*, *Ludov. II.* and king *Pepin*. High brass and iron rails part the choir from the body of the church, and about the high altar are four curious large porphyry pillars. In the nave or body of the church stands a pillar, with a brazen serpent upon it, which a priest told us was brought from the emperor's court, and that half of it was made of the serpent the *Israelites* had in the wilderness: At the west end is a square old portico; and at this church they say S. *Ambrose* stopp'd *Theodosius* the emperor.

Near it is a little chapel, where is written;

*Hic Beatus Ambrosius baptizavit S. Augustinum, Deodatum et Alipium. Hic B. Ambrosius incipit, Te Deum laudamus. Augustinus sequitur, Te Deum confitemur.*

The church of S. *Ambrose* belongs to . . . monks, who have two very fair courts, and a fine rail of marble going up stairs: In their *Refectory* we saw a picture drawn by one *Calisto Lodigensis*, which is much esteem'd.

S. *Francesco* is a fair old and long church, having a handsome monastery adjoined, where over the door of the room the novices are kept in, is written;

*Ubique sed non hic Augustinus.*

Nigh this cloister we saw a pillar, where many formerly suffer'd martyrdom.

S. *Vittore*, belonging to white monks, *Vittore* is a very neat church, most curiously gilt and painted all over, a rich tabernacle at the high altar; and the seats of the choir are curiously carv'd; the *Sacristia* is handsome, and the cloister is stately, consisting of two fair courts, with double portico, and underneath the whole building are open vaults; one of the friars told us 2000 people might be lodg'd here; 45 monks live in this cloister; the abbot hath six fair chambers for the summer time, and there are large vineyards and gardens about it: They have an arched subterraneous passage for the novices to come in at, without being seen or taken notice of by any: We saw a picture here well drawn by one *Fr. Castello*, a *Milanese*, now living. The *Dormitorium* is handsome.

Some of these friars make a soap of *saponetté*, which they sell when it is perfume'd for a pistole a pound, (12 per lib.) It is made of deers, and sometimes of

7 H

beef,

SKIPPOH.

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Making of Saponetté.

SKIPPON. beef fat, which they first dissolve in water till it be strong enough to boil an egg, and then they continually stir it over a gentle fire, to make the water and fat incorporate, and if it ropes from one's finger, stick, or spoon, it is boiled enough: After this they let it stand in the open air winter and summer for three or four years, but suffer no rain to fall in it: When it hath quite lost the taste of fat, it is weather'd enough; and if it be quite dry, they wet it with *Aqua di Tripoli* two or three times, and with rose water and a little musk give it a perfume: If it dries with keeping, they moisten it again with rose water: It is sent to the pope, cardinals, &c. and is good to supple and scent the skin of the face and hands.

La Maria
di Gratta.

La Maria di Gratta is an old church of the Dominicans, where over the altar of a chapel nigh the west door is a most lively picture of *S. Paul*, and under him is written, *D. Paulus Vas Elect.* In the *Refectorium* is a rare picture of our Saviour's passion, made by one *Leonardo Domenico*; being there a little before dinner, we observ'd four or five large buckets of wine with long spouts to pour out withal; the prior sits at the upper end of the refectory, at the middle of a table alone. In the *Sacristia* we saw many pictures, among which two of the virgin *Mary* drawn by *Titian*; and they shew'd us very rich embroider'd pieces to place before the altars: The library roof is supported by two rows of pillars; it is meanly furnish'd with books, the best was the king of *Spain's* bible: Over the inside of the door is a long excommunication against any that shall steal any books here. Next to the library is the inquisition prison, a dark and disconsolate cell, over the door whereof is written, *Ad meliora canendum*, by the picture of a bird in a cage.

Signior Ca-
vallero's
cabinet of
various
things.

Signior *Cavallero Abbate Piate* with much civility shew'd us these rarities, viz. A curious *Speculum* of crystal, which reflected one's face very true; it was adorn'd with two little pillars of oriental agate: Pieces of chalcidony and sardonix stones: A plate or dish consisting of several large and fair pieces of jasper: Many rich entaglie: Our Saviour's and the virgin *Mary's* heads well made in a cameo: A great and rich cabinet, adorn'd with wreath'd pillars of oriental agate, and four of amethyst: A large piece of oriental alabaster, being whiter than agate: Birds and flowers of *Mosaic* work, in a piece of *Lapis Lydius*: Several pictures made on stone, and emperor's heads in great frames made by *Titian*.

The castle.

We went to the castle, and expected some time without till we had leave given

to enter, having a soldier with us that shew'd us about: Over the gate is written, *Philippus II. Catholicus Hispaniarum Rex Maximus, Defensor Fidei, Potens, Justus & Clemens.*

We pass'd several guards, and came into a large court, where we ascended a broad and high wall, built by the *French*, having a portico on the top, with a penthouse over it; many cannons and smaller pieces were planted on it, and one piece of ordnance hath an inscription signifying, *That the duke de Crequy was kill'd by it March 17, 1638. at the siege of Brema.*

Within this wall is a square building moated round, built by the *Visconti*, formerly lords of *Milan*. The governor of the castle lives there, whose name is don *Baltasar Marquedel*.

Without the *French* wall is a ditch, and a small bulwark at each of the four corners, and below the wall is a very strong new fortification, with good bulwarks fac'd with brick, having a deep broad ditch without, and between every bulwark a hornwork, and a line round all: Towards the front are two strong old towers, built by the *Visconti*, as appears by their arms on them: The soldiers were now about 600, (to defend it 6000 are needful) who have fair buildings within the walls of the castle to lodge in. This castle seems somewhat less, but is much stronger than that at *Antwerp*: Within it rises a river that drives a powder-mill, and runs away under the walls: Adjoining to the old castle (the governor's palace) is a large prison, where at this time was kept prisoner the governor of *Trin*, for delivering it up too easily to the *French*.

On a tower of the governor's palace is the figure of an angel without a head, which they say was shot off by a malefactor, (condemn'd to die) who aim'd at it, and was therefore pardon'd.

Without the castle is a *guassa*, or open place round about, and there is a stone pillar thus inscrib'd;

D. O. M. Philippo III. Hispaniarum Regi ac Mediolani Duce. D. Joseph Vazquez de Azuna hujus Arcis praefectus hanc columnam et subiectum ipsi lapidem in quo Sanctus Martyr Protolus hujus Civitatis et Arcis defensor securi percussus creditur, è tenebris in quibus diu jacebat in lucem revocavit Anno Domini MDCCL. xiv Kal. Julii. Regnante postea Philippo IV. cum nova eidem arcis propugnacula extrinsecus adstruerentur. cunq[ue] proxima fossa buc obversa primarum ejusdem lapidis et columna situm arreptura sibi esset Don Joan. Vazquez Coronado intus ejusdem Regis. Consiliarius et è Regii hac in Provincia Exercitus

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is written.
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DCII. XIV Kal.
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m lapidis et co-
i eſſet Don Joan-
is ejuſdem Regis.
as in Provincia
Exercitus

Making of
linseed oil.

*Exercitus Magistro Generali Praefectus
bujus arcis probatissimus alteriq; illi pietate
non impar eandem columnam et lapidem
Anno 1656. 17 Kal. Julii huc transferri
jussit ut perpetuum hic essent tanti Mar-
tyris et Patroni Monumentum.*

In this city we saw the manner of making
linseed, walnut and rape oil: First, they
take the kernel of walnut, linseed, &c.
and grind it with a stone, (as apples with
a stone in some parts of England) mov'd
round by a horse, and to 15 or 16 lb. put
a boocale of water; then they put it into
a dry cauldron, where it is only made hot,
and after that, they put it into a hair cloth,
and lay it in a press, where the oil is forced
out thus:



At a fellow turns
and winds up the
cord b, which is
fastened at the hook
d to a strong beam
e, which is put into

the screw ii, and forces down a heavy
beam ee, that lies upon a bag of seed upon
a hollow wood ff.

S. Mark.

S. Mark's church belongs to the Augu-
stine friars, where is a little chapel nigh
the west door, the walls whereof are well
painted; and over the altar the roof is
rarely painted with angels, &c. the walls
of the cloister are also well pictur'd, and
in the Sacristia is a rich picture.

Jesuits.

The Jesuits is a pretty church, where
we observ'd a pulpit and confessors seats
very rarely carv'd; and one of the altars
hath two pillars in a leaning posture,
supported by the hands of two angels.

Piazza de
Marino.

Palazzo de Marino hath a fair stone
front, is very great, but not yet finish'd;
we were told that there being no issue of
the family, the king of Spain came to be
owner, and his chancellor lives there.

In Milan there are many jewellers, who
make boxes, seals, and other knacks of
crystal; they sell crystal *stugio's* (tweefers)
for a pistole apiece. In one shop we saw
a large branch'd candlestick of crystal,
valued at 400 doppie, and a large scollop
cup of crystal, worth 40 doppie, another
cup of one entire piece of crystal, that held
a boccale and a half, which the workman
intended to send into England. In the
grinding of crystal they first use *smiris* and
water, and at last *jassmorto*. When they
make crystals hollow, they use oil of
olives.

They make here several sorts of sweet
cakes, viz. 1. *Cuigon*, shap'd like a
Rhombus: 2. *Mustachin bianco*, made in
an oval figure: 3. *Mustachin Negro*: 4.
Nevisal, a long cake: 5. *Torte*, a little
kind of tart: 6. *Armandole*: 7. *Coronea*,
which is white bread made into a ring.

One evening a little after Ave-Mary Skiffon.
time we observ'd on the pedestal of St.
Carlo's statue in the streets a crucifix stand-
ing between two lanterns, and people on
each side the way repeating their prayers
aloud.

March 9. O. S. was a great festival so-
lemniz'd for St. Joseph, and before the
church of that name was a stage built,
and fix or seven figures of men and women
(representing persons in the sacred story)
were plac'd on it. There was a great re-
sort to this place all the day, and several
persons waited about the church with dishes
asking peoples charity; and we saw this
procession, first went two bearing standards
in red liveries, next came six trumpets in
the same habit, with broad red hats and
silver hatbands; then follow'd some of the
magistrates, and after them the chief traders
of the city, each having a banner carried
before them, with the arms, &c. of their
profession.

In a fair and large street is a pillar
erected with a lyon on the top, and on
the pedestal inscriptions, one of which is
as follows, viz.

*Leonem hunc Orientali Portæ insigne ch-
ristum et presigatis hostibus monumentum
Mediolanenses Antiqui posuere. 1628.*

The Seminarium hath a stately large The Semi-
court, and one tall portico over another
pillars: There are several fair rooms, viz.
the refectory, and *Hermathenaeum*, a long
and arched place, adorn'd with arms,
pictures and inscriptions to S. Ambrose,
Gaspard, *icecomes*, *Federicus Borromæus*,
Thomas Aquinas, *Cesar Montius Cardin.*
Alfonso Litta, now archbishop of Milan.
The picture of S. Carlo with this in-
scription;

*Divum Carolum bujus Seminarii Fundiatorem
Patronum, Parentem optimum agnosce,
reverere, Specta Innocentiae Sanctitatis Sim-
ulacrum, inferendus Caelo erat quem
Pius Nepotem numeraret, demittendus
Caelo qui Orbem Universum emendaret,
debut profana Urbs ab ex-^{tra} nata, san-
ctior et castior renasci abs e-^{ius} nati Orbis
potuit nonnisi abs Deo, renasci ille nonnisi
abs Carolo, ipsa quæ cuncta corripuerat
Epidem. pepercit Carolo, non deerant vi-
delicet Caelo Dei, sed deerant Ecclesie
Caroli.*

In this room doctors of law are made;
150 students live in this seminary, and
have their diet and lodging in a long
chamber; and there are professors that
read to them.

The Collegium Helveticum hath a fair Collegium
front, and two courts which will be very Helveti-
cum.
handsome

SKIPPO.

handsome when the building and portici are finish'd: S. Carlo Borromeo founded it, and gave maintenance for 60 students of Switzerland, and some of Italy; they wear red gowns with long hanging sleeves, over a black cassock.

In a little chapel are a great many skulls, thigh bones, &c. heaped up in a handsome order, so that they cover'd all the inside of the walls: On the altar stood a crucifix between two skulls, and on the forepart of the altar table was written;

Si ha per antica tradizione che quelli estinti Fidele al tempo di S. Ambrosio sono questi qui reposti che tu vede dungi, con preci et elemosine Socorelle e dagliata che ate infiniti favori, ne renderano. L'anno de Nostra Salute CCLXXXX.

On the outside of the chapel is inscrib'd,

D. O. M. Ubi Civis Catholicus Servatus praelio cum Arrianis commisso et triumpho superstes maneat æternum pietas in tumulum collegit.

D. O. M. Ne parce Civis Conciuis sui partibus particulam addere et ossi assem dare, si negas inbumato, inbumanus es.

A legend.

We we told that S. Ambrose, after the fight between the Catholicicks and Arians, pray'd it might be reveal'd how to distinguish the bodies of one party from the other, and his desires were answer'd, when he found all the Catholicicks with their faces upwards, and the others downwards; so he takes the Catholicicks and faves their bodies together, and their bones are in this conservatory.

In S. Stephen's church is a pillar nigh the west end, whereon is a stone wheel, and this inscription;

Quisquis hanc suspicis rotam monumentum habes cruentissimi praelii Catholicos inter et Arrianos Divo Ambrosio Ecclesie Mediolanensis Antistite cuius precibus concurrens ante promiscuus caesorum sanguis Catholicorum cum Hæreticorum sanguine, repente in Rotæ figuram concretus Sacrum à profano discevit, cognomentumq; fecit huic Basilicæ quod in ejus pavimento quod ex adverso rotæ, jacet cavus lapis prodigiòse huc devolutum pium cruorem exorbuit, Tu memoriam Venerare miraculi Vestigium adora.

Cabinet of rarities

Signior Antonio Maria Milio, an ingenious priest, shew'd us a great many excellent pictures, and variety of other curiosities, both natural and artificial, at signior house, where we observ'd these things following: Many agats and precious stones: Furniture for a table, a salt-feller, knives, &c. all of Lapis Lazuli: Natural landisks in stone, repre-

senting towns, moss, &c. A Sanctina, or holy water pot, of precious stones: A crucifix, and all things belonging to an altar, adorn'd with gems: Fair cabinets: Many mathematical instruments: A pair of virginals, richly set with rare agats: Variety of fruits, &c. in wax: A double cage of wood convey'd into a glass globe, which was cut into long pieces, and joined together within a larger and entire glass globe, thus,

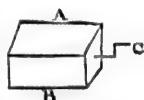
The two squares are the cages; the inner circle is the globe cut into pieces, and set together again; the outmost circle is the entire globe, with a little hole for the handle *b* to pass in at.



Many other glass globes, with bunches of wax-grapes convey'd into the cavity at a little hole.

A perspective cabinet, which was thus contriv'd;

A B is a square, which on each side had a pretty representation of a garden; C is the handle that turns the square



with the several sides upwards, and each side had a garden underneath that might be turn'd up, so that there were eight gardens, all pleasantly reflected by glasses within the cabinet. Præfme is of oil olive colour. This priest told us that the little figures of wood we saw dance upon a glass at Septala's were made of the pith of elder, over small pieces of iron, and that there was a loadstone underneath. That the ball which seem'd to ascend was but *deceptio visus*, being reflected exactly by a *Speculum*, as it runs downwards. Crystals are colour'd red, &c. by putting it into sublimated mercury, and arsenick in a crucible, and setting it over a very hot fire, for the crystal will then crack, and imbibe the tincture of those liquors. We saw here a very large granate, set under the foremention'd sanctine. He shew'd us the manner of the ball's running about a tower, viz.

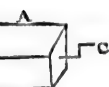
A P B is a tower with a spiral channel about it, in which descends the ball *e*, and falls out at *d* into the frame A B C D, where it lights upon *f*, the end of a little piece of wood *e f*, which turns on an axis nigh *f*, and this falling down of the ball lifts up the end *e*, and (whilst the ball runs in at *g* into the bottom of a tin pipe *b i*, and rests on a piece of wood *z*, which thereabouts fills the cavity of the pipe) that pulls up a wire *e k*, cross the inclining and winding channel *l m*, against that wire *e k*, rests a bullet, which, when the wire is up, runs out at *m*, and falls into a leather

[Italy.

Sanctina, or
crucifixes: A cru-
cifix to an altar,
nets: Many
pair of vir-
gins: Variety
double cage of
globe, which
joined toge-
ther glass globe,



with bunches
to the cavity
which was thus



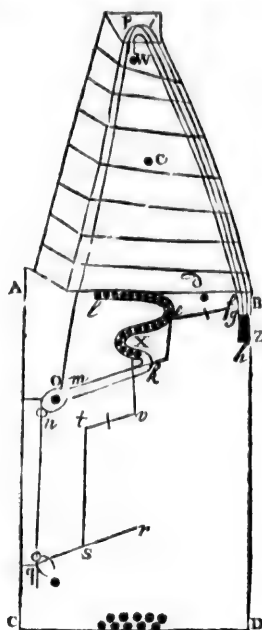
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inst that wire
hen the wire
falls into a
leather

Italy.] Low Countries, Germany, Italy, and France.

581

leather bag o, that descends with the weight of the bullet to q, where it is thrown out, the bag having a ring at the bottom about a stiff wire n q, fix'd to the side of the frame A C: At q the bag and bullet rests against a little piece of wood which moves



on an axis near the end of it r, and the bag pressing upon it, pulls down the cord s t, and that draws down the end of another piece of wood t v, (which hath an axis in the middle) and so forces up the fork'd wood v x, and makes a bullet go out of the fork x, and run against the wire k, where it stops till e k is pull'd up, &c.

Note, That the fork x is below the superficies of the channel, and before it is forc'd up, that bullet rests in a hollow of it, but being rais'd the bullet runs to k, then another bullet succeeds at x.

Note also, That the distance from o to q, must be as long as that from p to b, because when the bag descends to q, by the communication of a string, (fastned to the bag at o, and moving over a pulley at p) the piece of wood z is pluck'd up the length of the channel b i, and when the bag is at q, the ball falls into the spire at w.

Note, That this ball will ascend and descend no longer than there are bullets in the channel l m.

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This priest was more communicative and obliging then signior Septala.

The Domo is a noble and large building, crufted over with a white marble, and adorn'd with many curious statues of faints, &c. round the outside; the east end is quite finish'd, but the steeple and the roof of the body of the church are not: The portico at the west end will be very stately when it is finish'd, having rare carv'd work in the front of it: The roof of the church is high, and supported by four rows of pillars; before the entrance into the choir is an octagonal stone rail, where is enshrined the body of S. Carlo, that devout people kneel to, and in a large hole of the pavement is a net that receives their charity. Round the outside of the choir is fine carving in stone. A fair monument here, with this inscription;

Marino Caracciolo Neapol. Illustri genere Orto, Qui plurimis pro Pontiff. Cæjs. fun-ctus est legationibus primam Carolo V. Imp. ad Aquasgrani Coronam imposuit, Anglos ei conjunxit et Venetos ac demum à Paulo III. Pont. Max. in Cardinalium cooptatus ordinem dum Provinciam Mediolan. ab eodem Carolo sibi creditum reget imp-ortant morte maximâ cum Reip. Chri-stianæ jactura sublatus est. v Kal. Feb. MDXXXVIII. annos natus LXXIX. Jo. Baptista Fratri Opt.

We went up the steeple, which had after every three or four steps a landing place: The statues of a Visconti, S. Cerinus, Marco Carello, and many others, we observ'd; that Carello gave 300 cecchini towards the building of this church. The rails and the pinacles of the steeple are more curiously wrought than those at Strasburg: In one pinnacle is the figure of the architect, and about it is written,

Jo. Antonius Homodeus Vene. Pe. Fadrice M. Architectus.

The wings of the church and the east end, which are finish'd, are arched over with great From the steeple we took a view of this large and round city, and the circumjacent country.

A handsome piazza before the Domo.

The archbishop's palace is stately, hav- Archb's ing two courts, one of which hath a fair palace, portico within it.

In the piazza di Mercanti is a tall statue, erected to Philip II. thus inscrib'd;

Justitiæ Simulacrum Quod ex antiquo Pii IV. instituto collocandum hic dixerant I C Mediolanen. In Philippo II. Rege Catholica expresserunt, Magno conestabili Jo. Velasco feliciter iterum gubernante, MDXXI.

The government of this city is by a Govern- great council of all the noblemen, who meet once a year about Christmas to chuse

7 I

A

SALFORD.

A lesser council of 24, none of which must be longer than two years in office.

There are 12 senators for civil affairs, part *Italians* and part *Spaniards*; these are call'd *Potentiff. Rex.*

Sixty *Cavallieri*, who are *Milanese*, and are for life, who elect out of themselves by ballot 12.

Q. Whether the same with the 12 senators?

The *Curia di Justitia* consists of 17 or 18, who first hear criminal causes; but from thence there is an appeal to the 24, and from the 24 to the governor.

There is also an appeal from the lower courts to the 24 in civil causes.

A *Podeſta* for civils;

A *Capitano* for criminals, both chosen by the city.

Two *Tribunali*.

Two *Quæſtores*.

The governor is sent out of *Spain*; he hath a council of war, and a council of state. He is captain general of the soldiers, except those of the castle, who have a *Castellano* immediately under the king of *Spain*. The governor in time of peace hath little to do (scarce his vote). The present governor's name is *Don Louis de Ponte Leon*, who succeeded the marquis *Caraceni*.

Leti says, "That in *Milan* 24 noble men, who are doctors of law, have the chief rule; that when one dies they present two to the king of *Spain*, who chooses usually one of them, but hath power to choose any one else if he please." *Q.*

This *Leti* was a *Milanese* born, yet I doubt the truth of some of his relations.

Good justice is executed here.

There are 3000 foot and 1000 horse soldiers, besides 100 *huomini d'arme*, all *Spaniards*. Two thousand of those soldiers are quartered abroad, and 1000 in fortresses, besides the 500 in the castle of *Milan*, which are selected out of the 3000 soldiers where the castellano pleases.

Here is a company of *Irish* soldiers.

We observed many doctors of law, who were habited in a black gown with a very large cap, and sleeves not much unlike our masters of arts.

The chief families of this city are 1. *Visconti*, 2. *Borromei*, 3. *Triulsi*.

The buildings here are tall and fair, only they want glass windows. The city is full of inhabitants, who do many of them follow the *Spanish* mode, the men being in their trait breeches and doublets, with short hanging sleeves, and the women in vast farthingals (which they call *Guarda infante*) and with long hanging sleeves.

The fishmarket is in a fair piazza, where the fish is sold dear, being brought from *Lago di como*. It is sold for 25 or 28 soldi per lb.

The people here leave out the last vowels of words; and when they are angry, they use these ugly expressions, *Catzo*, *Sangue di Dio*, *Corpo di Dio*, &c. and instead of the common *Italian* word *Niente*, which signifies Nothing, they say *Mingo*.

A *Libra grossa* is equal to our avoirdupois and troy weight pound, i. e. 28 ounces.

The *Libretta* = 12, or troy pound.

Braccia di panno = 26½.

Braccia di seta = 20½.

Good silk stockings and waistcoats are made here.

Without the walls is the lazaretto, a low but uniform building (except one side not yet finish'd) having a small portico round the inside. They told us there are here 305 chimnies. The square within is a green above four times as big as the great court in Trinity-college in *Gambri'ge*, in the middle whereof is an octagonal chapel with a portico about it, where all the lazaretto may see the priest when he celebrates mass.

At *Milan* we saw the beheading of a malefactor, who was a gentleman of *Bergamo*, that was condemned for murder.

This procession accompanied him; first went the executioner, who was disguis'd in a sackcloth robe, and hooded like a Capuchin; his face covered, only two holes left for his eyes, and a knotted cord ty'd about his middle. In his hands he carry'd a death's head and a crucifix, and was barefooted. After him followed two gentlemen habited in short surplices, with white short cloth cloaks over them; on the left side whereof was a crucifix wrought. They had white hats with their brims turned up, and lighted tapers in their hands; then followed many noblemen and merchants, two and two in the same white habit; and after them came the malefactor in his chains, holding a crucifix in his hands, whereon he look'd very stedfastly, and repeated his prayers all the while. On his right hand went a capuchin, and on his left one of those in white cloaks. Just before him went a priest with an attendant that carry'd a pot of holy water, which the capuchin often sprinkled on the malefactor and people.

The *Ave Maria* was the prayer they repeated continually; and passing by a church the condemned person knelt for some time. Halberdeers and some with carbins and pistols attended near the executioner, and many with carbins after the malefactor; who being thus brought to an open place nigh *Lorenzo*, there was

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beheading of a *Belgian*
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and two in the
after them came
ains, holding a
ereon he look'd
ted his prayers
ght hand went a
one of those in
re him went a
hat carry'd a por-
capuchin often
tor and people.
prayer they re-
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son kneeled for
and some with
ed near the exe-
carbines after the
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enzo, there was
an

an engine placed within a rail that the malefactor laid his neck on, which was chop'd off by the falling of an engine upon it. He made no publick confession, but the people were exhorted three or four times to say the *Ave Maria* before he kneeled down and was executed, the crucifix being placed before him. The executioner took up his head and shewed it, till the body was carry'd away on a bier by some in the white habit, who sung a doleful tune as they went.

March 10. In the morning we went to the *Dattii grande* or custom-house, where we had our portmanteaus searched, and the padlocks sealed to avoid the trouble of searching at the city gate and other places in the state of *Milan*. We also paid 4½ foldi for a bolletino; then we took our four hired places in the *Turin* coach, giving 3½ pistole. Going out of *Milan*, we shew'd our bolletin at the gate, which would not satisfy the searchers there, who expected some little matter that we gave them. Alsoon as we were out of the walls, two soldiers stop'd us, and requir'd a bolletin for our persons, and therefore would have exacted on us; but after some time spent in wrangling with them, and giving them 10 foldi, we rode away.

This day we travell'd some miles in a strait broad way, having the river *Bacchio* on our right hand, observing many barks full of people that came from *Bufalora*. We cross'd over the river at a bridge, and rode then on the other side of it, taking notice of great plenty of rice town in the low grounds. Thirteen miles from *Milan* we pass'd in sight of *Castellet*, a large *Terra* or village on our left hand a little way off the river; and four miles further, by a fair palace of the *Visconti* seated by the *Bacchio*, where we saw many wheels with buckets to water gardens with. We rode three miles further on a narrow bank by the same river, which was hereabouts shaded with shrubby wood, and in the evening we lodged at a small village called *Bufalora*, where the country women wear ruffs about their necks.

March 11. We pass'd over a bridge at *Bufalora*, and two miles thence ferry'd the river *Tijon*, paying there two *Milan* soldi. Eight miles further we went thro' *Novara* (where we shew'd our bolletin, and gave a soldier a small piece of money.) This is no great town, nor much peopled: there are some handsome houses in it. At this time there were making bulwarks and an out-line with stakes round about. Hence we travell'd very bad way, and observed a country like the east parts

of *England*. Nine miles from *Novara* we came thro' *Borghetto*, a small village, where we shew'd our bolletin to a searcher, and gave him a little money. Half a mile thence, we went over a brook that parts the dutchy of *Milan* from *Piedmont*; and nigh *Vercelli* we ferry'd the river *Seno*, paying 13 foldi, and two quattrini when we arriv'd at the gates of that place, 10 miles from *Novara*. At the dogana here the datarii would have sealed our portmanteaus again, because we brought a bolletin from *Milan*; but being unwilling to have a constant charge, we refus'd their sealing, and therefore they suspected we had merchandize.

This city is poor and meanly built. It hath a large piazza. The inhabitants are few, besides a garison of the duke of *Savoy's* soldiers. The *Spaniard* restor'd it to him when the *French* gave back *Trin* and *Valencia*. The people here have ever since been discontented, and many of them retire to other countries, because the duke of *Savoy* oppresses them with ten times as many taxes as the king of *Spain* imposed.

March 12. About half a mile from the city four fellows with carbins stop'd our coach, and examin'd our portmanteaus, but were much disappointed after they had waited for our coming in a rainy morning, and finding nothing of merchandize. They were lent hither on purpose by the officers of the dogana. After eight miles, which were bad and dirty way, we baited at a terra call'd *S. German*. Ten miles from thence we lodged in *Sian*, a large terra.

March 13. We journeyed on a heath about eight or ten miles to an inn near *Chivas* (*Clivacium*) where, by reason of land-floods, we were forced to stay all night. *Chivas* is a poor, yet fortified, place, tho' no garison in it now. This day we paid 24 foldi for ferrying over the *Doira*. In the same inn lay the marquis of *Crescentin*, and count *Tijon*. We met here with an ingenious Augustine friar, who told us of one *Langton*, an *Englishman*, who lived in the same convent with him at *Bergamo*, after he had dwelt in a noble *Venetian's* house. He was thought to be no *Roman* catholic, and they could never hear of him since he went from them.

March 14. We paid two *Savoy* soldi a piece for ferrying the river *Orro*; then we travell'd bad way thro' a woody country, and forded several strong currents occasioned by late rains in the mountains. We then ferry'd over the *Stura*, paying two and half *Savoy* soldi a man. Ten miles from our last night's lodging we went over a bridge cros the *Doira*, and a little di-

SHIPON.

Vercelli

SKIFFON.
TURIN.

distance off, arriv'd at *Turino*, where at the gates we had a bolletin given us for to lodge in the city, which we gave somewhat for, besides to soldi to the searcher.

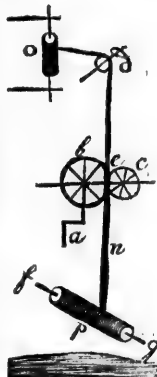
From *Vercelli* to *Turin* the country was thinly inhabited, and had but few villages, which were ruined and impoverish'd by the wars. On the right hand we had the prospect of the *Alps*, and on our left a ridge of hills on the other side of the *Po*.

The making of silver wire into narrow lace or skin plate, &c.

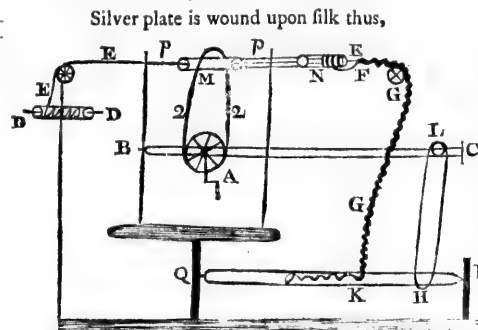
In *Turin* we saw the manner of making silver plate to weave into cloth of silver or lace, &c. and the manner of winding it upon silk thread: both engines very ingenious. The narrow lace or plate is made of silver wire, thus flattened;

a is a handle which turns about the wheels *b c*, the wheel *b* moving towards *c*, and the

wheel *c* towards *b*. *d* is the wire before it comes to the wheels, where at *e* it is drawn in between them, and by their close pressure flattened. *n* is the wire flattened, *o* the fufus or spindle the wire is taken from, and *p* the fufus whereon it is wound, which fufus is turned by a band that passes over the axis of the great wheel *b*, and the axis of this spindle *f g*.



The winding of silver plate upon silk.



Silver plate is wound upon silk thus,

The handle *A* moves a wheel which hath a band 2 2 that turns about the spindle *P P*. *B C* is an axis that passes thro' the wheel. *D D* is the fufus the silk is wound on. *E E E* is the silk that passes thro' the centers of the spindles *P P N*. The silver lace or plate is wound on the fufus *N*, which is turned round by the motion of the wheel-band 2 2. *Q R* is

a cylinder which is turned by the band *L H*, there being a little wheel or pulley *L* on the axis *B C*. This cylinder or beam draws away the silk *E E E*, and the plate twisting at *F G G*, is wound thereon at *K*.

This engine was double, the wheel-band 2 2 passing over another fufus like *P P*.

The duke's palace.

The duke's palace is new, and hath a very fair tall front. When it is finished there will be a handsome square and a portico, &c. Here is a large and stately pair of stairs, at the bottom whereof stands a curious marble horse beset by a brass figure trampling on two men. On the pedestal is written,

Dioi Victoris Amedei bellicam fortitudinem et inflexum iustitiae rigorem metallo expressum videt, totum animum videret si velox ingenium flexilemque clementiam exprimere metallum posset.

The guard chamber is a large, square, and high room, having the roof well painted, and above a gilt leather hanging, several pictures on the walls sides, expressing the most famous acts of the *Saxon* princes, from whence this *Savoy* family derives itself. One of the pictures hath this inscription,

Anglicæ Dux, Britannicæ Domitor Vertigerus, Britannicis Leonibus mucrones Anglicos in-

figens, Britannicis leges dedit, nomen eripuit, mirante oceano, ubi natabat Britannia, nata est Anglia.

The present duke of *Savoy* is *Carlo Emanuel*, about thirty years old, of indifferent stature, and of a carclefs, or rather wild carriage. He was at this time in mourning for his mother *Christina di Francia*, called *Madama Reale*, and his dutchefs *Francesca Borbona*, called *la Duchessa Reale*, who died at 16 years of age. The duke himself is called *Sua Altezza Reale*.

Victor Amedeus was his father, and his uncles were, 1. *Tomaso*, married to . . . who left two sons, viz. *Emanuel Philiberto*, about 36 years old: he is dumb, and lives at *Turin*; and *Eugenio*, now in *France*. 2. Prince cardinal *Maurizio*, who quarrell'd after *Victor's* death, with *Madama Reale* for the tuition of this present duke. A dispensation was granted him to marry *Ludovica Maria*, his niece, and this duke's sister, who buried the cardinal *Maurizio* her husband when she was 35 years old.

Hen-



Domo dedi-
cated to
S. John
Baptist.

...dle A moves a
...ch hath a band
...turns about the
...P. BC is an
...passes thro' the
...DD is the fusus
...is wound on.
...is the silk that
...of the centers of
...es PPN. The
...ce or plate is
...on the fusus N.
...turned round
...motion of the
...nd 2 2. QR is
...el or pulley L
...and the plate

fusus like PP.
...dedit, nomen eri-
...bi natabat Bri-

Savoy is Carlo
...rs old, of indif-
...erels, or rather
...at this time in
...Christina di Fran-
...and his dutches
...la Duchessa Re-
...s of age. The
...e Altezza Reale.
...father, and his
...married to . . .
...manuel Philiberto,
...dumb, and lives
...now in France.
...p, who quarrell'd
...Madama Reale
...esent duke. A
...him to marry
...and this duke's
...ardinal Maurice
...as 35 years old.

Hen-

Henrietta Adelaide, the duke's second sister, is married to the duke of Bavaria, and the third sister, Marguerita Toland, was lately buried by her husband the duke of Parma. It was thought the duke of Savoy would have a second wife (out of France) having no issue by her.

The chief minister of state is Marchese Pianezza.

The Domo is an indifferent church: the high altar hath eight fair, black and tall marble pillars. A monument to Argenterius the physician, and a vault here that the duke's family lie buried in.

On 25 March, N.S. being Lady-day, we heard a sermon here about the virgin Mary; and towards the latter end of his discourse the preacher paused whilst there was a collection. At the conclusion he blessed the people, and made a cross towards them with his hands. The duke and his sister Ludovica Maria and four courtiers were present in one seat, and many court ladies in an adjoining seat. A guard of Swissers with halberds, and about 12 other fellows attended with carbines.

Before the duke's palace is a large piazza, which hath two sides fairly built and cloistered; the third side was the palace of Madama Reale. In a straight line from this piazza is a beautiful street that runs the whole length of the city, so that the duke hath a pleasant perspective from his palace to one of the city gates at the further end. All the houses of this street are uniform brick buildings four stories high, plaistered over with white, and inhabited by tradesmen. In the middle of the street's length is a large piazza, having on each side a broad and fair portico before noblemen's houses and some shops.

The palace, or citizen's town hall, is in this piazza, where are pretty rooms with painted roofs.

The government of this city is by 60 Nobili, who make the great council, which meets about Michaelmas, and chuses the several officers. When any of the great council dies, the rest chuse another, and the duke confirms or appoints another. Some say they present two or three to the duke's choice; two consult out of themselves, and one out of the merchants.

A senate for criminal causes; 2. Whether the same with the Camera di Conti that hears some civil causes?

This city is well situated on a rising ground nigh the Po, which here receives the river Doira into it. The walls and outworks, &c. are good.

In Piedmont are 15 marchese, 50 counts, and 60 signorie.

There are 30 fortresses, and it is said the duke can raise 80,000 soldiers.

Vol. VI.

The people do generally speak French as well as Italian, and they count themselves neither in France nor Italy. The women are dress'd after the French mode.

Turin is noted for making of oiled coats, which, they say, were invented by one Giacomo Marigi; and the fattura of it is still kept as a secret. We only learn'd that they use bees-wax, linseed oil, and verdegrease; and we saw linen cloth stretch'd on wooden frames, and besmear'd with the composition twice on each side, and dry'd in the sun.

A razzo or yard is equal to $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and they have but one measure for silk and cloth. A pound = $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

We were told, that about 16 miles from Turin, in the way to Savona, is mount Vin or Mons Regalis, where a red and medicinal earth is found.

Hiring three horses for four Savoy livres, we rode about three miles to a new palace of the duke's call'd Venerie Royale, as it is written on the front of it, with the year 1659. where we entered a neat court with a portico within; two sides of it hath a double portico, and round about were fix'd many stags horns with inscriptions, one of which I transcrib'd, viz.

J'ay esté destornée Maturin et l'eramano apres de la Cassine de prairons, e pris au mesme lieu. le 13. d'Aust. 1653.

Next we came into a larger court, where at the further end was the chief building of the palace, and on one side, a long and fair stable well furnish'd with horses. In the middle of the court a fountain is intended, and a garden making on the opposite side to the stable. In a pretty hall are fair and large pictures of hunting, wherein are represented the duke of Savoy and his late wife on two stately horses; 2. the duke of Bavaria and his dutches; 3. the duke of Parma and his lady; 4. prince Philibert; and 5. two court ladies, all on horseback.

In the other rooms are many pictures of birds, &c. some very lascivious. Here were large looking-glasses and some handsome beds. Where the beds stood, the fellow that shewed us the palace, bade us be uncover'd. A small chapel where the patron saints of hunting, S. Hubert, S. Egidius, &c. are painted on the walls. Over the high altar is the picture of our Saviour's passion between two stags horns. Many white and other pheasants (about 100) were kept together in a yard. A little river runs close by this palace; and the adjacent country seems proper for hunting, which this duke is extremely addicted to.

7 K

In

SKIPPER.

In our return this evening to *Turin*, we met with the duke in his coach and six horses, with many attendants, going to *la Venerie*.

He hath another palace called *Millefore*, three miles another way from *Turin*: and just without the city is *Valentin*, a third palace of the duke's.

The *Parco* is a pleasant shaded place by the side of the river *Doira*.

Protestants
in the val-
ley of Lu-
cerne, An-
grone, &
Pragelas.

At *Turin* we were told that the *Genebrines* or *Barbetti* live in a valley of the *Piemont Alps*, called *Lucerne*, and are the only protestants in *Italy*. They have no towns but live dispersed in houses and villages among the mountains. They are about 15000 people in all, 1500 or 2000 of which are stout fighting men, and are divided into 15 companies. One *Jean Janeval* is their chief captain, and a good soldier. The duke of *Savoy* is their prince, who endeavoured by force to alter their religion, &c. but they defended themselves in the strait passages of the mountains, and kill'd many of his soldiers. *Oliver Cromwel* assisted them with monies; and by the mediation of the cantons of *Zurich* and *Berne*, they were reconcil'd to the duke. These protestants say they have been of that religion for 1200 years.

Leti says, that at *Mondovi* (*Mons Regalis*) 35 miles from *Turin*, the inhabitants are divided still into the factions of *Guelphs* and *Ghibellins*. The *Guelphs* are known by wearing a black or white feather on the right side of their cap. They lay knives, spoons, and forks on the right side of the trencher, break the bread on the side, and cut apples lengthways, and lemons crossways. The women carry nose-gays on the left side. The *Ghibellini* do just contrary.

March 17. We hired four horses of a *Vitturine* for 4½ *Spanish* pistoles, to carry four of us to *Genoa*, the *Vitturine* going a foot, and paying for himself and the horses on the road.

We left *Turin* and rode thro' a suburb of it called *Borgo del Po*, and pass'd a bridge over that river, and then went a mile by the river's side, under a ridge of hills adorned with many pretty and pleasant palaces. After that, we came into a narrow stony valley, and ascended a steep clayey hill; not far from the foot whereof grew these plants, *Dens Caninus* flo. albo; *Viola bulbosa*; *Doronicum* offic. *Hepatica trifolia*; *Hyacinthus Botryoides*. From this hill we went down to *Chier*, a large wall'd town five miles from *Turin*, indifferently built, having in the middle of it a triumphal arch of brick erected to *Victor Amedeus*, this duke of *Savoy's* father. We then travell'd a valley full of meadows and pastures, and two miles brought us to a

large village called . . . and a mile and an half thence we went by the walls of *Villa Nova*; and one mile further we bated at . . . a little village. In the afternoon we rode over shady hills, and pass'd by no considerable town or village. Towards the evening we came into another valley, and twice forded a river that runs into the *Tanaro*. This night, 20 miles from *Turin*, we lodged in *Asti*, a place indifferently walled, and guarded by soldiers, who let us go in and out without examination. The houses here are but mean.

March 18. We travell'd three or four miles by the river *Taner's* side, having it on the right hand; and in a bank, as air on the shore, we found great variety of stones resembling oysters, scallops, cockles, peclines, and belemnites; and the *tubuli striati*, which we first saw at *Rosaccio's* in *Venice*, and are the stalks of *Equisetum* petrified. We rode meadow ground and some corn fields, and went by a large village call'd *Non*, and *Felizan*, which was formerly walled; and six miles from thence, bated at *Alessandria*, a large and well fortified city, the works whereof are now repairing. It is divided into two parts by the *Taner*, which seems as big here as the *Po* near *Turin*; and we went over a fair long brick bridge, with a handsome cover supported by stone pillars on each side. A soldier accompanied us from the gate to the inn, where an officer came to us, and civilly asked what news, &c. The houses here are meanly built and low. The cathedral is not considerable, but hath a large piazza before it; and at one corner of the piazza is a triumphal arch erected to *Pbil. IV.* and his queen, as is intimated by these inscriptions.

D. O. M. Serenissimæ Mariæ Annæ cum potentissimo Hispaniarum Rege nostro Pbilippo IIII. augustissimum Connubium Alexandrina Civitas gratulata triumphale excitavit monumentum æternitati.

Profilite lætitiis omnibus fortunatissimi Cives fores aperuistis toti invidendas orbi utriusq; orbis complexuras majestatem non clausuras.

Excipe utriq; Soli adoratum Verticem moles ambitiosa Cæsarum fortunam Vebit Austriacorum hoc est summare quodq; mirere magis dum transis, fugis.

Ingredere expectatissima Regina plaudentibus dudum excepta animis fidelissimæ civitatis.

On the top of the arch are four marble statues, two kings and two queens.

Hæc ne transeas Viâ, quin dicas Ave Maria, is written under a picture of the virgin *Mary* at the forementioned bridge.

After dinner we were stop'd at the gates by the searchers, who begg'd a little piece

And.

Petrified shells.

Alessandria.

a mile and an
walls of *Villa*
er we baited
the afternoon
and pass'd by
ge. Towards
another valley,
that runs into
to miles from
a place indif-
ed by soldiers,
without exami-
are but mean.
d three or four
side, having it
a bank, as a
great variety of
callops, cockles,
and the tubuli
at *Rosaccio's* in
of *Equisetum* pe-
ow ground and
ent by a large
Felizan, which
d fix miles from
tria, a large and
rks whereof are
vided into two
ch seems as big
; and we went
ge, with a hand-
stone pillars on
accompanied us
where an officer
asked what news,
are meanly built
d is not confide-
piazza before it;
e piazza is a tri-
Pbil. IV. and his
hese inscriptions.

ie *Anna cum po-*
Rege nostro Phi-
Connubium Ale-
ta triumphale ex-
ornitati.

ortunatissimi Cives
endas orbi utriusq;
tem non clausuras.

um Verticem moles
nam Vebit Austri-
quodq; mirere

gina plaudentibus
elissima civitatis.

are four marble
wo queens.

in dicat Ave Ma-
cture of the vi-
tioned bridge.

topt at the gates
begg'd a little
piece

piece of money; then we rode a little way and ferried the river *Bormia*, paying 10 foldi a man; from hence we travelled in an open plain of corn fields, &c. and pass'd by *Figarole*, a village belonging to the dutchy of *Milan*, and 12 miles from *Alesandria* we lodged at *Nove*, a large town and pretty well built, it belongs to the state of *Genoa*.

The corn fields in *Piedmont* and these parts, are not so neatly cultivated as in *Lombardy*, having no rows of trees, &c.

The women hereabouts have yellowish hair, which they wear hanging down about their shoulders.

March 19. We rode over many pleasant and shady hills, and after five miles riding pass'd through *Gavi*, a pretty little walled place, situated under a high hill, on the top of which is a strong castle fairly built, and strengthened with good works; five miles further we baited at *Voltasio*, a well built town. From hence we mounted a winding way about eight or ten miles, and came to the top of a high mountain, whence we had a prospect of the sea, and *Borgo di S. Pietro* nigh *Genoa*; and we descended five miles in a paved way to a fair inn called *Torre d'amico*, and rode five miles further in a narrow valley to *Genoa*. From that inn we observed the sides of the hills well peopled, and built with many houses not ill built; many chestnut trees grow on the hills, and near *Genoa* are large olive grounds. After we left *Voltasio* we met and overtook about 500 or 600 mules and asses laden. *Borgo di S. Pietro* is by the sea side, well stored with pleasant and stately palaces, and gardens full of orange-trees, &c. When we had pass'd through this *Borgo*, we entered the outwall of *Genoa* nigh the *Pbaros*, and rode by the haven's side, then came thro' a gate where a guard of soldiers was kept, and a good distance further came to the gate of the inner wall, where we deliver'd our fire-instrument to an officer. This night we went to the palace, and took a boletuin, which was after this form, viz.

Prestantissimo Magistrato della Consigna della Sereniff. Repubblica di Genoa.

Si Concede licentia a P. S. &c. d'allogiare per Notte 4. in Donato Rinaldo, con che non accompagni Giovani di Notte, ne porti arme senza licenza, altrimenti resti nulla, et oltre la pena dell'armi incorra in la pena, che si dà à forastieri, quali dimorano nella Città senza boletto, è ciò d'Ordine Del Prestantissimo Magistrato della Consigna in Genoua. Alii 29 di Marzo 1664.

The government of this commonwealth see in Mr. Ray's observation, page 253, and in my collection of governments.

The weather was, 22, 23, and 24 SKIPPON. *March*, very windy and cold, and on the mountains within the walls of the city much snow fell, tho' scarce any fell where the houses of the city are.

There is a proverbial saying of this place, viz.

Huomini senza fede, Donne senza Vergogna Mare senza pesce, & Montagne senza arbore.

Which last is not true, the hills being covered with wood.

No coaches are used here, but a great many horse-litters carry'd usually by lusty mules.

None except soldiers, or such as have licence, can wear swords, pistols, &c. in the night time. If any do, and are apprehended by the sbirri (who are up and down the streets) they are punished. When any one is kill'd, the murderer flies to the next church.

Monterrat wine drunk in this city; it is red, and of a very pleasant taste, as if made with rasp-berries.

If one that kills another flies to *Corfica*, they say he is free from justice; and so if any escapes from *Corfica* to *Genoa*.

The fish-market afforded variety of strange fishes, which are sold by a few fish-mongers that are locked up in a great iron cage, where they weigh out the fish to the buyers who crowd about the cage. The price of fish is set by officers, and the fishermen pay two thirds toll. If any fisherman does amiss, his thumbs are tied together behind him, and in that posture he stands some time within the cage.

There are few fishmongers stalls besides what are in the cage.

The Jesuits church is small, but very rich, being curiously adorn'd with marble and inlaid work, gilding, pictures, &c. The duke hath a private passage out of his palace into this church, and hath a gallery here very richly gilt. The Jesuits have a good interest in *Genoa*.

The Dominicans church is an old and long building.

Strada Nova is a narrow street, consisting only of nine or ten palaces, which are all very magnificent. One of the palaces belongs to prince *Doria*, who is an admiral of the king of Spain's gallees, and honour'd by him with the title of duke, who hath another palace without the inner wall nigh the haven, which we saw, and observ'd several particulars there, viz. on the roof of an entry is the picture of an ox, who always turns his tail to the beholder, which way soever he looks. The garden is divided into quarters by myrtle and box-hedges; and in the middle is a stately fountain, having a large figure of *Neptune*, &c. made

GENOA.

Dominicans ch.

Strada Nova.

Palace of prince Doria.

SKIFFON.

made of white marble; a fine walk over a portico which looks towards the haven; a long and very high bird-cage or *Aviarium*, made of iron bars and brass wire; within it grew tall trees. There were two or three fountains, but at this time few rare birds in it. Behind the palace we ascended a hill, where there is a fair fish-pond, which is supply'd with water by a pretty fountain out of a neighbouring rock. Here is a huge statue of *Jupiter*, and under him a stone thus inscrib'd,

Qui giace il gran Roldano Cane del Principe Gio. Andrea Doria, il quale per la sua molta fede e benevolentia fu meritevole di questa memoria et perche . . . merita si grandemente d'ambi-due le leggi su anco giudicato in morte doverli collocare il suo cenere appresso il supremo Giove veramente degno de la reale Custodi.

The present prince *Doria* is a child. He hath these titles in the kingdom of Naples, *Principe d'Angri, D'Avella, di Melfi, Duca d'Avigliano, d'Evoli, & Conte di Capaccio.*

On *Palm-Sunday* we observ'd the people with palm branches wrought into crosses and other figures.

Hospital.

The hospital hath but a mean outside, tho' within are fair rooms. Below are four which make a \perp , where the sick lay on iron bedsteads cleanly kept. In niches of the wall are the statues of the most noted benefactors, with inscriptions to them. The boys are together in one side, and the women have an apartment above stairs, and are look'd after by nuns; the men by Jesuits. Many bastard wenches are maintain'd here, who are clad in blue, and marry away, &c. Over the entrance into the hospital, is written,

Egregius Vir Bartolomæus Boscus IC celebrissimus, primus hujus Xenodochii fundator Anno M. ccccxxiii.

Five governors chosen every year, govern this hospital.

On the *Tuesday* after *Palm-Sunday*, they told us, the women of this hospital may be seen, and not at other times, by strangers.

Spinola's palace.

Spinola's palace is curiously painted on the outside by one *Cambiazza*, a *Genoese*. Within the house is a double portico, the uppermost of which is painted on the walls with the chief cities of *Italy*, &c.

Strada Nuova.

Strada Barba is not much inferior to *Strada Nuova*, being a new street that consists of eight or nine palaces, one of them belonging to *Fra. Maria Barba*, we saw: It hath within a triple portico, one over another. The rooms were kept very neat, and richly adorn'd with antient and modern statues, and excellent pictures of *S. Francis*, *S. Hierom*, a *Venetian* lady drawn by herself, *S. Paul's* conversion, *S. Francis* tempt-

ed by the devil in several shapes, tapestry with excellent imagery work, a looking-glass adorned round about with curious figures of horsemen, &c. in silver. A pleasant orange garden belongs to this house, and three fair fountains in it.

The *Annunciata* is a church of the dis-Annunci- calceat Franciscans, the roof whereof is atarichly pictured and gilt, and supported by curious marble pillars: the altars, not yet finished, were stately, and built of marble. This cost was bestow'd by a noble *Genoese*.

The duke's palace is a large building Duke's with a great area or court, where are two palace. statues of marble. Under one is inscrib'd,

Jo. Andreae Doræ Patriæ Libertatis Conseruatori S C P.

Under the other,

Andreae Doræ quod Rempublicam diutius oppressam pristinam in libertatem vindicaverit, Patri prouide Patriæ appellato Senatus Genuensis immortalis memor beneficii Florenti posuit.

Four or five hundred German soldiers are a constant guard here.

The armory at the palace is furnish'd armory. with arms for 30,000 men. We saw several arms made for *Genoese* women in the year 1311, who had design'd themselves for the wars in *Palestina*; a leather cannon; a halberd with two pistols in it; and a shield with 120 pistols.

We saw some of the duke's chambers, which are furnish'd only with his private goods. He sits in the audience chamber under a canopy of state; the walls are hung with curious hangings exactly representing the figures of men, &c. in the story of *Adam* and *Eve* in paradise. In one room were two large maps of *Genoa*, and two pictures of *Columbus*. One represents him fixing a cross on the *American* shore, and beating down the *Indian* idols; the other relates how he presented his discoveries to king *Ferdinand* and queen *Isabella*. The duke's chapel is neat, and the walls well painted with the story of *Columbus*, &c. Over his placing the cross in *America* is this written,

Christophorus Columbus Genuensis mundo veteri novum, novo veterem patefecit et Deum.

In the lesser council-room the duke, *Gubernatori* and *Proteſtori* sit at the upper end within a round rail. The great council-room hath a roof rarely carved in wood. At the upper end is also a round rail, and in the walls are marble statues to *Janus Grillus*, *Julius Sale*, *Tbo. Ragio*, *Paulus Spinola*, *Baptista Grimaldus*, *Anſaldus Grimaldus*, *Vincent Odonus*, *Fr. Lercano*, *Alianus Spinola*.

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Lercano, Eli-

We ſaw the duke habited in a red velvet gown, with large ſleeves, like the Cambridge bachelor of arts, but ſome-what ſhorter; the wings of the gown like our aldermen's. His cap of red velvet was ſhap'd in-



to a high ſquare, thus:
The *Gubernatori* and *Proteſtori* wear black velvet gowns, and ſuch ſquare caps, with ruffs about their necks.

We had ſome diſcourſe with *Durazzi*, a *Genoſe* gentleman, who had been in England, and an ambafſador in France, tho' he ſeem'd to be but a young man.

We obſerv'd before a hearſe in the ſtreets, a company of men that went two and two, with lighted torches in their hands, and diſguiſed in ſackcloth which covered their faces, only leaving two holes for their eyes.

We were told, that there is a ſociety of ordinary citizens who pay a piece of eight every year, and when any dies, he is buried at the charge of the company.

An antiquary ſhew'd us a ſmall braſs medal of *Otho*, which ſeem'd to be no counterfeit; a braſs *Britannicus*, and a braſs *Gordianus*, which had theſe words, IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AFR. AVG. on one ſide; and VICTORIA AVG. ſc. on the reverſe. This antiquary fooliſhly overvalued them at 100 piſtoles apiece.

Mr. *Tho. Kirk* (my merchant) Mr. *Elham*, Mr. *Cock*, Mr. *Langborn*, Mr. *Shugsberry*, Mr. *Weiſſe* and Mr. *Legat*, Engliſh merchants at this time in Genoa.

The Engliſh fetch from Genoa ſilks and oranges, which grow there very plentifully. Letters are going about 21 days into England. The *Banco* is a large open hall where merchants meet. When any veſſel comes in, a flag on the lantern gives notice to the city, and the ſhip muſt ſhew a bill of health before it can have pratique, or leave to trade.

On $\frac{21}{11}$ of March 1664, being holy thurſday, there was great ſolemnity, and about noon a proceſſion began, which laſted till two hours in the night. Firſt, there came a little girl finely dreſt up, having a lap full of flowers, then followed fix or ſeven girls in black and white veils, who ſang ſometimes; after them came men diſguiſ'd in grey ſackcloth, ſome barefooted, and with great torches in their hands lighted; between every two was carried by boys ſome representation of our Saviour's paſſion. Many diſguiſ'd with black ſackcloth, having a croſs in the middle. Six diſcalceate *Franciſcans* ſinging. Six penitents clad in ſackcloth, having their backs bare, which they ſcourg'd as they walk'd, with

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cord whips, that had little ſteel rowels (five or ſix in a whip) which fetched blood every ſtroke. Some of theſe whippers were hooded, ſo that their faces could not be ſeen; and ſome went barefoot. Many of the whippers that went in this proceſſion ſeem'd to make but a ſport of it. And we were inform'd that they are porters, and mean perſons hired by the rich to undergo this penance enjoin'd by the prieſts. A crucifix and ſeveral diſguiſ'd in black. Six more diſcalceate *Franciſcans*, and ſix whippers. The *Santa Citta*, a pageant carried by men. Black diſguiſ'd perſons, and eight or ten whippers. After theſe followed the five quarters of the city; in each quarter were four companies, and about 200 perſons in each company. In the firſt quarter came the company of, 1. *S. Giacomo della Marina*, which conſiſted of two in white diſguiſes, four pages before a little boy on horſeback, many in white habits, with ſome representation of our Saviour's ſtory carried between every two by boys. A croſs. Black habits with grey tippets over their ſhoulders. A croſs. More in diſguiſes. Another croſs, and two more in black. Six diſcalceate *Franciſcans*. More in black. A pageant of *S. Giacomo di Gallicia*, repreſenting *S. James* beheading. Many lighted tapers placed round him, and two whippers followed him. After this manner went the companies of, 2. *S. Antonio*. 3. *S. Croce*; and, 4. *S. Maria* in the firſt quarter. As alſo the ſecond quarter conſiſting of theſe companies, viz. 1. *S. Maria Angelorum*. 2. *S. Maria della Pietà*. 3. *S. Giacomo delle Foſſe*. 4. *S. Tomaſo*.

In the third quarter,

1. *S. S. Giacomo e Leonardo*.
2. *S. Brigida*.
3. *S. Conſolata*.
4. *S. Giovanni*.

In the fourth quarter,

1. *S. Steffano*.
2. *S. Gia. Battiſta*.
3. *S. Andrea*.
4. *S. Bartolomeo*.

In the fifth quarter,

1. *S. Francisco*.
2. *S. S. Pietro e Paolo*.
3. *S. Ambroſio*.
4. *S. Antonino*.

Every company before they went home, viſited the cathedral church called

SMITHSON.

led S. Lorenzo. The archbishop's name is *Durazzi*, a cardinal.

All this day there were several companies or guards of soldiers in many places of the city; and many *Sbirri* went up and down. We saw many *Corfican* soldiers, that march'd before the serjeant-major who walked on foot, attended by many *Genoese* gentlemen richly habited, and with fair plumes in their hats.

Slaves.

In *Genoa* we first had the opportunity to see galley-slaves, who are most *Turk* and *Moors*; they are generally habited in coarse hair habits, with a *Cucullus* to put over their heads; some go bare-legg'd, and all have an iron lock fastned to their left foot; they have a maintenance from the state, and are employed to make cables, &c. Many of the slaves have liberty to go up and down the city in the day time, and sell stockings, herrings, &c. but at night they must return to the galleys and lodgings within the arsenal.

The *Genoese* have two large ships of war, and some galleys, besides brigandines.

Genoa is built round the haven in form of a bow, and the streets are on the rising of the mountains which hath the new stone wall on the top, that encompasses seven or eight miles, a great deal of waste ground, and large suburbs. Within this is a strong inner wall.

The new mole or pier with a tall pharos or lantern, is curiously built of stone, which they say cost as much as the new wall.

The old mole or pier is on the other (south) side of the haven, which is now very secure. Within the haven are several landing places they call *Ponti*, as *Ponte di Mercanti*, *Ponte Reale*, &c. In the middle of the last is a fair fountain, and here is a fair and strong gate built by the *Protettori di S. Georgia*.

The *Genoese* are very suspicious of strangers, as Dr. Tardly of *Trinity* college in *Cambridge* lately experienc'd, who was apprehended and search'd, for drawing with a pencil the remarkable buildings.

They at present have war with no prince or state, only there is some quarrel between them and the *Maltese*. The inhabitants do generally follow the *Spanish* fashions, the men being in straight breech, and the women in farthingales. They seem'd to be of a surly ill-condition'd nature.

An aqueduct conveys plenty of water from the mountains to all parts of the

city, and drives many mills. On the north of *Genoa* is the river *Porcifera*, and on the south the river *Bisagno*.

A *Palma* is equal to 10 inches. The *Measures*. *Canna* to nine *Palmas*. The *Pound* to 11 unc.

Pasta di Genoa are round pellets of dried paste they boil in pottage. We ate young artichokes raw and with pepper.

Every one that goes by sea from hence to *Ligorn*, takes a certificate or bolletin of health at an office, where in the walls are places like the *Denoucie* at *Venice*, and there is written, *Avissi all' officio di sanita*.

April 1. We hired a felucca (which is a small boat with a steerfman and six oars, that are used by watermen standing and rowing, with their faces the same way the boat moves) for four pistoles, to carry us to *Ligorn*. This day in the afternoon, we row'd nigh the shore or *Riviera di Genoa*, which is hilly, and full of pleasant houses to *Porto Fino*. As soon as we were come out of the haven, the watermen mutter'd over some prayers to our lady, who is much reputed for her miracles in a church nigh *Genoa*. We came to *Porto Fino*, and then resolv'd to go by sea all night, that we might reach *Ligorn* the next day. In the evening the boatmen said their prayers again, and we compos'd ourselves for sleep. Sometimes the sail was set up, but for the most part they row'd. Towards the morning we had a stiff wind that blew our felucca (before the sail could be loosen'd) close to the rocks, and broke one or two of our oars. We observ'd a shining light in the bubble of sea-water that the motion of the oars made.

April 2. We went into *Porto Venere*, a little wall'd town with a castle, having two islands before it, which make a secure haven; after the watermen refresh'd themselves with a breakfast, we were much troubled to persuade them further, but at last they went off, and sail'd cross a fair bay, call'd *Golfo Spezzia*, passing by on our right hand, a pentagonal tower built on a rock in the sea, and on our left hand saw another fort. Five miles from *Porto Venere* we reach'd *Lerici*, a little place belonging to the *Genoese*, whence we could not force the boatmen further, and so paid them three pistoles, and gave the postmaster seven testons a man for riding post to *Luca*. The first stage was to *Sarzana*, a strong town of the *Genoese*, and we rode on mules these four miles over olive hills, having on our left hand several towns built on the sides of the hills. At *Sarzana* we took horses, and

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and 10 miles thence arriv'd at Massa,
where we lay this night.

MASSA. Massa is a small city on the side of the
hills, belonging to a prince whose name
is Cybo. On the town gate is inscrib'd,

*Albericus Cybo Malaspina sacri Romani im-
perii civitatisq; Massæ, &c. princeps.*

He coins money, and hath much re-
venue out of the marble quarries at Car-
rara, &c. He is tied also duke D'Ayello
in the kingdom of Naples.

April 3. We took new post-horses,
and rode at the foot of the hills, having
on our right hand a fenny level, and pass'd
thro' olive woods, observing the country
to be very thin of houses and inhabitants.
About three miles from Massa, we went
thro' a pass guarded by a new tower or
fort of the duke of Florence. About
three miles further, we came thro' Pietra
Santa, a straight street walled, belonging
to the same duke. Five miles before we
reach'd Luca, we travell'd over a craggy
hill, and then descended into a well cul-
tivated, tho' narrow plain, and after a
mile's winding road, we had four miles
of straight road, and then we enter'd

LUCA. Luca at Porta S. Pietro, where all strangers
must enter, and at 10 other gate. We
gave our names here, and receiv'd a bol-
letin for to lodge in the city. But three
gates at this place. None of the citizens
are permitted to walk in this town with
swords, or other arms, nor any strangers,
without leave first from the magistrates.
Some Frenchmen that travel'd with us
from Lerici, presum'd to walk with their
swords, but presently a dozen Sbirri
went after them with their muskets, and
perceiving them to be strangers, com-
manded them to their inn.

One Signior Giosepp. Baroncini shew'd
us many remarkables of this place.

Cathedral. The cathedral is a neat building; in
the north isle is a pretty round chapel,
where is kept the *Sacrus Vultus*, a figure
in wood representing our Saviour on the
cross; this they say was made by S. Nico-
demus, and they stamp the figure of it on
their money. These easter holidays it
was expos'd to view, the people kneel-
ing before it, and a priest rubb'd their
beads on the legs of this image. Nig. it
is written on a pillar,

Atq. Sempiternum adorare prodigium, A. D.
MCCCLXXXIV. Eujus Sæ. crucis au-
silio Joannis Laurentii Atrebatensis
precibus implorato, securis in sui ne-
cem erecta vitam servat, innocentiam
perfecit, falso enim homicidæ insinu-
atus cervicem impigre supponit ferro,

*ferrum terno istu innocentis mollescit
ad vitam, abi & discite nullas esse ad
ipsa impetranda prodigia preces inno-
centia efficaciores.*

The body of S. Regulus, a martyr, is
enshrined at one altar. A fair marble
monument is erected to three Giudiccioni
that were cardinals. A little chapel,
made exactly after the form of la Santa
Casa at Loreto; on the outside is written,

*Forma domus in qua Verbum caro factum
est, edificata anno salutis per Virginis
partum reparatae MDCLXII.*

Over the altar is, *Lucensem populum
tu pia virgo fove.*

On an altar in . . . is inscrib'd,
*Hic jacet corpus Sti. Riccardi regis Aug-
ustæ, and Carmina in honorem S. Riccardi.*

*He Rex Ricardus requiescit sepulchris almus.
Rex fuit Anglorum, reman tenet ip. Polorum
Regnum dimisit, pro Christo cauda reliquit,
Ergo Riccardum nobis dedit Anglia sanctum
Hic genitor sanctæ Vrbis, &c. &c. &c.
Est Vilibaldi sancti simul et Riccardi
Suffragium quorum nobis det reg. Polorum.*

The Theatins is a pretty church.

The Augustins church hath on the
south side a chapel, which is pictur'd with
the story of a gamester that lost all, and
spoke against Christ and the virgin Mary,
&c. The fellow was immediately swallow'd
up into the ground where this chapel
stands; the hole he sunk into is covered
with a stone thus inscrib'd,

*Ne maledictum memor ejus et dodeces ejus
non delebitur, Ecclesiast. cap. xxiii.*

Under the picture is written,

*Probat ut culpam dat virgo sanguinis
undam
At cadit ignorans impius esse piam.*

In a printed paper hung the story at
large, the beginning whereof is thus,

*Lucensium pietati pro Desparæ, &c. Solati-
um. Affixa supponitur hæc inscriptio
Lucæ sacello B. Virginis a saxo dictæ ubi
profundissimus adhuc extat hiatus descen-
suro vix patens homini, quo meritis olim
perditissimus aleator dum ipsiusmet jac-
turam indulsit adverso sibi imputans
Christo eandem urbem, sacrum pictam
jacto contriverat saxo, ipsa Despara à
dextera in levam filium transiens ex-
cepisset pro eo vulnus ad etiam dato san-
guine propalavit, &c.*

The

SKIPPON,
The Oli-
vetans
church.

The Olivetans church, is a neat place, dedicated to St. Pontianus, where, on an altar of the north side, is an inscription, I writ out the beginning of, viz.

Jesu Chr. Red. sanguinem pretiosissimum, effugiem in ampulla intra venerandam ejusdem crucifixi quæ Hierosolymis divinitus Lucam delata vultus Sanctus dicitur innocentem olim huic ecclesie donatum in hoc sacratio conditum, cernuus quisquis ades, adora, &c.

None jesuits suffered to live in Luca.

Government.

The government of this commonwealth consists in a council of 160 noblemen, who must be all 25 years old. These chuse out of themselves a lesser council of 36.

In neither of these two councils can be two brothers, or a father and son at one time; and when any of the council die, they chuse none into their room till the time of election returns.

Nine Antiani are elected every two months, by the 36, three out of every quarter of the city. These must be 30 years of age. They have no stipend but meat and drink. They are called *Illustissimi*.

A Gonfaloniero chosen also by the 36 for the same time, who with the Antiani must reside in the palace, which is guarded by 80 *Switzers*. The Gonfaloniero must be 50 year old; and he hath no stipend but his meat and drink, and his being excus'd from taxes.

None can be Gonfaloniero, except he hath been first Antianus, and none can be Antianus, unless they have been of the 36, but not of the 36 that rule at present. The Gonfaloniero is called *Excellentissimo*, and wears a red silk gown. The Antiani wear black silk gowns, with long narrow sleeves and caps, like the doctors of law at Padua.

A *Podesta* (a stranger) elected by the 36. He hears civil and criminal causes; when a malefactor is condemned by him, the sentence must be confirm'd by the 160, and then there are four *Protettori* of the *Incarcerati* that supplicate the 36, and if they do not pardon or remit of the punishment, he is executed the next Saturday.

None can be of the government but noblemen; and none of the 36, but those that are noble for seven descents. The greater council, for a great sum of money, or desert, may make noblemen.

The gentlemen that are not in government have the charge of military affairs, and every night is equally divided by four of them.

Every quarter or *terciero* of the city is distinguished by its arms or banner painted on the corner of the streets, with the name of the bulwark they are to defend, viz. *Quartiero di Papagallo, Stella, &c.*

For at the ringing of a bell, all are in arms in their several stations. The extent of the country belonging to Luca is not above 10 miles any way; the city is placed in a level that is encompass'd round, except towards the south, with high hills. They say they can make 30000 fighting men to defend their city and country.

Luca hath very neat walls strongly defended by good bulwarks, and store of cannon above and below; a noble row of trees is planted on the walk upon the walls, without which is a broad dry ditch, that may be filled on occasion with water, and beyond the ditch are strong half moons, &c. It is very pleasant, and free for any stranger to walk the walls.

The people are very civil and kind; and the women walk up and down with more freedom than in other places of Italy. They follow the French fashions in their cloaths. Whores are tolerated here, and when they are weary of their trade, they may turn nuns, which they call *Convertiti*.

The water of this city is very good and pleasant. The streets are pav'd with broad free stone, and kept very clean.

Over the gates is written, *Libertas*.

The Gonfaloniero's palace hath large rooms for himself and the Antiani, who have lodgings together in a place like the dormitorium of a cloister; over each of their doors is a saint's name written, as *S. Martinus, S. Paulinus, &c.*

Here we read this following inscription on a marble fix'd in the wall.

Per lege quisquis ades libertatis fautor, ut scias qualis fuerit in rep. nostra Podiorum familia, bonum opera Petrus Cenarius unus ex Antianis anno MCCCXXXVI. fuit interemptus, anno deinde MDLII. animo libertatis opprimendæ Hieronymum Vellutellum Vexilliferum just. fadissimè trucidarunt, tota autem civitate contra eos arma capiente, parricidæ effugerunt, rebelles facti, consilii capite sunt multati, in alios ejusdem domus multa extant decreta. Deo agantur gratiæ et hæc oblivioni non tradantur.

This family of the *Podii* is now (they told us) in favour, and is capable of bearing office, but could never yet have interest enough to procure that inscription to be taken away.

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Moneta. A Luca braccia, is equal to $23\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
A pound is equal to 12 unc.

April 5. We hired a guide and a horse for four julii, to carry our luggage to Pisa, whither we travelled 10 miles on foot this day.

We went out of Luca at Porta di S. Pietro, and walk'd about three miles in a strait road, where we saw some pleasant summer-houses, and two miles further, we baited at a village called S. Giacomo, where we observ'd in the church, the priest and country fellows sitting and singing in the choir, as the monks, &c.

At this place they make olive-oil after this manner; 1st, They gather their olives in October, when they begin to fall, being blackish and thorow ripe; for those that are greener make a worse oil; then they dry them in the sun, and after that bruise them under a stone that is turn'd by a horse (as apples are bruised for cyder in some parts of England) then press them in bags or frails of withy or reed, &c. and at last pour hot water upon the oil, which carries all the dregs down to the bottom of the vessel.

At Montpellier they make oil after the same manner, only after the first pressing out of the oil, they pour hot water into the frails, and press them again, which is repeated a third time, and the oil is skimmed off.

Luca oil is much esteem'd in foreign parts, as England, &c.

From S. Giacomo we walked up S. Julianiana, a high craggy hill, and then came down into a plain belonging to the duke of Florence; five miles from our baiting place we enter'd the city of Pisa; observing by the way, a long aquæduct with large arches of brick (some say there are 5000 arches) that brings water from the hills betw' en Luca and Pisa to this city, where it furnishes many fountains with an excellent water that is much esteem'd, and sold at Ligeri. Under the arches of this aquæduct hung many long and white stalactites, or droppings of water, &c. petrified. This aquæduct was built by Cosmus and Ferdinand dukes of Florence. At Pisa we observ'd these particulars.

The church belonging to the knights of * St. Stephen, and dedicated to that saint, hath a curious marble front, and the roof within is painted with stories and victories over the Turks, as the arms of the Medici, and this inscrib'd, *Qui filius nunc pater*, there being the pope's triple crown over the arms, who was of

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this family. Also these inscriptions I transcrib'd.

Cosmus magnus Dux I. D. Steph. equitum relig. instituta. Magni magistri capit insignia, A. D. 1561. Trivemes duodecim in auxil. sacri fœderis mitti victoria redire, A. D. 1581.

Ferdinandus magnus Dux III. Henrico IIII. Franc. Regi, Maria fratris filiam in matris collocat, A. D. MDC.

Magni Ferdin. Trivemes 6. ab ipso mari Egeo quatuor Turcarum captivos ducunt, anno Dni. MDCII.

Nieopolis Aethiaca Turcar. munitiss. oppidum à D. Steph. Equitum V. Trivemes. Magni Ferdinandi auspiciis fertiter expugnat drupitq; A. D. MDCV.

Cosmi principis auspiciis, Ferdinando patre ammente, Romæ olim Hippo regis expugnatur, A. D. MDCVII.

Ferd. Mag. Dux II. Eac. jussit. MDCXII.

The roof of this church is flat, and hath no pillars to support it.

In the piazza before S. Stephens is a pretty fountain, of a fellow spewing out water, and behind him is a fair statue erected with these two inscriptions.

1. *Ordo Eq. S. Steph. Cosmo Medici M. Duci Etruriae, conditori et parenti suo gloriosiss. perp. Mem. C. statuum è marmore collocavit.*

2. *Ferdinando Med. Mag. Duce Etr. et Ord. mag. magistr. III. feliciter dominante, Anno Domini MDCXVI.*

On a large building where students live, is this inscription over the door.

Ferdinandus Medices Mitignus Dux Etr. III. has aedes quas olim Bartolus juris interpres celeberr. incoluit, nunc renovatas et instructas adolescentibus qui ad philosophorum et jurisconsultorum scholas missi publico urbium atq; oppidorum suorum sumptu separatim alobantur, publice utilitati c. silent addixit, legesq; quibus in victu, vestitu vitag; simul degenda uterentur tulit anno salutis MDCXXXV.

The domo is a fair and neat building, having rarely carv'd brass gates, double iles, and marble pillars, which are all

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round

round and smooth, except two that are furrowed; the roof is richly gilt, and the inside of the west end adorned with marble. The pulpit hath fine marble figures underneath. Two monuments erected to *Matthæus Rinuccinus*, and *Ju- lianus Medici*, both archbishops of *Pisa*, the latter persuaded the French king to go back when he was entering Italy with a great army. Round the body of the church were red velvet hangings and rich altars. Six great silver candlesticks stood before the high altar, and on each side of it is a picture with these inscrip- tions.

Templum hoc ut aulæ potentie ac religi- onis insigne monumentum posteris exte- ret Pisanæ, ex Saracenorum spoliis capta Panormo edificatum ac sanctorum reli- quii à Palæstina usq; advenit aulam Gelysius adus. P. M. Solemni pompa consecravit, A. D. MDCLX.

Pascale M. P. M. Austere. Pisanæ classe 3 o traveram comparatum Petro Arch. Pif. Duce Baleares insulas prostratis Saracenis in ædem religant Christi- - uq; nomini adiungunt captas; regni conjugæ ac filio præclaræ victoriæ il- luri pinq; triumpho exornavit. A. D. 1115.

In this church is an altar, whereon is written, *Altare Sti. Rainerii Pisani viri nobilis, cujus ossa in hac conduntur arca.*

The Baptisterium is a fair round place, built in fashion of a crown, in the middle is a large font of marble, which hath wa- ter always running into it as in foun- tains.

There are stone steps round this church.

The *Campo Santo* is nigh the domo, and is a long square piece of ground (said to be of the bigness of Noab's ark) having a broader cloister about than we ever yet saw, which is pav'd very neatly with grave-stones, and on the walls pain- ted with several stories of the bible. Many monuments here, one to *Matthæus Curtius*; another thus inscrib'd.

D. O. M. Franciscus ill. gentis nomine olim Sanseverinus postea quod ejus majores stuprum per vinum oblatum Ulti occiso regis filio Neapoli Pisas migrarunt ex fuga Maranus jure Conf. Canonicus Pi- sanus Eques Pius gentis suæ solus su- perstes. S. P. K. M. MDLXIX.

The painter's name who pictur'd the stories in the *Campo Santo* is mentioned in these verses.

*Quid spectas volucres pisces et monstra serarum,
Et virides Sylvas Atheriasq; domus,
Et pueros juvenes matres canosq; parentes
Quis semper vivum spirat in ore decus.
Non hæc tam variis finxit simulacra
figuris
Natura ingenio fastibus apta suo
Est opus artificis pinxit viva ora Renatus,
O Superi vivos fundite in ore sonos.*

The Campanile or steeple is a round tower of marble, having six portici one above another round about it; this tower leans much awry, and they say it was made so on purpose.

The physick-garden is large and well kept, where we saw *Palma Dattylifera*; *Tbo. Belluccius* was professor at this time, who was very morose, and bid us go out. In the entrance is written, *Hic Aegus esto, non Briareus.* There hang the bones, heads, spinæ, &c. of whales, a seal's skin, &c.

Over the door is inscrib'd,

Ferdinandus Medices Magnus Dux Etru- riæ III. ut adulescentes studiosi varatum habeant locum in quo fruticum verba- rumq; facultates et naturas pernoſcant hortos instruendos curavit domumq; sua pecunia emptam et scite instauratam ad- junxit per quam eos ingredi cupientibus aditum patere voluit, anno salutis, C16151VC.

Collegium Puteanum pietate et liberalita- te Caroli Antonii Putei Archiepiscopi Pi- sani fundatum et dotatum, anno 1605. is written over one college.

The merchants-hall is a fair new build- ing consisting of a double portico, with this inscrib'd on it. *The mer- chants hall.*

Ferdinandus M. Dux III. Mercatorum com- modo, civitatis ornamento, publicæque utilitati consulens antiquis ædificiis di- runtis et arca data forum à fundamen- tis excitavit, anno MDCV.

This city seems somewhat larger than *Luca*, is meanly wall'd, and without any fortifications, the houses and streets are indifferent, and not much frequented by people; the trade being removed to other parts, since the city and commonwealth was reduc'd under the obedience of the duke of Florence.

The river *Arno* runs thro' the middle of *Pisa*, and is a large and pleasant stream; over it are three bridges, one fairly built of stone, where twice a year, viz.

viz. on S. Antony's day, and the last day of carnival, is a fight among the citizens, who divide themselves into two parties, one called *Tramontani*, and the other *Mezogiorni*, each having a general, and is subdivided into six squadrons, the names of which are,

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| 1. Calce. | } | <i>Tramontani.</i> |
| 2. S. Michael. | | |
| 3. S. Maria. | | |
| 4. Calcezana. | | |
| 5. Mattacini. | } | |
| 6. Snyri. | | |

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|----------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. S. Marco. | } | <i>Mezogiorni.</i> |
| 2. Dragone. | | |
| 3. Leone. | | |
| 4. Delfino. | | |
| 5. S. Martino. | | |
| 6. S. Antonio. | | |

All distinguished by their several banners, and painted shields they call *Targoni*, which are made long of wood, and the only weapons they thrust, fence and knock with. The two parties meet upon the middle of the bridge, and at the drawing away a sail or curtain between them, and the sound of a trumpet, they begin the fight, which continues for half an hour or an hour. Every one is arm'd with a head-piece, back and breast-plates, and buff gauntlets; very seldom any are kill'd or desperately hurt. Every squadron prints a little paper, which they dedicate to the ladies. We were inform'd the occasion of this custom was from a fight here formerly between the *Pisans* and their enemies of *Majorca*, who were beaten hence.

Sir *John Finch* is professor here of anatomy, and with him lives Dr. *Robert Baines*. Mr. *Clutterbuck* hath a house here and at *Ligorn*.

April 7. We went in the *Navicella* (as they call it) or little boat, like the *Padua* bark, in a narrow cut of water, and observ'd on our right hand a woody place (half way to *Ligorn*) where the duke of *Florence* hath a park, decoys, &c. on our left hand we had a fenny country covered with reeds and water, &c. In five hours time we arriv'd at *Ligorn*, where the soldiers examin'd us at the gates, and one soldier was sent with us to the governor's house, where we left our fire arms.

We stay'd here till April 16. this time, and from the 9th to the 12th of July, when we returned hither from *Naples*.

Eng. Sh. Merchants. *English* merchants, Mr. *Robert Foott*, Mr. *Tho. Detbick*, Mr. *Hen. Brozen*, Mr.

Skinner, Mr. *Death*, Mr. *How*, Mr. *Aff. Skerret*, field, Mr. *Tho. Stone*, Mr. *John Heard*, Mr. *Ley*, Mr. *Beate*, Mr. *Norlegh*, Mr. *Constable*, Mr. *Longland*, Mr. *Golt*, Mr. *Sidney*, Mr. *Serie*, Mr. *Hatton*, Mr. *Miebo*.

All sorts of nations and religions frequent this place. There are many *Greeks* and *Armenians*. The *Jews* have a large part of the town to dwell in; their burying place is a little distance without the walls; on their grave stones are *Hebrew* inscriptions, with the date according to the christian account. Many *Jews* sell old cloaths in the streets. Mr. *Foott*, Mr. *Detbick*, Mr. *Brozen*, Sig. *Beni Benaffai* of *Luca*, and *Jacob Rodviza* *Francia* a *Jew*, were our merchants.

Ligorn is of an indifferent bigness, the streets broad and straight, centring in a large piazza where the merchants meet. The houses are not tall, and are not ill built. Round the town are strong fortifications, a castle towards the sea, and towards the land a high earth-work and stone wall, with several mounts and bastions, besides a broad ditch and out-works. None are permitted but soldiers to walk on the highest part of the wall, but a little lower is a publick way. On one side, without the wall, is a fort with a ditch only about it, and towards *Pisa* is a suburb consisting of two or three streets, called *Venetia*, having a channel of water running thro', and a slight wall about it. There are strict guards at every gate, many centinels on the walls who have each of them a watch-house, with a bell that they ring every hour when the centinels are chang'd. The chief street is from one gate to the other; at the land-gate are planted cannons which command the piazza. Guards of soldiers stand in several places of the streets. The duke's galleys lie within a port that is wall'd and built about.

On the key is erected a stately marble figure to *Ferdinand* duke of *Tuscany*, and at each corner of the pedestal is a brass figure of excellent work, and representing four slaves.

Many slaves go up and down the streets with a lock on one foot, and they are employ'd in all servile works, as porters, &c. Some cry *Pisa* water which is also sold by the apothecaries for two gratz a flask. The slaves have a market within the town, and another nigh the galleys, for the selling of cheese, &c. At night they lodge in the galleys, but are better used here then at *Genoa*.

Towards the haven is a strong castle, having sea-water round about it. The mole or pier is long, and secures many ships

SKETCH.

ships that lie within it; the lantern is a tall tower in a rock within the sea. On another side of the haven are two or three lanterns more. *Ligorn* road is safe for ships. They drink here red *Florence* wine, which is somewhat like, but stronger than *French* wine. It mingles well with *Pisa* water. *Verdea* is a whitish wine of a pleasant taste, and is sold here for about two julii a flask.

Great variety of fish taken in these seas.

At the theatre where comedies are sometimes acted, we saw a *German* woman dancing well on the ropes, and her daughter and two youths shewing many tricks on the ropes.

April 16. We went aboard the *S. Gertruda*, a ship of *Amsterdam*, of 600 tons, having 26 guns, and *Cornelius Klause Vos*, captain, carrying with us a bill of health, which is after this form. Under the picture of the *V. Mary*, and our Saviour in her arms, the duke of *Florence's* arms on her right hand, and a castle with a flag, (the arms of *Ligorn*); on her left, was this written,

Gratis. Adi. 26. di Aprile 1664. Noi conservatori e magistrato di Sanità della Città, e porto di Livorno, per ill' Serenissimo gran Duca di Toscana attestiamo come si parte dalla presente Città e porto, ove per la Dio grazia, e della Santissima Madonna di Monte Nero nostra Protettrice si vive con ottima sanità e senza sospetto alcuno di mal contagioso pervandare a Napoli. . . P. S.

April 17. We weigh'd anchor and sail'd with a good gale, and in a smooth sea, in sight of the islands *Gorgona*, *Capraia* and *Corfica* (which is mountainous) on our right hand, and pass'd between the isle of *Elba* and the continent, after that between two rocks, one on the left hand called *Palmaiolla*, the other . . . Thro' a perspective we observed *Elba* to be mountainous, and saw *Porto Ferrajo* which hath a strong castle situated on a hill. We were becalm'd almost all night.

April 18. We had a gentle wind in the forenoon; and about noon a strong gale, which grew less after some time; then we were becalm'd; and after that a stiff gale again: thus the weather was variable till night, when it began to blow hard, continuing so all night and the next morning. We sail'd this day towards *Monte Christi*, and pass'd by *Formiges* and *Gigio*, two islands on our right hand, and saw *Porto Hercule* and *Orbitello* on the continent.

April 19. We pass'd by *Smuti*, an island not far from *Cavala Vecchia*, and about noon sail'd by *Olbia*; then we were becalm'd, but in the afternoon the wind prov'd very fair, which continu'd but a short space, being becalm'd again till some hour in the night, when the wind grew strong, and blew till the next morning.

April 20. We had a calm for some hours, till a little before dinner, when the wind blew fair, but all the afternoon we were becalm'd, and before the watch was chang'd at night, the wind was fair, and we sail'd till the next morning. We pass'd by a promontory, called *Monte Circello*; and on our right hands, had *Palmaiola* and *Pontia*, two islands; and a rock, called *Botto*.

April 21. We had a calm, and then a small gale carry'd us in sight of *Gaeta*; against which place lay two small islands; in one of which is a little tower, with some guns in it: we pass'd then between the islands of *Ischia* and *Caprea*, and enter'd the gulph of *Naples*. A felucca came to the ship a good distance from *Naples*, and was dispatch'd presently away with a letter to a *Dutch* merchant in that city: After dinner we sail'd not far from *Castile Ovo*, and then a boat, row'd by eight or ten slaves, met us, having an officer in it, that examin'd what the ship's lading was, whence she came, and what news, &c. Then our ship discharg'd six guns; which were answer'd by a *Holland* ship now in the *Spaniard's* pay. After that, a felucca brought an officer from the office of health, who demanded our bulletin we took at *Ligorn*; then *Dutch* merchants came in their feluccas, and presented the captain of the ship with sallads, oranges, wine, bread, &c. receiv'd their letters, and drank a welcome cup, but enter'd not the vessel. We cast anchor some distance from the mole or pier, and this afternoon saw a *Neapolitan* and *Genoese* galley bringing in 16 *Turks*, and 6 *Christian* slaves that were taken in a small boat: At their arrival, the galleys and castles signify'd their joy by shooting. When our ship enter'd the gulph, a flag was hung out of the *Castile Ovo* and the *Castello Novo*, to give notice to the city.

In this *Dutch* ship we observ'd great neatness and order; every half hour the steersman, (in a room between the deck and the captain's cabin) at the ringing of a bell, is chang'd: He had two compasses plac'd before him, and a lantern in the middle for a candle in the night-time. The bell was rung also every time they chang'd the watch, and for prayers, break-

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breakfast and dinner. Their prayers were made in the steer-room; one of the sea-men reading a chapter, and then they all sung a psalm. Most of the sea-men lay in hammocks: over the captain's was the pilot's cabin; and underneath the gunner's room were swords, pistols, half-pikes, carbines, &c. hung up.

April 22. About noon two or three dons came in a felucca with the Spanish colours, and stay'd by the ship's side, while the sea-men went down into the boat, where they were numbred about 45, besides the captain and four of us English travellers, with a Dutch merchant, Gio. Rap. Vanden Broeck, consul at Messina for the Duch nation: After this, the ship had pratique, and guns were discharg'd. Then we went in a felucca, and landed within the peer or mole of Naples, where, as soon as we arriv'd, a searcher came, whom we gratify'd with two Carolini: after this, we went and gave in our names at an office, and had another searcher begging our courtesy; and then we march'd to our lodging.

Before we took shipping for Messina, we stay'd at Naples till 27 April; and after our return from thence, we stay'd at Naples from 13 June till 30 June.

April 23. We saw part of a procession, which was manag'd by the Jesuits; this day being devoted to St. Gennaro, silk carpets, &c. hung out of the windows, and in the middle of the street was erected a handsome arch cover'd with gilt and painted cloth; within it was an altar, and opposite to it a chair of state for the vice-roy. Here were these two inscriptions.

1. D. O. M. Lege Viator ac ne luge,
hunc currum trahit Januarius Martyr
angustissimus, qui tormenta & seipsum
vicit, Patronorum maximus, qui cate-
nis vincitus, sub jugum missus, sub
jugo Timothei tyrannide triumphum
egit, Io triumphe, non semel dicet
populus omnis Io triumphe, sic ubi
superi sunt spectatores triumphatur.

2. D. O. M. Quem securi casum vides
ille Divorum Tutelarum caput est, &
Urbis hujus Vindex auspiciatissimus,
cujus sanguis, semper ut Vivat semel
funditur, semper ut juvet nunquam
moritur ad ejus aspectum Pericula
infortuniq; P. Neapolitani terga ver-
tebant sed quod caput est Oculorum
lumine mortuo sed non extincto, Vesu-
vianos non semel tenuit ignes & luci-
fera machinamenta disiecit, hæc Janu-
arii tessera est, quam habet nobis præ-
stat felicitatem.

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We saw several silver figures of saints, viz. S. Maximus Xaverius, Francisus Dominicus, Antonius, Andreas, Patricius, Thomas; many sorts of friars, and the people very zealous in rubbing their beads on each saint. Before S. Gennaro's blood came some canons, and after it follow'd a mace, and then came the archbishop's vicar. We observ'd the vice-roy in a sedan, attended by many Swissers, in red velvet breeches and caps with feathers; and after came the prore-gent, a nobleman of Naples, who was also attended by Swissers.

We hired a felucca, and went by mount Paulsippus, a promontory, which hath opposite to it a little rock, called, Gatola, on which is the image of S. Sebastian. Then pass'd by Nisea, a small island, with a castle on the top; and near it is the lazaretto, built on a long rock. We then arriv'd at Puteoli, a small decay'd city, where the people brought us shells, old coins, &c. to sell. Here we took one old Cicero for our guide, who shew'd us these following remarkable.

Caligula's Bridge, of which remain several arches that went cross three miles to Baia, where we saw an old arch that was part of the house where Agrippina was kill'd; another old arch, part of Hercules's temple: We went up a cliff, and behind the promontory of Misenus, observ'd shady fields, that they call'd, the Campi Elizii. We went into a large cave, made by art, and supported by three rows of about 15 square pillars; and here we every one lighted a candle, and entred a dark hole; whence we descended into the Canto Camarelle of Nero, observing arched passages, broad enough for two men to walk abreast: these passages went cross one another, and were divided into long rooms by walls that had holes in them to creep through; in the walls of one room were hollows to set lamps in, and one passage had an open end that look'd into the sea.

Almost cross the promontory of Misenus is the Piscina Mirabilis, a stately antiquity, supported by 48 tall pillars. In the middle is a long place lower than the rest of the pavement, which argues it was formerly a receptacle of water, convey'd thither by channels; the outward crust of the pillars is observable, being perfect stone, which they say was made, by Nero's order, of marble dust and whites of eggs.

Nigh the Piscina Mirabilis is a small round lake close to the sea, and called, Mare Mortuum.

We saw il Sepulcro degli Gentile, which is a little old building, that hath round

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about

SKIFFON.

about within, holes like those in pigeon-houses; there were about 90 holes, and in every one was fix'd a large urn of earth, wherein the antients put the ashes of the dead.

Hereabouts was the *Mercato del Sabato*; and we took notice of many ruins that they say were shops; some of which had the insides of the roofs well carved; and in the walls were several hollow places, where they probably set their wares: at the further end of every shop is a nick, and a scollop carved on the top.

With lighted candles we went down a hole, and entred the *Sepulchro d' Agrippina*, a low, narrow and short arch, curiously wrought with the figures of animals, &c.

The *Piscina Hortensii* is a ruin'd place.

Almost round this bay, near the shore, and under the water are many ruins of houses, and on the cliffs some ruins of palaces; among which that of *C. Marius*.

A strong castle built by *Charles V.* where about 70 soldiers keep garison. Under the castle are the ruins of the city *B.æ*; the temple of *Venus*; the tomb of *Diana*; the baths of *Trullius*, which are stopp'd up by the sea-land; which are removed when the baths are us'd in *May* and *June*.

The ruins of *Julius Cæsar* and *Nero's* palaces: The last had a private way within the cliff.

The *Stufæ* of *Tritola* are in the side of a cliff; which we enter'd with lighted canules, going into a narrow passage; whence comes always out a suffocating fume, which is very prejudicial to any one that stands up; therefore we crept upon our knees, and held our heads downwards; and the further one goes in, the more one must stoop. We went as far we could well endure the heat and fume, and saw another passage within this of the same nature. At the farther end is water. It is observable, that the lower sides of the passage are rocky, but the upper parts (when the fume passes) of a sulphureous clay. Here diseased persons sit and sweat a prescrib'd time, and then go to bed in old rooms (which are about ten) in a long dark passage, call'd, the *Sybil's Grot*. In many of these rooms are three places cut out of the rock to lay beds on, and a sloping stone for a pillow.

Just before we enter'd the foremention'd *Stufæ*, we observ'd that the sand under the sea-water nigh the shore was hot, but the sea-water cold.

Balneum Ciceronis is a large round cave, arched under the cliff, the roof whereof is somewhat defac'd: there are several bathing-places, but the water in them is now salt.

Monta Nuova, about 126 years ago, in the year 1538, was cast up by an earthquake: It is of a sandy colour, and looks differently from the neighbour-hills: There grows on it only *Erica Arborea*.

Monte Barba, antiently *Abulus's* mount, where the *Vinum Falernum* grew.

The ruins of *Jul. Cæsar* his mole, and part of a lanthorn.

A mile from *Pozzuoli* is a Franciscans chapel, dedicated to *St. Gennaro*, where one of the friars shew'd us a stone that he said he was beheaded on; which stone is fix'd nigh an altar, and hath red spots in it, that the Franciscans believ'd were *St. Gennaro's* drops of blood: On the other side of the altar was the figure of that saint's head, which, they say, some hereticks would have carry'd away by sea; but the ship would not stir as long as the head was on board.

Solphaterra, is a little level surrounded with a hill: Here we saw three several places, out of which we observ'd smoak and burning brimstone to arise; and we gather'd *flores sulphuris* near one of the holes, about which the ground was very hot. We took notice when we threw great stones against the ground of this level, it echo'd a noise as if underneath there were a great hollow; and near the place the brimstone came out, we heard a loud murmuring like the current of a river. Brimstone is made here for sale.

On a long furnace are fix'd many pots fill'd with sulphur-stone, which melting, the earthy parts sink to the bottom, and the brimstone swimming on the top, runs out at *b.* into the receiver *c.*

We walk'd thence to the sea-side, and saw bathing-places in a cave cut out of the rock, warm and salt water being convey'd to them by a channel from a well in another cave. This place is call'd *Cantarello*.

This day being the 24th of *April*, was the first time we observ'd an *Italian* drunk.

The houses at *Naples* are large, high, and fairly built of stone, with flat roofs; some of the streets are broad, and that call'd the *Toledo* street, is long and stately, where one *Vander Enden* of *Antwerp* hath a large palace, who came hither in a mean condition, but is now very rich, and marries his children to the greatest nobility of *Naples*.

In *Naples*, on the corners of some streets, are inscriptions, prohibiting whores to dwell in them.

The watermills and country fellows are very well represented in the picture of



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e current of a
here for sale.
fix'd many pots
sulphur-stone,
ing, the earthy
to the bottom,
rimstone swim-
e top, runs out
e receiver e.
the sea-side, and
ave cut out of
water being con-
nel from a well
place is called

th of April, was
y'd an Italian

are large, high,
with flat roofs ;
broad, and that
long and stately,
of *Antwerp* hath
me hither in a
now very rich,
to the greatest

corners of some
inhibiting whores

country fellows
in the picture
of

of *Massanello*, before *Howell's* history. They have a broad band sew'd to their shirts, which hangs behind their necks.

Customs. In the summer-time, fellows cry up and down the streets *Aqua Fresca*, *Aqua Ghiacciata*, i. e. cold water, ice-water ; having little vessels at their backs, which have ice or snow mingled with the water : a glass-full costs a *Bolognino*. This city is of a great length and good breadth. Before the last plague, the inhabitants were very numerous, and still there is a great concourse of people. In that sickness, they report, 120,000 dy'd within six weeks time. Many streets in the suburbs ; the walls not worth any notice.

The Castles. Four castles ; viz. 1. *S. Elmo*, upon a high hill. 2. *Castello d'Ovo*. 3. *Castello de l'Ovo* upon the haven, which they say was formerly *Lucullus* his palace. 4. *Castella Carmine* (which *Massanello* had in his possession) command the city, being guarded by *Spaniards*. Without the city towards mount *Vesuvius*, are a great number of gardens ; in every one of them a well, whence water is drawn out by an *Aste* turning a wheel with buckets, which pour the water out into a great cistern for the use of the garden. Many gentry live in *Naples*, where all provisions are very cheap, except bread. Two sorts of wine frequently drank here : 1. *Lachrymæ Christi*, which is red, and somewhat too sweet. 2. *Cerelle*, whitish ; both too strong to drink at meals. At the cloister of *S. Fra. di Paolo*, the friars sell several sorts of excellent wine. Here is plenty of oranges and other fruits ; and commonly sold long capers, and another fruit, call'd, *Mughimano*, (being a sort of gourd) almost as big as a quince, which they likewise pickle as they do capers. Their chamber-pots are cylindrical glasses, set in neat flasks, with a cover made of wicker. The brass and silver money coin'd in the rebellion 1648, is still current here. At *S. Severinus*, the monks of the *Benedictine* order sell wine. At *Naples* we eat raw artichokes with pepper and oil. Sedans frequently used here. The king of *Spain* allows every trooper a horse ; which has one of his ears cut off, that the horse may be discover'd if run away with. The troopers ride with their swords drawn thro' the cities.

We were told, that eunuchs may be priests, and say mass, because they carry their *Testes* about their necks.

John Van Limbert, whose brother travelled with us from *London* to *Venice*, shew'd us many remarkables in the city. Here, and at *Messina*, many of the cart-wheels are made of one solid piece of wood, without any spokes.

In the street, called, *Furcello*, we saw ^{SKIPPO.} a marble figure of the river *Nilus*, and an antient head, call'd, *Caput Neapol.* The house it stands nigh, is the oldest house of the city. We observ'd one night several boats fishing near the shore, having a fire at one end of the boat ; and a fellow stood ready to strike the fish with an instrument like that we catch moles with.

April 26. In the morning we went by selucca, towards mount *Vesuvius*, and smelt a strong smell like *Petroleum*, which they told us comes out of a rock under water, and in the hot months the oyl lies in great spots upon the superficies of the sea ; it is taken up with cotton, and sold to the apothecaries. A little from thence we landed, and hired a barefooted guide for three carolins, to shew us the way up to mount *Vesuvius*, now vulgarly call'd, ^{Mount Ve-} *Monte Suma*. We walk'd a continual ascent from the shore four miles to the top, where we climb'd up a steepy place that tired us : upon the top we look'd down into a great hollow within the mountain, and at the bottom saw a round bank or circle of earth, out of which brake many smokes of brimstone. *Dr. Maplet* went down within the mountain, as he himself told us. We return'd by an easy descent in a deep sand. Near the top we observ'd a burnt stone, wherein were sparkles like gold and silver ; on the sides of the mountain are deep channels, which convey away water and stones, &c. when there are eruptions ; all about was a burnt surface, here and there some freestone. *Abrotum Campestre*, *Genista Hisp.* *Colutea Vesic.* & *Acetosa Ovella*, grew nearest the top. Near this mountain is *Torre del Greco*, which gives name to the *Greek* wine, that is strong, and colour'd (but nothing so pleasant) as *Canary-sack*. On the shore, at the foot of *Vesuvius*, we tasted a fresh-water spring, even with the superficies of the sea.

April 27. We saw a procession to- ^{A proces-} wards the mole. 1. A banner, with a red sion. cross in it ; then 10 slaves founding of trumpets ; next a crucifix, carry'd by a young woman, and on her left hand another finely dress'd ; after them follow'd many girls and young women, two by two, and behind them came nuns : in the middle of the mole stood two rows of christian slaves, with beads and candles (which are malefactors condemn'd to the galleys) ty'd fix together with chains ; and a company of priests and singing-boys about a pageant of the virgin *Mary*. The slaves sounded their trumpets ; and singing boys sung towards the galleys, which answer'd with a volley of shot and noise of trumpets :

SKIPPON.

trumpets: little guns on the ground were fired at the entering into a church, where none but the slaves were permitted to go in to hear mass. These slaves were then confest'd before their going to sea.

We observ'd, one day, a *Venetian* astrologer (as he call'd himself) or mountebank, who sat on his horse, and discours'd to the people of the stars, &c. and he spoke to a fellow in the crowd through a long whispering-pipe of tin, and then gave him one of his medicines.

The granary.

June 13. After we return'd from *Sicily*, we saw the granary belonging to the city of *Naples*, which is under-ground, consisting of 30 *fosse* or *grotte*, supported by pillars: they say here is always store enough to provide the city seven years: I believe there might be enough to supply for two or three years. The corn is kept here cool in the summer, and warm in the winter; it is turn'd over very often, some said every two days. The *Neapolitan* bakers are oblig'd to buy here 25,000 *tumuli* every month; and if they have occasion for more, may buy it where they please. Five *conservatori delle fosse*; four chosen by the nobility, and one by the commonalty, oversee this granary.

The Carthusians.

June 14. We walk'd up to the *Carthusians* cloister, (which is under castle *S. Elmo*) where we saw their small church, more polite than the *Annunciata* at *Genoa*, dedicated to *S. Martin*, curiously adorn'd, all the pillars and walls being crusted over with fine inlay'd work of marble, brought from *Carrara*; very excellent pictures over the altars, and two in the choir, made by a *Flemming*, who was rewarded with 2500 ducats. Here is one large cloister, being the most curious and neat place of this nature that ever we yet saw; all the pillars and pavement of the best marble, and at each corner, over doors, the figures of the virgin *Mary*, &c. were rarely carved: from a balcony, on one side, we had a delightful prospect of the city, country and mountains; and from another part of the cloister, looked over their large and pleasant gardens on the side of the hill; and the sea, with that part of the city near *Castelle Ovo*, came into view. We saw here a huge cistern to receive rain-water in. This day being *Midsummer-day*, N. S. the fathers (being 85 belonging to the convent) walk'd up and down, and conversed freely with one another; which liberty is deny'd them at other times.

As we returned from the *Carthusians*, we came in a way cut very deep in the rock, and saw large quarries.

We pass'd by a nunnery, call'd, *La Trinita*, *Trinita*, where are none but noblewomen.

Le Penitente, are nuns, which they Le Penitente. say are women who have been ill treated by their husbands.

Le Convertiti, entertain such as have Le Convertiti. been whores.

Santo Spirito, is a place for young bastard wenches.

June 15. We visited the *Augustins* cloister, who have a church, call'd, *S. Jo. à Carbonaria*; where, behind the altar, is a stately mausoleum of marble; on the top is the figure of a man on horseback; and underneath is written, in old characters, *Drusus Ladislaus*; in the middle lies the image of a bishop, who erected this monument to this king of *Hungary*, when the excommunication was taken off for his fighting against the church: underneath is the king's effigies, in a sitting posture, with his wife *Johanna* by him. In a large, round chapel, some of the monuments of the *Caraccioli* are worth noting; and behind the aforesaid mausoleum is a fair tomb of one of them; and on the wall, his face and upper part of his body naked is painted.

Santa Catharina à formello, belongs to a *Dominican* convent, where we saw a fair *spiceria*, or an apothecary's shop, consisting of three or four rooms: in one, are all chymical preparations; in another, we were shewn several rarities; viz. a child with two heads; another with four legs; a rat with the head like a lion's; which all seem'd to be artificial: *Minera Diamantis*, *Scapula Gryphonis*; the seven penitential psalms, and the *Officium per mortuis*, written in small.

The *Amiralgio* is a large prison.

The *Domo* is a fair great church, where, *Domo* on the south side is a curious chapel, with a high pair of brass gates. The statue of *S. Januarius* is erected on a fair column before the south door.

S. Cajetan is a curious church belong- *S. Cajetan* ing to the *Theatins*; all the pillars and walls are hung round with pictures of miracles; and about one chapel are none but pictures in silver plate. *Cajetan's* statue stands before this church, just before the front, whereof are eight old *Corinthian* pillars, supporting some decay'd figures; underneath is this inscrib'd:

TIBERIOS ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΤΑΡΣΟΣ ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΟΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΤΟΥ ΝΑΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΕΝΩ ΝΑΩ . . . ΠΕΛΑΓΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΑΠΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΣ ΣΥΝΤΕΛΕΣΑΣ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ ΙΔΙΩΝ ΚΑΘΙΕΡΩΣΤΕΝ.

This

Carthusians,
keep in the

ry, call'd, La Trinità.
but noble-

which they Le Peni-
in ill treated tent.

ch as have Le Cor-
ve. tiii.

for young

e Augustins
call'd, S. Jo.
d the altar,
marble; on
an on horse-
written, in old
in the middle
who erected
of Hungary,
was taken off
church: un-
es, in a sitting
anna by him.
some of the
oli are worth
refaid manu-
of them; and
upper part of

mello, belongs
where we saw a
ry's shop, con-
ns: in one, are
in another, we
; viz. a child
with four legs;
on's; which all
finera Diaman-
seven peniten-
m per mortuis,

ge prison.
church, where, Domo
curious chapel,
fs gates. The
ected on a fair
oor.
hurch belong- S. Cajetan
he pillars and
th pictures of
apel are none
te, Cajetan's
urch, just be-
are eight old
ting some de-
this inscrib'd:

OAET TOV
AEYOEPOE
STEN.

This

The Ca-
mandoli.

Mount
Pausilippo
P. 17
a. d.

Centro del
Cane.

This was the portico to the temple of *Castor and Pollux*. We observ'd here a great quantity of womens hair hanging up, offer'd after the death of their husbands, signifying their future chastity.

June 16. We walk'd early in the morning, about three miles, to the top of a hill, passing through pleasant woody places, where the *Camaldoli* dwell, a sort of *Eremites*, habited in white, who have every one a little house and small garden: there are 13 houses in three ranks on one side of a pretty church, (where are 100 confessing-seats); and on the other side, six houses in two ranks: they have a prior, and are esteem'd wealthy. From this hill we had a fine prospect of *Naples*, the adjacent country, hills, sea, *M. Pausilippus*, *Lacus Agnanus*, *Pozzuoli*, *Baia*. We had here a strong smell of brimstone from mount *Solfaterra* two miles distant.

June 18. We went through *Portadi Chian*, where are set up, in two iron grates, two heads of rebels in the tumults 1648. A row of houses here ruin'd by the command of the vice-roy, who commanded then; the most considerable conspirators living here. Beyond *Castello Ovo* we walk'd along the *marina* (or shore) before a long front of houses, and came to mount *Pausilippus*, a promontory; about which, in the former evenings, the nobility, &c. take the *fresco* or air in their selucca's. It hath a passage cut thro' broad enough for two carts; the length is about half a mile, and is level with the roads without: towards *Naples* the passage is highest, and in the middle it is lowest: light comes sloping in from the top; and about half way on the side towards the sea, is a small chapel within the rock, where a monk says mass every day: at the entrance of either edge the light may be seen quite thro'. It is all the way pav'd. When it is obscure, passengers coming from *Naples*, call out to those they meet, *Alla Marina*, keeping themselves on the right hand, or towards the mountain; and those that come from the other end, cry, *Alla Montagna*, keeping themselves on the left hand, or towards the sea.

Just before we went into this passage, towards the top, on the right hand, is a monument within the rock, which is believ'd to be *Virgil's* tomb. *Virgil. Georg. l. 4.* speaks of his studying here.

*Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat
Pastoribus, studiis florentem*—

Two miles from *Pausilippo* we arriv'd at *Grotto del Cane*, a short and low cave in the side of a shady hill, that surrounds
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Lacus Agnanus, (a little lake, about a mile in compass): the cave is broad enough for a man to turn about in. I went in, and stay'd a considerable while, perceiving no inconvenience by standing upright in it; but putting my head down within a span of the bottom, a sudden smell of an arsenic vapour stifled my breath, and oblig'd me to withdraw my head presently upwards; for it is a mortal fume that arises, which we experimented in these creatures. 1. A large grass-hopper was kill'd in about a minute's time. 2. A beetle, in a quarter of an hour. 3. A chicken in a minute. 4. Two frogs in three or four minutes. 5. A little dog in less than a quarter of an hour: the dog, chicken and frogs had some life left when we took them out, but we could not recover any of them presently into the lake. 6. A large snake was quite dead in the space of half an hour. We were told, that about 22 years since, a nobleman of *Naples*, the duke di *Matalone*, stifled one of his slaves here; whom he vainly endeavour'd to recover by throwing him into the lake. The sides of the cave are tinctur'd green, as high as the vapour rises, and are hot; but above that height the sides are rocky and white, cruited over in most places with a thin fragile substance. The water of the lake is fresh, and affords fish; it is about 15 paces distant from this grotto.

Lacus Avernus, *Grotto di Sybilla* and the *Stufæ* of *Januarius* are not far from hence.

June 20. And all the rest of our time in *Naples* we observ'd these particulars following: In the bookellers street (call'd *Furcello*) is a fair palace belonging to the family of the *Arcta*, where, in the entry, we saw old statues. Not far from hence is the prince of *Saiano's* palace, where are preserv'd curious antiquities; amongst which this inscription:

IMP. CAESAR.
DIVI VESPASIAN.
DOMITIANO AV.
GERM. PONT. MA.
TRIB. POTEST. XIIII.
IMP. XXII. COS. XVI.
CENSORI PERPET. P.
REG. VICT.
VESTORIANI ET
CALPURNIANI.

On a handsome old square tower, I transcrib'd some of the verses on it, viz.

*Rex & Regina sunt hic multis sociati
Ungariae Reges, Generosa stirpe Creatus,
Conspicis, Andreas Calabrum Dux Veneratus*
7 O Dux

SKIPPHON.

*Dux pia, Dux magna Confors bujusq;
Jobanna
Neptis Regalis sociat soror ipsa Maria
Illustris princeps Robertus & ipse Tarenti
Ipseque Philippus Frater Vultu reverenti
Hic Dux Duraci Carolus spectat reverendus
Suntque duofratre Ludovicus & ipse Robertus,
Intus, &c.*

At the Dominicans, call'd *S. Tho. Aquinas*, we went into a narrow school-room, where the students wrote after a civilian that read, who was often interrupted by the scholars; and he familiarly discours'd with them in the midst of his lecture. In another school, a friar was reading divinity.

On *June 22*, the weather was very cool, by reason of the rain and thunder we had.

An execution.

One evening (the usual time for executions here) we saw a fellow hang'd that kill'd his wife: the gallows was erected before her father's house: one riding on an ass came before him, with a large banner folded up; which in time of joy s open'd; then follow'd a crucifix, and some in white disguises: after the malefactor had done his devotion, he ascended the ladder, kissing every step he went up, and standing there about a quarter of an hour, one of the disguis'd gave him an exhortation; and at some sign or word, the hangman turn'd him off, and to strangle him the sooner, leap'd upon his shoulders. Before and after the execution a trumpet sounded. He hung all night, and then was cut down.

S. Dominico Maggiore.

S. Dominico Maggiore, is a Dominican cloister, where they shew'd us the cell of *S. Tho. Aquinas*, where an altar is erected to him. In this convent, *Dr. Cornelius* (who wrote the progymnasmata) reads mathematicks. In a handsome small school, where *Thomas Aquinas* us'd to read, over the chair the wall is well painted. On one side of the entrance is this inscription:

Viator hic ingrediens Siste gradum atque venerare hanc Imaginem et Cathedram hanc in qua Sedens magnus ille magister Doctor Thomas de Aquino Neapolitanus cum frequente ut par erat Auditor. concursu et . . . felicitate ceteros quam plurimos admirabili doctrina Theologiam docebat, accessit jam a Rege Carolo primo constituta illi mercede unius uncie annui per singulos menses. F.V.C. in anno MCLXXXII. D. S. S. F. F.

The crucifix that spoke to *Thomas Aquinas*, is kept in a chapel over an altar.

Donna Regina is a Franciscan nunnery where women of quality are cloister'd, and have more freedom than others: their chapel will be very rich, when finish'd.

S. Apostoli is a pretty church of the Theatins, where, on the left side of the altar, is a stately monument of the present archbishop of Naples, built of white marble; an altar-table is supported by two marble lions; over that a stone, curiously carved with the figure of little boys, which is esteem'd highly: the archbishop procur'd it of one *Fra. Flamingo* at Rome: above this is a picture representing, in mosaick work of little stones, the annunciation; over it is written,

Annunciate Virgini Dei matri, Afcianus Cardinalis Philamarinus Archieps. Neap. 1642.

The pictures of faith, hope, charity, and humility stand on each side of the same work; and lower down, at each corner, is a picture, one of himself, the other of his brother (lately dead) made with inlaid work. Under his own picture is inscrib'd,

*Pervetustum Philamarinæ gentis Monumentum
è Sancti Georgii majoris anno MCCCII. transfatum
in Pontificalis templi ædiculam
sub S. Nicolai
à Jobanne Philamarino dicatum
et post CCCX. annum sacrarum reliquiarum Sancti Januarii aliorum Sanctorum tutelarum pro urbis dignitate reficiendo piissime Concessam
Afcianus Philamarinus S. R. E. Cardinalis Archieps. Neapolitanus pro se suisq;
hic instaurandum curavit.*

Under his brother's;

*Ut vero Philamarinæ familiæ Nomen una cum immortalitate perennet in hoc S. S. Apostol. ædis parte Columnis sigillis picturisq; munitis à se Exornatum ubi conatorum
Afcianus idem Philamarinus S. R. E. Cardinalis Archiepiscopus Neapolitanus tralatis è Pontificali Basilica majorum suorum ossibus construxit. Sibi et Scipioni Philamarino Fratri in regno Generali militiæ Vicario posterisq; ejus mortis memor vivens Sepulchrum posuit
Anno MDCXXXIII.*

One

Donna Re-
gina.

Sancti
Apostoli.

side of

of the

built of

supported

a stone,

of little

the arch-

Flemingo

are repre-

sentable stones,

written,

Alcanius

ieps. Neap.

marity, and

of the same

each corner,

the other of

the with in-

picture is

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um

culam

ficatam

rarum

uarii

barium

ciendo

nus

is

nus

arvit.

amilia

perennet

parte

exornatum

marinus

lis

litanus

Basilica

construxit.

ino Fratri

e Vicario

memor

posuit

I.

One

One Giovanni Lanfranco of Parma painted the roof of the church, and had 3000 ducats for his pains. The tabernacle on the high altar is very curious and rich, being made of precious stones, viz. oriental jasper, topaz, &c. and is adorn'd with silver figures gilt. Before the altar are two stately brass candlesticks on bases of the same metal, cast into the figure of the four evangelists, as they are represented by the ox, lion, &c. The altar is of inlaid marble, which they say cost 70,000 ducats. A young father was very civil, and willing to shew us their riches in the *Sacristia*, which was kept very neat; it being a proverb, *As neat as a Sacristia*, or vestry. In several presses were lock'd up distinctly the furnishings of several altars, and priests, and hangings for the two doors that bring into the choir. We saw richly wrought copes, &c. some are used in the winter, and some in the summer; some were thick embroider'd with gold and pearl, &c. one finely wrought with flowers: four candlesticks of brass, set thick with small pieces of coral; given by the duke of *Terra Nuova*, whose brother is one of the convent: great quantity of plate; a chalice, that was of one piece of crystal; chalices adorn'd with rubies, &c.

Here is a fair and large chapel on the south side, with a pair of brass gates wrought, which, they say, cost about 25000 ducats: This chapel is call'd, *Il Tesoro*, and has a revenue distinct from the *Vescovado*; it is served by different priests. At the high altar is a brass figure of *S. Januarius* and four saints more, that are the protectors of *Naples*. The cupola is well painted by *Lanfranco*. An altar-picture, made by *Cavaliero Maximus*; other altar-pictures (on brass or copper plates) drawn by *Dominico S. Pierre*, who had for drawing every whole figure 100 ducats, and for every half figure 50 ducats. In the church lies a huge old pillar of marble that was found underground. We were told, these fathers are obliged to have no revenue, nor are they permitted to beg; but yet what is given them maintains 'em very well.

The *Oratorium* is a church very richly gilt on the roof, supported by 12 shafts of old pillars. A picture here made by the famous *Pietro d'Acortone*. Here is a pretty small chapel dedicated to *Phil. Nerius*.

In one street, on a wall, is this Roman inscription,

C. SEPTIMIUS. C. F. LIBO.
AE. D. SCR. AED. CVR.
SIBI ET
LABERIAE TVSCAE VX.
SEPTIMAE AMARANTII V.

There are in *Naples* five *Seggio* or courts. 1. *Seggio di Nido*, corruptly so called from the old figure of *Nilus* that lies in that street. 2. *Seggio di Capua*. 3. *Seggio di Montagna*. 4. *Seggio di Porto*. 5. *Seggio di Porto Nuovo*. The nobility is divided into these five parts, and when any difference or quarrel happens, it is brought before the *Seggio* they belong to. That of *Nido* is painted with the story of *Charles V.* his being presented with their privilege, whereby he was admitted as one of that *Seggio*.

The family of *Carafa*, we were told, received its name and coat of arms at the same time, upon this occasion. A king of *Arragon* fainting with his wounds in a battle, a soldier of his holds him up, and chances to put three of his fingers near the wound, and drawing three strokes of blood, gave, original to the three bends in his coat, and the king at that instant expressed great kindness to him, calling him *Caro à fé*, whence they say, the name *Carafa* is deriv'd.

An arch built at *Porto di Chiaï*, which leads to *Pitro Falcone*, a promontory into the sea, which the people took possession of in 1648, and thence annoy'd *Castello del Ovo*; but since the *Spaniards* have kept a guard there, and made a draw-bridge in the middle of the arch.

Near the sea-side the pope's nuncio hath his summer palace.

Under *Panshippus* is a suburb or borgo called *Mergellina*, where we saw a pretty grotto (called *Grotto di Virgilio*) having a spring of water in it; over the gate of it is written,

D. O. M.

Inter * Sinceri Cineres magniq; Maronis * Sancti
Qua Mergellina ac tollit se candida in
undis
Condidit has genio et Musas Garophylus
ædes.

MDLXX.

Hereabouts is the *Servites* cloister built by *Sanazzaro* a famous poet, behind the high altar is a curious monument of white marble, rarely carv'd, and on the top is his effigies, and under it is written, *Actius Sincerus D. O. M.* Under that a poetical fancy in marble sculpture, representing the gods *Pan*, *Neptune*, *Venus*, playing on instruments; on one side is the statue of *Orpheus*, on the other *Pallas*, whose shield is excellently wrought with gorgons head. But because this tomb is in a sacred place, under *Orpheus* they have written *David*, and under the other *Judith*.

This

SKIPPON.

This distich underneath :

*Da sacro Cineri flores, hic ille Maroni
Sincerus Musa proximus ut tumulo
VIN. A. LXXII. obiit MDXXX.*

The workman's name, *Flo. Ang. Flo. Or. S. F.*

A gravestone in this church, with the effigies of a bishop, holding a book, whereon is written, *Episcopi Arriani*, and under his feet is this distich.

*Carasce hic alibiq; jacet Diomedis imago
Mortua ubiq; jacet, Vivatq; ubiq; manet.
M.DXXXIX.*

An altar picture, just by, wherein is described an angel treading on the devil, with the face of a woman, which was like a whore that fell in love with this bishop, who resisted her temptations, and sent her this picture for a present.

In this part of the city, nigh the shore, we saw a handsome *Roman* altar stone, thus inscrib'd.

AVGVSTO
SACRVM
RESTITVERVNT
LAVRINENSES
PECVNIA SVA
CVLTORES
D. D.

On one side of the altar, a fellow with an ox for the sacrifice.

On another side, a *guttus patinus* & *flagellum*.

Upon a gallows we saw the nose and ears of a foldier nailed, who ran away from his colours, and received this punishment, with a kick on the breech, when he was turned out of the service.

We saw a *Spanish* comedy at *Naples*, where nothing was remarkable.

The vice-roy's palace.

The vice-roy's palace hath a very fair front, with a double portico, one above another. A broad and stately ascent to it. The palace is much neglected, and not kept clean. The chapel is very much gilt, and pictured on the roof.

A procession.

The *Dominicans* have a rosary procession, every first Sunday of the month ; one we observed ; viz. first went two trumpeters, then, in order, followed a flag, carried by a lay-man, boys with lighted tapers, some men, a monk with a banner, and a boy on each side of him, crowned with flowers ; several *Dominicans* in their white habits ; vocal and instrumental musick before the image of the *Madonna*, or *V. M.* a crowd of women.

The *Canonici Regulari Lateranensi* have a convent, which is counted the greatest asylum, or place of refuge, in this city ; on the roof of the porch is written, *Firmo cbe firmo*.

Canonici Regulari.

We were admitted into the *Castello del Ovo*. The outward ditch is converted into gardens, which bring the governor in a good profit. The castle, within the walls, has strong towers. The front of the gate of this castle, is of rare carved marble work ; king *Alfonso* being drawn in a triumphant chariot, with men, armour, &c. This inscribed. *Alfonso Regum Princeps hanc condidit Arcem*. Below that, *Alfonso Rex Hispanus, Siculus, Italicus, Clemens, Pius, Invictus*. In this castle, prisoners are kept, and at this time a captain of banditi was a prisoner, who got a great estate, and was made a marquis, who in 1648, did the king of *Spain* good service ; but afterwards falling into suspicion, he was clapt up, and has been a prisoner seven or eight years, and like to continue for the rest of his days, being an old man.

Before this castle, in the piazza, are six fountains ; one of them very handsome, having a *Neptune* and other figures.

June 26. In the evening we observed five galleys hung round with lights, in lanterns, this being a holy-day.

At *S. Dominico Maggiore*, in the *sacristia*, are many trunks covered over with velvet, where the bodies of several kings, &c. are kept. In a table hang up these several epitaphs upon them, full of bald rhimes and false quantities.

S. Dominico maggiore.

Carmina quæ in Regum Neap. Aragon. horumq; Procerum sepulchris legebantur.

1. *Ad Alfonso Regem.*

*Inclutus Alfonso qui Regibus ortus Iberis
Ansoniæ regnum primus adeptus adept.*

2. *Ad Antonium Arag. M. A. D.*

*Dormis an Vigilas Antonin' Sæclor utrumq;
Ossa quidem primum sed virtus fama secundum.*

*Sanguine procerus Genitorq; quidni moraris?
Stirpis Aragoniæ Fernandus indicis bonam.*

3. *Ad Ferdinandum Arag. D. Neap.*

*Cernis Joannem magna de stirpe Nepotem
Sussulit hunc puerum quæ rapit illa senes.*

4. *Ad Mariam Lazerdam. M. A. D.*

*Quæ fueram Mariæ Lazerdæ maxima vivæ.
Et genus et culmen omnia mors rapuit.*

3. Ad

5. *Ad Petrum Arag. Primogen. D.*
Cernis Aragoni Petrum baud ignobile se-
men

Antoni illustris sanguine stemmatibus.
Prima ætate fuit perdidit sede paterna,
Hinc rapuit terras sed Libitina suis.

6. *Ad Anton. Arag. M. A. Ducem.*
Sarcophago clausus Dux est à sanguine Re-
gum
Non obit cuius nomen bonosq; manet.
Spiritus astra colit vivit sua gloria terris
In sedes rediit corpus inane suas.

7. *Ad Ferdinandum Ursinum G. D.*
Gravinæ Dominum demonstrat candidè lector
Serica tumba tibi hæc Ursina à gente nitente
Inclutus in bellis tenuit quod nobile nomen
Sed tum hunc posuit Lacbesis metuenda se-
pulchro.

In parte dextera chori.

8. *Ad Joannem Andegaven. Ducem Dyr-
rbachii Regis Caroli II. filium.*
Dux Duracenfis regali stirpe Joannes
Atq; Comes dignus Gravinæ mente benignus
Ac Albanorum Dominus corrector et bonum
Angeli Montis sancti Dominator bonoris
Princeps discretus mira pietate repletus
Francia cui patrem confert Ungaria matrem
Sancta de gente generatus utroq; parente
Hic jacet illustris vitæ clausis sibi lustris
Anno Milleno quo Christus corde sereno
Et trecenteno persulfit per quos; deno
Quinto migravit Cælestia quod properatur
Tertia præstabat indicio quæ numerabat
Rogamus Christe Cæli Dux inclutus iste
Vivat in æternum Patrem speculando su-
pernum.

9. *Ad Ferdinandum I.*
Ferrandus senior qui condidit aurea secla
Mortuus Ausonia semper in ore manet.

10. *Ad Ferdinand. II.*
Ferrandus mors seria diu fugis arma ge-
rentem
Mox positus Ilum impia falce necat.

11. *Ad Joannam F. P. F.*
Suscipe Reginam purabospes mente Joannam
Et cole quæ meruit post sua fata coli.

12. *Ad Franciscum Ferdin. Avalum de
Aquino Marchionem Piscariæ Generalis
Vicarium Cæsaræ Majestatis in Italia
et in Regno Siciliæ Proregem.*

Quis jacet aurato hoc loculo sub? maximus
ille
Piscator, belli gloria, pacis bonus.
Nunquid et pisces cepit? non ergo quid Urbes
Magnanimos Reges, Oppida, Regna, Duces

Dic quibus hæc cepit piscator retibus? alto
Consilio, intrepido corde alacrisq; manu
Qui tantum rapuere Ducem? duo numina
Mars, Mors

At nocuere nibil, nam vivit fama super-
stes
Quæ Martem et Mortem vincit et invidiam.
Lud. Ariost. idem Hisp. idiomate.
Carmina quæ leguntur in gladio à Christia-
nissimo Francorum R. Francisco sibi do-
nato et hoc in eodem tumultu servato.
Piscario Martis debetur Martius ensis
Barbara adest, tutus medius potes ire per
hostes.

13.

Effluat ex animo nunquam meditatio lucis
Lege pari quoniam paupere dives obit.

14. *Bernardo de Baucio Montis Carveos
Comiti R.*

M. Justitiario Franciscus de Baucio Dux
Andriæ
Princeps sepulchrum benemerenti posuit.

15 *Ad Isabellam Arag. D. Mediol.*
Hic Isabella jacet centum fata sanguine Re-
gum
Qua cum Majestate Italia prisca jacet
Sol qui lustrabat radiis fulgentibus orbem
Occidit inque alio nunc agit orbe diem.

16. *Ad Mariam Arag. Vasti M.*
Eben Vasti Domina excellens virtutibus orti
Orbis quæ imperium digna tenere fuit
Sarcophago jacet hoc nunc parvus corpore
pulvis
Spiritus angelicus sed nitet ipse choris.

17. *Ad Filium Ducis Turris Majoris.*
Flos tener hic languet, decidisset is nisi flo-
rens
Laudibus eximiis exuperasset avos,

18. *Ad — — — Carasam.*
Gentis Carasæ sydis spes una mariti
Vixit fuit, posthac mortua luctus erit
Nunc ornat cælum radiis fulgentibus astrum
Et micat ardenti lumine prope Jovem.

19. *Ad Ferdinandum Franciscum Avalum
de Aquino Marchionem Piscariæ in Reg-
no Siciliæ proregem.*

Marchio clara sui Generis quin Martia
proles
Præfectus Siculum conditur hoc tumulto.

20. *Ad Filiam Ducis Bovini.*
Delitium fuerat, quæ mox jam nata pa-
rentum
Obarius hæc vivens nempe futura fuit.

SKIPPON.

21. Ad Aloysium Carafam. P. Sui.

*Stillani illustris propria virtute et avorum
Princeps hic factus clauditur umbra cinis.*

In parte sinistra chori.

22. Ad Philippum Andegaven. Principem
Tarenti Regis Caroli Filium.

*Hic pius et fidus, hic Martis in agmine
fidus*

*Philippus plenus virtutibus atq; serenus
Qui Caroli natus qui Franca de gente se-
cundi*

Regis secundi regina matre creatus

Ungariæ sive vir nata semine divæ

Regis Francorum Catherinæ conjugis

Qui Constantinopolis exitus impet

Atq; Tarentini Princeps domusque patris

Jure tamen patris strenuus ac solus

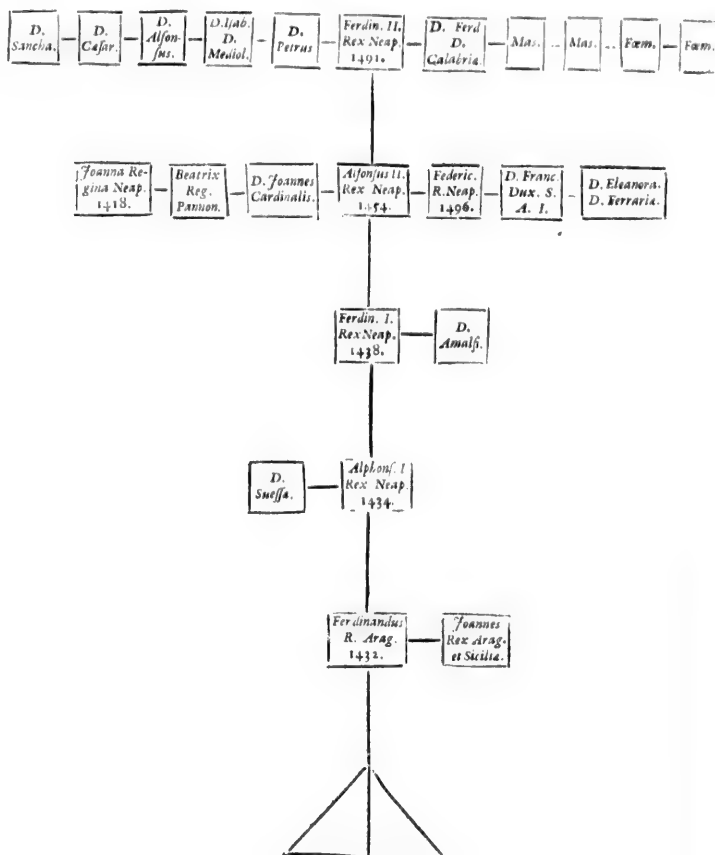
*Acbaia princeps cui Romania deinceps
Tanquam Despotæ titulo fuit addita noto
Inclutus et gratus tumulo jacet hoc trabatus
Ejus qui magno folio migravit in anno
Christi Millesimo Trecento ter quoq; deno
Bino December erat ejusdem sexta Vicena
Facta Dies inerat indictio quintaq; dena.
1332.*

Under the trunks is inscribed.

*Memoria Regum Neap. Aragonensium tem-
poris injuria consumptæ pietate Catholici
Regis Philippi. Joanne à Stunica Mi-
randæ Comiti et in regno Neap. Prorege
Curante. Sepulchra illustrata A. D.
1610XCV.*

Pictures of the kings hang over the
trunks.

This pedigree is in the middle of the table among the forementioned epitaphs.



In

A fellow
bitten by a
Tarantula.

In a nobleman's palace, I saw a fellow who was bitten by a tarantula; he danced very antickly, with naked swords, to a tune played on an instrument: They say, if the spider be presently killed, no such effects will appear; but as long as it lives, the person bitten is subject to these paroxysms, and when it dies he is free. Usually they are the poorer sort of people that say they are bitten, and they beg money while they are in these dancing fits, which makes some think, that the many stories of the bites of the tarantula are not true.

Near the *Seggio di Nido* is an old stone thus inscribed.

POSTVMNS
I. AMPADIVS
VC CONS CAMP
CVRAVIT.

S. Clara is a large old church, built by queen *Joane*; the Franciscans *Minoris observ.* have a cloister here; behind the high altar is king *Robert's* stately monument. In the same church is a fair old tomb of an empress, with this inscription.

Hic jacet corpus illustris Dnæ. Dnæ. Mariæ de Francis Imperatricis Constantinopolitane Ducissæ Duracii. hæc obiit anno MCCCLXVI. die XXIX. mensis Maii. ejus anima requiescat in pace.

Torre di S. Vincente is near the shore, and is a place for disobedient children.

The arsenal hath 16 long arches fairly built, for to build and preserve galleys in; five galleys, and one hospital galley at *Naples*: every night there is good music sounded by the slaves.

We visited *Dr. Tbo. Cornelius* of *Cosenza* in *Calabria*, the author of *Progymasmata*; he is professor of mathematicks and physick, and a great admirer of *Cartesius*, and the new philosophers.

At the marquiss of *Arena's* palace, 29 June, we were introduced into the room where the *Academici Investigantes* meet every *Hednesday* in the afternoon, when we observed about 60 persons present. They discoursed about several things, and brought in the experiment of water ascending in glass *tubuli*, or small pipes; which they reasoned upon. After that, *Leonardus à Capua* discoursed about heat and cold; then *Lucas Anton. Portius* seated himself in a chair, at the upper end of the room, and read a discourse on the same subject; and when the company was pleased with any thing, they cried *benè*. (Note, none but those who are *Academici* may read in the chair.) This done,

Caramuel, a fryar of the *Benedictin* order, professor in *Salamanca*, and bishop of *Campania*, in elegant *Latin*, answered extempore the assertions of *Franciscus ab Andrea*, who most ingeniously defended the lord *Verulam's* opinion, that it is possible for a man to live ever, if he can keep himself in one and the same condition of health. The marquiss of *Arena* moderated with great ingenuity and understanding; and he was particularly civil to us. There are about 14 *Academici*, viz. 1. *Il Marchese d' Arena*. 2. *Thomaso Cornelio*. 3. *Joannes Caramuel*. 4. *Leon. à Capua*. 5. *D. Mich. Gentili*. 6. *Era. ab Andrea*. 7. *Januarius ab Andrea*. 8. *Joan. Bapt. Capuccinus*. 9. *D. Joseph Medices Princeps Octavianus*. 10. *Lucas Anton. Portius*. 11. *Dominicus Scutano*, a young man, but very learned for his years. 12. *Franciscus Reggi*. 13. *D. Dominicus Emanuel Cirffi*. 14. *Salvator Scutone*.

They complained to us of the Inquisition, and their clergymen's opposition to the new philosophy; and of the difficulty they met with in getting books out of *England*, *Holland*, &c.

At *Naples*, every summer evening, before the noblemen's coaches make the *Corso* in the chief streets, several carts, with large vessels of water, that runs out behind, and on each side, to lay the dust. We have already touched upon some other of their customs.

The Spanish soldiers keep guard, five and six in a company, up and down the streets. At the further end of the mole the *Neapolitans* have a guard.

There is a marquiss that dwells in *Naples*, who was formerly a butcher.

Six troops of horsemen, most *Burgundians* and *Germans*, quarter in this city, and guard by turns, every night a troop; an *Englishman* is one of their trumpeters. Spanish captains are known by their small canes tipped with silver, and the ensigns by their leading staves trimmed with ribbands.

Masanello's wife is now a common whore; his brother and sister are still in prison.

The *Neapolitan* noblemen and citizens sit and chat together, in the doors, in the *fresco* of the day.

The campanile of the *Carmelites* makes a tall and fair shew to the seaward.

The following is an account of the city and kingdom of *Naples*, taken out of *Beltrano*.

In *Naples* are these monasteries, with their number of fryars, &c. viz.

SKIPPON.

	No. of Fryars.
17 Convents of Dominicans.	781
19 ——— Franciscans.	1013
8 ——— Augustins.	428
10 ——— Carmelites.	494
1 ——— Carthusians.	100
1 ——— Cistercians.	90
2 ——— Canonici Reg. S. Salvat.	27
1 ——— Cruciferi.	38
3 ——— Canonici Reg. Lateranen.	250
1 ——— Benedictines.	150
1 ——— Olivetani.	100
4 ——— Minimi di S. Franc. di Paola.	201
3 ——— Servi del Parto.	56
1 ——— Eremitani.	80
1 ——— Camaldoli.	60
1 ——— Montevergine.	36
1 ——— Basiliani.	16
3 ——— Spanish Monks.	71
1 ——— Pratri Benfratelli del R. Gio. &c. con vestimento negro.	80
6 ——— Jesuits.	387
6 ——— Theatins.	325
3 ——— Clerici Reg. minores.	106
1 ——— Clerici Secolari.	280
3 ——— Ministri degl' infer.	160
2 ——— Bernardites.	60
3 ——— Pii Operarii, &c.	90
2 ——— Padri del Schaole.	53
6 ——— In the Conservatorii di figliuoli.	912
11 ——— In another.	2295
121	In all 8741

Also these nunneries, &c.

4 ——— Dominicans.	328
11 ——— Franciscans.	1041
4 ——— Augustins.	396
1 ——— Carmelites.	40
7 ——— Benedictines.	700
2 ——— Spanish Nuns.	160
10 ——— In the Conservatorii di Donne.	866
39	In all 3531

The kingdom is divided thus, viz.

1. Terra di Lavoro has these cities. 14.
 1. Aversa. 2. Capua. 3. Caserta. 4. Gaeta. 5. Iffibia. 6. Massa Lubrese. 7. Nola. 8. Pozzuoli. 9. Cessa. 10. Sorrento. 11. Teano. 12. Traceto. 13. Venafro. 14. Vico Equense.

2. Principato citra. 18.

1. Amalfi. 2. Campagna. 3. Capri. 4. Casella. 5. Conturfi. 6. Eboli. 7. Cappaccio. 8. Gragnano. 9. Lettere.

10. Laurino. 11. Nocera. 12. Salerno. 13. Sanseverino. 14. Sapouara. 15. Sarno. 16. Scala. 17. Tramonti. 18. Ravello.

3. Principato ultra. 14.

1. Benevento. 2. * Solofra. 3. Conza. 4. * Ariano. 5. Avellino. 6. Bisaccia. 7. S. Angelo de Lombardi. 8. Cologua. 9. Montemarano. 10. Nusco. 11. Volturnara. 12. Vico. 13. Vicodella Baronia. 14. S. Agata delli Groti.

4. Basilicata. 11.

1. Lavello. 2. Melfi. 3. Policastro. 4. Venosa. 5. Accruenza. 6. Muro. 7. Montepeloso. 8. Potenza. 9. Rapolla. 10. Tricarico. 11. Turzi.

5. Calabria citra. 12.

1. Mantea. 2. Cosenza. 3. Paola. 4. Montalto. 5. Rossano. 6. Bisignano. 7. Carjari. 8. Cassano. 9. Mirtorano. 10. Strongoli. 11. S. Marco. 12. Ubriatico.

6. Calabria ultra. 16.

1. Catanzaro. 2. Cotrone. 3. Squillaci. 4. Taverna. 5. Tropea. 6. Reggio. 7. Belcastro. 8. Bova. 9. S. Severina. 10. Gieraci. 11. L'Isola. 12. Monteleone. 13. Melito. 14. Nicastro. 15. Nicotera. 16. Oppido.

7. Terra d'Otranto. 14.

1. Gallipoli. 2. Lecce. 3. Brindisi. 4. Matera. 5. Ostuni. 6. Taranto. 7. Otranto. 8. Alessano. 9. Castellaneta. 10. Castro. 11. Motola. 12. Nardo. 13. Oria. 14. Ugento.

8. Terra di Bari. 16.

1. Andria. 2. Bari. 3. Barletta. 4. Bitonto. 5. Terra di Mola. 6. Molfetta. 7. Monopoli. 8. Trani. 9. Giovenazzo. 10. Biseglia. 11. Bitetto. 12. Conversano. 13. Gravina. 14. Monoruina. 15. Polignano. 16. Ruino.

9. Abruzzo citra. 5.

1. Chieti. 2. Sulmona. 3. Benevento. 4. Bovelle. 5. Ortona.

10. Abruzzo ultra. 5.

1. Aquila. 2. Atri. 3. Campi. 4. Civita di Penna. 5. Teramo.

11. Contado di Melfi. 4.

1. Boiano guardia. 2. Alferes. 3. Iserma. 4. Trivento.

12. Capi-

12. Salerni.
Sapuntari.
Tramonti

4. Confal.
5. Cefaccio.
6. Cedogna.
7. Folladella.
8. Barroti.

9. Capicastro.
10. Muro.
11. Rapella.

12. Pank.
13. Bisignano.
14. Martorano.
15. Marco.

16. Squillaci.
17. Reggio.
18. S. Severino.
19. Monticchio.
20. Nardo.

21. Brindisi.
22. Taranto.
23. Castellana.
24. Nardo.

25. Barletta.
26. Mola.
27. Trani.
28. Bitetto.
29. Gravina.
30. Ruvo.

31. Benevento.

32. Campi.
33. C.

34. Iser.

35. Capri.

12. Capitanata. 13.

1. M. S. Angelo. 2. Ascoli. 3. Bovino.
4. Fiorenzola. 5. Larino. 6. Lucera.
7. Lesina. 8. Salpa. 9. Viceste.
10. Vulturara. 11. Termoli. 12. S. Severo.
13. Manfredonia.

So that, according to Beltrano, there are, in the kingdom of Naples, 142 cities, of which 20 are archbishopricks, and 128 are bishopricks, about 30 of them nominated by the king of Spain. Likewise there are 87 princes, 122 dukes, 159 marquises, 70 earls.

The government consists in the Seggii; the nobility chuse four Eletti di Nobili, and the citizens elect Riones, or Capi di Strada, who meet once a year and chuse one Eletto di Popolo. The Eletti are known by their black gowns.

5. Seggi di Nobili.

1. Capua. 2. Nido. 3. Montagna. 4. Porto.
5. Porta Nova.

7 Uffici del Regno.

1. Contestabile o Vice-Ré. 2. Gran Giustiziero. 3. Annirante. 4. Camerlingo.
5. Protonotario. 6. Cancelliere. 7. Senescalco.

- 37 Tribunali Regii. 5 Tribunali Ecclesiastici. 3. Chiese essente della giurisd. dell'ordinario.

Among the catalogues of archbishops of Naples, is Pietro Bellenze Archidiacono della chiesa Battoniense in Ingleterra eletto Archivescovo e renuncio tal dignità.

The vice-roy sends, for three years, to each province of Naples a president, and four Auditori his assistants, one advocate and a procuratore fiscali.

In Naples is a tribunal called the Vicaria, where all appellations of the kingdom are heard. In the council of state, called vulgarly Consiglio di Spade e cappa, three are Spaniards, and three are Italians.

Tribunale Collaterale, whose counsellors are called Reggenti, and handle weighty matters. They are for life, and are part Spaniards and part Italians; for lesser causes, both criminal and civil, are diverse judges.

The magistrates are five noblemen, and one chosen by the people, who are consulted withal, by the vice-roy, before any imposition be lay'd on the citizens or inhabitants of the kingdom. One nobleman out of a Seggio, as above.

The Castellano of S. Elmo, acknowledge none but the king his superior. 3000 Spaniards in the fortresses of the kingdom, and 1000 without, in several quarters under the Maestro di Campo Span.

English merchants here; Mr. Benjamin Child; two of the Chambers, brothers; Mr. Thetwell, Mr. Bayam, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Foot (nephew to him at Ligorne) Mr. Joseph Kent.

At Naples they have a long spring, and warm winter.

Ver ubi longum, tepidatq; prebet
Jupiter Brumas. Horat. l. 2. Od. 6.

Wednesday, April 27. Having the opportunity of the same Dutch ship that brought us from Ligorne, Mr. Ray and myself took bolletins or bills of health for Messina, which were after this form.

Gratis.

Parte da questa inclita e fedelissima Città di Napoli, Sano e libero d'ogni sospetto di mal contagioso per gratia di Nostro Sign. iddio, della sua madre santissima concetta senza peccato Originale di santo Gemaro, e d'altri santi suoi Protettori, l'infraferito per andare al sotto scritto luogo: perciò dunque capiterà, se potrà con esso conversare, e contrattare dandoli libera e sicura pratica, E in fede, &c. Datum Neapoli in Tribunali sancti Laurentii die 7. mensis Maii, Anno 1664. Filippo Skippon d'Ingleterra d'anni 22 incirco, giusta statura, Capelli Castagni.

P. Messina.

We left our fellow travellers, Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Bacon ashore, who intended for Rome, &c. In the afternoon we embarked in the S. Gertruda, the Dutch vessel, and about midnight we set sail.

Thursday, April 28. We sailed between Capo d'Amalfi and the island Capri, which is a large island, having a bishop's see in it; here are taken great numbers of quails that are sold at Naples. We had good gales and a rough sea this day. At night we had, for some hours, a storm, with thunder and lightning; but the next morning, Friday, April 29, we had fairer weather, which continued all night.

Saturday, April 30. We had a strong gale of wind, which brought us this night to Messina. This day we pass'd in sight of the island of Stromboli, where we observed the smoke arising out of a burning mountain,

7 Q

SKEPPON.

mountain, we had also on the right hand of us, *Lipari, Felicur*, and other islands.

Lipari affords good raisins, and hath a bishoprick in it.

SICILY.

Before we entered the streight between *Catabria* and *Sicily*, or the *Faro di Messina* (by our seamen called the vale of *Messina*) a pilot came to us, in a felucca, and demanded 15 crowns, but took 10 pieces of eight, to guide the ship into the port of *Messina*, the entrance being dangerous by reason of the stroom or current here, which sometimes ship-wrecks vessels, either on *Seylla*, the rocks of *Catabria*, or *Charylids*, the sands of *Sicily*. Two months before, an *English* ship, called the *St. George*, was run ashore on the sand for want of a pilot. At night we got into the haven, but had no pratique till next morning,

Sunday, May 1. When a felucca, with officers, came and enquired the ship's lading, &c. and told the number of mariners and passengers, and took our bills of health, and soon after they gave us pratique. Dutch merchants came then aboard, and five of the ships guns were fired to salute the town.

Messina.

We made our stay here, before we went for *Malta*, till 5 May; and after our return, stay'd from 22 May till 6 June, and informed ourselves of these particulars.

The statue of Don John of Austria.

Under the brass statue of Don John of Austria near the vice-roy's palace, are these inscriptions.

Philippus Hisp. et Sicil. Rex invictus iuxta ac Catholicus cum S. Pio V. Pont. Max. S. Q. Veneto in Solium Turcarum Prin. Orient. Tyr. Christi. Nominis hostem inmaniss. sædus compuit.

Joannes Austrius Caroli V. semper Aug. Fil. Phil. Regis Fr. totius Classis imp. summa omnium consensione declaratur, is in hoc portu Mamer. cccvii. longarum Navium vi. 2. Majorum totius faderis classe cœcta ad xvi. Cal. Oct. e freto solvit. ad Echinadas ins. hostium Tur. naves lon. cccx. anno invicto Non. Octob. aggreditur. inaudita celeritate incredibili Virtute cxxx. capit. xx. partim flammis absumit, partim mergit, reliquæ Vix Evadere potuerunt. hostium ad xvm. cædit, totidem Capit. Christi. Captivorum ad xvm. in libertatem asserit, et metu quem hostibus immisit, Christo semper Auspice Romp. Christi. liberavit. An. MDLXXI.

Messinam IIII. Non. Nov. Victor revertit. ingentiq. omnium lætitia triumphans Excipitur, ad gloriam ergo et æternit. nominis Phil. Regis tantæq. Victoria

memoriam sempt. Joanni Austrio. Fr. B. M. Fortiss. Fastidiss. Q. Principi S. H. A.

S. P. Q. Messan. P. Patribus Conscriptis

Christophoro Piscio. Jo. Francisco Balsamo. Don Gaspare Joenio Antonio Aciarello. Don Thoma Marchetto. Francisco Rbegitano MDLXXII.

These verses are under the armado.

Gesta fidem superant, Zancle, ne longa Vestustas.

Deleat, hæc vultus fluxit in ære tuos.

Under the picture of *Zancle* or *Messina*, carved in brass.

Hostem bovis binis superas, datur ære Colossus

Nunc eat et factis obstrepat invidia.

Under the picture of the battle.

Jam satis ostensum est quo sis Genitore Creatus

Africa regna Parens, ipse Africana domas.

Non satis unus erat Vincto tanto hoste triumphus

Esse triumphator semper in ære potes.

Thuanus l. 50, pag. 747, says;

Christiana classis constabat cccv. Navibus, ac vi. majoris formæ.

Turcica, cccx. constabat; perierunt ex Turcis 25000; capti 3500.

Ex Christianis xv. trirèmes deletæ sunt, quarum x. Venetæ fuerunt. de Christianis ad xcix. ceciderunt. See also Paruta Hist. di Cypro.

English merchants here. Mr. Nich. Mead, Mr. Laurence Yelle a R. C. Mr. Martin Wilkinson, Mr. Jonathan Parker and Mr. Morgan.

A Jesuits college, where the novices live, is a pleasant building. They have three colleges more, and were building another. It is reported, the citizens have some controversy with them, because they fend away the natives, and maintain strangers. Sometimes the *Messinesa* threaten to banish them.

Near this novitiatory is a fortification, over the gate whereof is written, *E Forti Dulcedo*, and over another, under *Jupiter's* eagle and thunderbolt, *Hostem repellas longius.*

We saw an engine for silk like that at *Bononia* and *Vicenza*, only this was moved by a man that walked round within the engine.

The

The present vice-roy's name is *Francisco Gaetano Duca de Sarmontetti*; his palace is large and handsome, having a prospect upon the key.

The ancients called this city *Zancle*, i. e. a scythe, to which is resembled the long neck of land that hooks in the haven, which is very secure, and deep enough for ships of 600 tons to ride in, and unlade, at the very key side. At the further point of the promontory, or neck of land, is a large and strong fort, called *Salvadore*, with a lanthorn on the top of it. About the middle of the neck is the Carmelites convent, and about the beginning of it is a square wooden building, called the *Lazzaretto*; the *Messanese* would have made it of stone, but the *Spaniards* would not suffer it, for fear that it might have been, upon occasion, turn'd into a fort.

The key is very broad, where the coaches of noblemen make the corteo; the front of houses, upon the key, are adorned with fair balconies, stately built and uniform. Here lie always the four galleys, tartano's and felucca's. Upon the key a great many gypsies have little fires of charcoal, which are blown either by their wives or children, and the men work smith's-work.

There are no gates to the city walls. Here are great *borgi* or suburbs.

Messina is situated under high mountains, and runs out in length by the haven's side. It is indifferently built (except the key-side) and the streets are nastily kept.

The vice-roy of *Sicily* is chosen by the king of *Spain* every three years, and he usually stays 18 months here, and 18 months at *Palermo*; which two cities have great emulation, each pretending to be head or metropolis of the kingdom; and the cities, in *Sicily*, divide themselves into their parties; *Catania*, &c. for *Palermo*; *Syracusa*, *Trapanum*, &c. for *Messina*. In the tumults at *Palermo*, 1648, the *Messanese* continued faithful to the king of *Spain*. The *Palermitani* would have made the prince of *Botero* king, whose family is still banished from coming to either of these cities without leave first from the vice-roy.

The king of *Spain* here calls himself prince in all spiritual causes, and there lie appeals, from the bishops, to a judge called *Monarchia Spiritualis judex*, or inquisitor, and, in petitions, he is stiled *Beatissime Pater*. The kings of *Sicily* say, they are born *Legati à Latere*, and have power to punish all clergymen.

Baronius, in his 11th tome, impugns this right; and therefore that book is se-

verely prohibited in this and the Neapolitan kingdom.

The *Messanese* are counted uncleanly, proud and ill-conditioned towards strangers, but the *Palermitani*, they say, are of a contrary temper.

The gentries coaches, in *Messina*, most of them drawn by mules, and when they drive with four, they have a postilion.

Banditi, and other malefactors, escape hither out of *Calabria*, and those of *Sicily* escape thither, where the vice-roy of *Naples* hath his jurisdiction. The inhabitants, when they walk a mile or two out of their towns, carry long guns with them, for defence against them. Some years since, a gentleman was taken out of the streets of *Messina*, by the banditi, in the evening, and while we were gone for *Malta*, another *Messanese* gentleman, travelling between *Messina* and *Melazzo*, was taken by them; but both were ransomed.

None are permitted to carry pistols in *Sicily* under a great penalty, except those of the *Santo Officio*.

Great quantities of silk are made at *Messina* and *Reggio* in *Calabria*; therefore many mulberry-trees are planted, and the leaves sold to feed the silk worms, which they call *Cavalieri*.

Any stranger may bring into *Messina* what he pleases, without trouble of searching, but going out, the *Guardiani* or searchers examine him; they attend upon the *Marina*, or the sea-shore, and observe what goes out of the port. None are suffered to carry away above 10 scudi, like our *English* custom, forbidding the transport of above 5 l. Ster.

The killing of calves is prohibited in *Sicily*.

No youths (*imberbes juvenes*) can travel here without a pass.

Messina air is counted good for sore legs, and bad for the head-ach, &c. *Reggio* is esteemed good for the head.

The senate-house at *Messina* is an indifferent building. In the piazza before it, is a fair fountain. When any decree is published, a trumpet sounds immediately after, as we also observed at *Catania* and *Syracusa*.

The *Messanese* pretend great privileges from *Charles V.* and if the people are displeas'd with the viceroy, the *jurati* intimate as much to him, and they say he then departs from the city; else a great bell is rung, and all are in a sudden tumult.

The government of this city, see in my collection of governments, and in Mr. Ray. All the monies of *Sicily* are coin'd in the *Zecco* or mint of *Messina*.

Provi-

SNIPPON.

Provisions are sold at a reasonable rate, tho' the markets are not well serv'd.

The Spaniards have these forts. 1. *Castello del Salvatore*, on the very point of the neck of land at the haven's mouth; it is upon a rock, and the sea deep enough for a good frigate to convey men in by the boltspirit. 2. *Ca. Matagrifoni*. 3. *Gonzaga*. 4. *Castelazzo*. These three last are situated upon hills, and the second and third without the city walls.

The *Messanese*, besides their walls, have also their forts. 1. *S. Giorgio*. 2. *S. Vincentio*. 3. *S. Giovanni*, &c. See the map of *Messina*.

Many Sbirri, or such as belong to the *justitia*, walk up and down the streets every day, with a long gun on their shoulders, a great horn of powder, and a large bag of shot by their sides; they wear a long dagger behind them, and tie their hair up behind their ears. They have bailiffs here, that are known by their long wands.

The French trade much hither.

The vulgar *Messanese*, at the first accosting of a person, say *Salute*.

They speak here, and all over *Sicily*, and the kingdom of *Naples*, a very corrupt *Italian*.

In *Calabria* and *Sicily* they make great store of cheese, which is very hard and white; but the better sort is also hard, of various shapes, and made of *Hufalo's* milk, but called *Casoe di Cavallo*.

In *Sicily* and *Malta*, they eat great store of chichelings raw.

Sicilian horses are counted good. *Sicily*, according to *Cluverius*, is 600 miles in circuit.

Measures.

Measures used in *Sicily*; four *Mundelle* equal to one *Tumulo*, 16 *Tumuli* equal to one *Salma*, and one *Salma* of corn (wheat) is worth now 24 *Tarè*. *Manganello* equal to 12 *lb*.

Good corn at *Catania* and *Trapano*. Coral at *Trapano*.

Salt at *Marsala*. *Messina* silk. *Syracusa* and *Augusta* wine.

At a mountain called *Castellum S. Joannis*, are salt-stones; it is near *Enna*.

We were told, that at *Trapanum* is a famous statue of the virgin *Mary*.

The king of *Spain* hath one million of ducats yearly revenue in *Sicily*, besides donatives, says *Brietius*.

At *Palermo* are two long streets, and they cross one another; the palace, fountain and theatre, are remarkable there.

When the *Sicilian* vespers were, *Sperlinga*, a city on a hill, in the middle of the island, did not consent to the plot against the French, but were favourable to them; whence this verse,

Quod Siculis placuit sola Sperlinga negavit.

*Italicè. Quel c'ha Sicilia piacq;
Sola Sperlinga spiacq;*

See *Buonfiglio* and *Fazzello* of *Sicily*.

About May 22. A great festival began at *Messina*, to the *Madonna della sacra lettera*; the original letter they say is lost, but they pretend to have a true copy, which runs thus,

Maria Virgo Joachim Filia Dei humillima, Christi Jesu crucifixi mater ex tribu Juda, stirpe David, Messanenensis omnibus salutem, et Dei Patris omnipotentis benedictionem. Vos omnes fide magna, Legatos ac Nuncios per publicum documentum ad nos misisse constat, Filium nostrum Dei genitum Deum et Hominem esse fatemini, et in celum post suam resurrectionem ascendisse, Pauli Apostoli electi predicatione mediante viam veritatis agnoscetes; ob quod vos et ipsam civitatem benedictum cujus perpetuam Proteatricem nos esse volumus Anno Filii nostri MCM. Ind. 1. III. Nonas Junii. Luna xxvii. Feria V. ex Hierosolymis. Maria Virgo, quæ supra hoc Chirographum approbavit.

But *Baronius* in his annals, *A. C. S. 25.* speaking of the virgin *Mary's* writings, says, *Fertur ejusdem Dei Genetrix, epistola ad Ignatium reddita ejusdem; Ignatii una ad ipsam scripta, duæ vero ad Joannem Evangelistam de eadem ipsa loquentes. Sed Hieronymus & alii antiquiores, qui ejusdem Ignatii recensuerunt epistolas, eas non noverunt. Traduntur et aliæ ad ipsam ad alias scriptæ civitates; quas cunctas, cum careant ecclesiæ auctoritate non nisi in Apocryphorum classem rejiciendas esse, omnes facile judicabunt.*

On every door almost was fixed a printed paper, viz.

Viva l'immacolata Madre di Dio sempre Vergina Maria della sacra lettera, perpetua Protettrice della nobile ed esemplare Città di Messina.

And upon a festival afterwards of the *Franciscans*, on many places were fixed another printed paper, viz.

Ad Messanenenses ubiq; locorum sacræ epistolæ B. Virg. Festum devotissime recolentes.

Sumptus

Sumptus, labores, Blennosynæ, generalis populi Communio, Missarum solemnitas exteraq; omnia conspicua opera, quibus ob acceptæ memoriam epistolæ ardens Mellanensium exemplaris pietas B. Virginis gratas triumphali magnificentia quietum rependit, meliora videri si dignissimas ejusdem in manus, animabus fidelium eorum defunctorum largienda commendentur, ut purgatorii poenis absolutæ in coelesti curia pro dulci Desparæ Chirographo festum lætitudinæ ipsæ etiam celebrent, siq; utraq; militans ac triumphans Messina, benedictionis obtentæ promissiq; protectionis fructum temporaliter prima expertam, æternaliter altera jam consecuta in tanta solemnitate congruatur.

The feast of the letter continued for some days and nights.

May 22. Was this procession: Drummers, bastard wenches, or poor girls, veil'd and led by old women to church, where they communicated. Six of these wenches are married every year by the hospital they were maintain'd in, and have each of them 100 scudi.

May 23. There was a great deal of jollity; the castles and forts fir'd their cannon, a great number of banners, carpets, tapestry, &c. hung out of the houses, and every shopkeeper dress'd up his shop with his wares, making altars and curious representations; but the most splendid and rich, were the goldsmiths and drapers, having before their shops (at this time) gilt and painted rails adorn'd with statues. The streets are crowded day and night with a multitude of spectators. In the night was the most splendid shew, the shops having tapers and candles good store, and paper lanterns hung from most windows; upon the windows and balconies, lamps stood very thick; so that the whole city seem'd to be of a flame in the night, which we observ'd some miles distance off at sea when we came from Catania.

May 21. The eve of the feast, arriving at Messina at three hours of the night; these fire-works made then a very great reflection in the air, which was discern'd afar off. On one of the banners was written *Magna fides*. The gentry and ladies in coaches rode the *Corso* or tour in the chief street. In a goldsmith's shop were two or three figures covered over with chequins.

May 23. All day and night the same jollity continued, and in the morning was another procession; after the drummers went several men and boys with baskets full of bread, rice, &c. for the prisoners.

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The cheefmongers and victuallers had large booths covered with boughs before their shops, and in these booths, cheefes and pieces of bacon, &c. hung very thick. All this festival 500 sbirri kept guard in several places of the city.

May 24. Was the great feast day solemniz'd with the same jollity, which was much disturb'd after dinner by great rain and thunder, and at night the same bad weather disorder'd the procession of all the religious orders, who went two and two, with lighted torches in their hands, every order having its cross, banners, and a relic carried on mens shoulders; and in this procession the copy of the V. Mary's letter was carry'd. They came to the domo (a fair church) which was gaudily dress'd up with gilt hangings, pictures, &c. and as they began to enter the domo, a stately fire-work (representing wheels, &c.) of a great height, began to play. In the church, at the high altar, six mitred persons shew'd the host to the people, and then they all gave a great shout. Nigh the viceroy's palace, was another fire-work, and in the great street were erected several arches with inscriptions, pictures, &c. All this night the thunder and rain continued, and the tempest lasted till next morning.

The *Baucho*, or exchange, is an open place (part of which is built) like that at Genoa, but not so big, where is this inscription.

D. O. M.

Philippo IV. Regum potentissimo. Negatiorum usu ac dignitati, quorum etiam frequentia semper urbs hæc inclust, fuit, veteris fori elegantiam addita Basilica spatii, prospectu, opere auxit amplavitq; Senatus Mamertinus. D. Jacobus Campulo Baro Borvicini. Sebastianus de Marinis. D. Franciscus Spatafora. Joan. Petrus Arena. D. Cesar Pisci. Antonius Angiola, 1627.

Nigh the exchange, on the key-side, is a fair statue of Neptune.

We visited Dr. Jo. Petrus Corvinus, Nephew to Dr. Petrus Castellus Romanus the famous physician, who led us thro' a subterraneous passage from his house to the city ditch; which being dry, is allowed by the Messanese for a physick garden; it is of good length and breadth. Castellus was the first botanick professor here; he divided the garden into 12 quarters, called by the apostles names. Under one of the city bridges is a school where botanick lectures are read, and under another bridge is a room where skeletons of animals are preserv'd.

7 R

VINUS

S. P. Q. R.

Corvinus shew'd us his study left him by his uncle, who in two quarto volumes, describ'd in painting and writing several insects, which Corvinus confest himself not able to be at the charge of printing.

The *Studio* or schools, is an unfinished building frequented by few students. Over the gate is written.

D. O. M.

Philippo III. Rege invictissimo. Messana Protometropolis ingeniorum ferax ac vetus artium bonarum parens, ne quod ad literarum reip. splendorem et commodum desideretur Athenarum erexit. Senatoribus juratis, Philippo Cigala. Marcello Cirino. D. Petro Saccana. Joanne Pellegrino. D. Muratio Porcio. Jo. Baptista Celio. Anno MDCCCLIII.

Within, over an entrance to a pair of stairs, &c.

D. O. M.

Messina.

S. P. Q. R. Imperatorum Regumq; decreto Urbis Nobilis et Regni Caput publicum scientiarum Gymnasium solis classium scholis destinatum majore scholarum frequentia confluenta ad commodiorem disputationum usum magnificis gradibus aulaq; perangusta angere voluit.

Senatoribus. D. Marcello Cirino Barone S. M. Basilii, Equite Sancti Jacobi. D. Nicolao Maria Paparda. Ciesare Pisei. Carolo Vellati. D. Placido Marullo. Lucio Pellegrino. MDCCXX.

Placidius Reina, a *Bolognese*, is chief professor, and none but a stranger can be in that place.

The hospital is fair and large; over the entrance of it is written, *Ille fides operatur per charitatem*.

Another hospital where poor girls are maintained till day of marriage, &c. and have then 100 scudi given them.

One afternoon while we were at *Messina*, came into port two *Malta* galleys, hung full of colours, flags, banners, &c. upon the masts, sails, &c. which made a very fair shew; which galleys received pratique, and then they gave four guns, answered by *Ct. Salvadore* with three; then gave the viceroy four, who answered also with three. At last the galleys of *Sicily* were saluted with four, who returned their welcome with three shot. They came for money, which they had of their receiver, who collects all their revenues in this island.

The knights of *Malta* have a church at *Messina*, called the *Priorato* of S. John, where the priests that attend wear a white cross on their left shoulder.

On *Corpus Christi* day, was a great procession, and we took notice of one order of friars habited in white, without shoes or stockings, having only sandals on. They are of St. Carlo Borromeo's order.

In the senate-house, we observ'd in the hall a great many pictures explain'd by their inscriptions, viz. *Digitis scribebat in terra*, Joan. vi. *Reddidi Chirographum suum*, Tob. ix. *Scripti univ'rsis populis*, Dan. vi. *Mittam lueras ad regem Israel*, Reg. iv. &c. where the words *Lueras* and *scribo*, &c. is only mentioned; all referring to the V. Mary's pretended letter to this city.

Here are preserv'd three old figures, 1. Scipio Africanus. 2. Annibal Barchinensis. 3. M. T. Cicero. Over a door is written, *Gratuleri à Messina*.

Under a picture of *Messina* with her flourishes, is inscrib'd,

S. P. Q. R. decreto. Devicta Hierone statuit me Siciliæ caput, titulo nobilitatis extollit et fungi potestate Romana, deinde post acceptas à sanctissima Dei Genetrice literas sub ejus dulcissima tutela ita florui, ut regum animi cælitus propulsi principem me adhuc in toto regno confirmarent hisq; summis dignitatibus quas hic vides expressas me exornarunt.

Over her head is written, *Regni Caput*.

May 26. We hired a boat with three men and a boy, and with a good wind, soon arriv'd at *Reggio* in *Calabria*, 12 miles from *Messina*. It is a bishop's see, but seems to be a poor place, and is meanly built; it calls itself *Città fedele*. Towards the sea-side it is well fortified with walls, &c. Without the walls are large gardens full of fruit trees. Great quantity of silk is made here, which they sell at *Messina*. The king of Spain and the priests have their share in the silk.

Here they make pretty straw-boxes. In the gardens we saw pots they preserve grapes in all winter, which have large bellies with narrow mouths, and almost half one of the sides is to be open'd for the putting in of the bunches, after that it is shut up close. We saw the *Hirundo Pivers* here. *Monte Aspero* not far from hence, noted for simples or rare plants. And six miles off is S. *Agatha*, a strong city in the mountains. A little distance without the walls is a chapel, and over the door of it is written,

Christus

*Christus nobiscum stat
Petrus Apostolus, et Paulus Doctor Gen-
tium, ipsi nos docuerunt legem tuam,
Domine.*

Within the chapel, behind the tabernacle, is preserv'd within a glass, as a relique, a piece of the pillar which they say shined when S. Paul preach'd here; it was broken by the Turks when they took this place, and this piece was kept at Messina, till they brought it hither; the Jesuits would have carry'd it to their college, but many men could not then move it; but resolving to place it in this chapel, one man's strength was sufficient. This inscription on the wall concerning it.

D. O. M.

*Philippo III. Hispaniarum Rege invitif-
simo. D. Innico Velez de Guevara et
Tassis, Comite de Ognate et Villa Media-
na in regno prorege. D. Sebastiano de
Elizondo Rbegii belli pacisq; praefecto.
Christophorus Spano. Paulus Baronus ex
Mirco et Franciscus Derii. Rbegii Syn-
dici.*

*Tum qui per Corsicans Columnæ lumen
nobis, lumen fidei revelavit, jure sub
hoc chrysalorum velamine una cum
columna veneramus, Anno Domini
MDCCLIII.*

We return'd at night (having the wind favourable) to Messina.

May 28. We hired a boat, and went terra terra to the tower or Pharos of Charybdis (nigh the Pharos are lakes) by reason the current was against us; and then we cross'd over to Calabria, and went close to a rocky shore, till we came to Scylla, now called Capo dello Scoglio, where, on the point of a rock, is seated a strong castle, and behind that is a large village, 18 miles from Messina. Here we stay'd about two hours, but could not see any of the sword-fish (*Pesce spada*) taken, but saw the fishing boats, and were informed of the manner of fishing. Six men sometimes belong to a boat, which hath a little mast in the middle, and above half way up the mast is a round board, whereon one of the crew stands observing the motion and cries of a guardiano or fellow's hand and voice, who watches upon a tower, or high rock, on the shore, where the fish disturb the water; and upon his notice, then the boatmen row and turn the boat about very swiftly, and the man upon the mast perceiving the fish near; comes down, and takes a lance or

harping iron, which hath a long rope at one end, and that he throws at the fish, which being struck, plays about till it is faint, and then they take it up into the boat.

This fish is very large and long, of a darkish colour on the back, having a long snout like a broad two-edged sword, and sharp at the point. The under jaw runs out but a little length. It has no teeth. About the middle of the back is a great fin, and not far from the tail is a small fin. A pair of fins behind the gills, and a pair behind the vent. The tail is forked, and near it are two callous substances like two small fins. The meat of this fish is much esteem'd in these parts, the flesh of it being sold for 30 grani per rotam, and at Messina for 50 grani. All the flesh is very firm, but the best of it is under the belly. We saw several of these fishes they had taken, and observ'd three priests fishing for them.

In the afternoon we returned to Messina, having the current or stream against us, therefore kept close to the Calabria shore, then cross'd over to Sicily, where we went ribba ribba, or terra terra, i. e. by the shore, till we came to Messina. They told us there are eight strong currents they call Reme, contrary to one another, four always descendente, and four montante.

Between the Pharos and Messina, is a round chapel with a portico about it, under a cliff, and called *Madonna dello Grotto*; then we pass by a handsome pleasure-house of a noblemen, which is called *Paradiso*. After that we came by a monastery, where some live according to the rules of S. Basil the Greek father; a little further we pass'd by a fair convent of the Franciscans di Paolo. Nigh it is a large village. Between that convent and Messina are pleasant walks of poplar trees, where the coaches take the evening fresco.

At Messina we observed many fisher-boats with fire in an iron grate at the stern, which in the night go out to sea, and take great store of *Sardene*, that flock about the light. Needle-fishes taken here at one time of the year, which they say are pursued by the *Percepisce*, against whom they defend themselves, by gathering in a round body together, and pointing their sharp snouts outwards.

Great variety of rare plants about Messina, and in Sicily.

A Messina assai polce, polvere & m-
tane, is a proverb.

We



We took bills of health for Malta, which were after this form:



De pass. mobile e Essemplare Città di Messina. Porto Filippo Skippon Inglese . . . età . . . anni 22. statura . . . per esser di Dispendio in Malta:—percio dove Cognita se li potrà dare libera pratica, quanto eke in detta Città per gratia del Signore e della Madre Santissima della nostra Augusta, e particolare Protettrice non vi e sospetto alcuno di morbo Contagioso. Messina a dì 14. Maggio. 1664.

Gio. Giacomo Hofes.

May 5. We embark'd in a felucca with six rowers, and a padrone, who steer'd; and having a favourable wind, pass'd in sight of *la Scalera*, a small town on a hill, where is the monastery of S. *Placidus* belonging to the Benedictines; *la rocca*; and rowed between *Capo di Aluni* and three rocks, called *Li Paraghiuni*, antiently *Rupes Cyclops*; then came into prospect of *Acis*, a small place on a hill, and early in the afternoon arriv'd at (60 miles distant from Messina.)

Catania, where we took up our lodging this night, provided our own meat, and paid for the dressing, according to the custom of the country. The shore is rocky near this city. I shall take farther notice of this city in another place.

May 6. We took boat, and cross'd the gulf of Catania; then pass'd by *Augusta* and *Lisola de la Murgesi*, antiently *Tausis*, a peninsula; about noon arriv'd at *Syracusa*, above 50 miles from Catania. The shore is rocky hereabouts, where we observ'd beacons with straw, which they fire when the Turkish pirates come nigh.

This city is only the insula which was antiently *Ortygia*, having on the east a haven, called *Pertus Marmoris (minor)*, because the bottom, they say, is paved with stone: and on the west is *Porto Magno*, a haven which *Strabo*, p. 271. says, is 80 *stadia* or furlongs large. The streets are but narrow, and the houses mean. Nigh the cathedral is the bishop's palace and the senate-house, with another building before a small piazza. This is join'd to the *terra firma* by one gate, called *Porta Realis*, where are four or five arches remaining of the *Complum Prætorie*. On this side is a double wall; the other is very strong, and the other

well built: and without the walls on this side is a good counter-carp, and a large ditch of water, having the sides lin'd with stone; but towards the *Porto Magno* it is not so well fortify'd. The castle is called *Marietto*, seated on the point of land towards the sea. *Santa Lucia* is protettrice of this city, whose body is carry'd to Venice. The women here and at Catania, when they walk abroad, wear long black mantles, that reach to their feet, and cover their head and faces with a long peak. The wine hereabouts is much in esteem, being strong and of a red colour. It is sold here for four *grani* per quartuccio.

Syracuse not well peopled.

Antiently *Syracuse* comprehended 180 *Autigi* *stadia* or 22 miles and a half, and was divided into four parts; viz. 1. *Acradina*. 2. *Tycha*. 3. *Neapolis*. 4. *Ortygia Insula*, where was the fountain of *Aretusa*. *Epipolæ* was the farther part on the continent, where were quarries of stone, called by *Brietius*, in his geography, *Lapidium Tyrannorum*, and *Latoniæ Carcer*.

We were beholden to *Padre Polycarpo* a Carmelite monk, (who with our leave came along with us from Messina, and was going to Malta) and P. Bernardino of the same order, who procured a gentleman's coach, and carry'd us three miles, and shew'd us the ruins of old *Syracuse*. We observ'd a place, called *Auruncus Dionysii*, which is a cave resembling the windings in the ear, where, they say, the tyrant had a chamber adjoining, and could hear all that was said by those imprison'd here. Nigh this is another cave more lightsome, and supported by pillars cut rudely out of the rock; and just by is a tower upon a slender rock. In another cave they now make salt-petre, and cords. Half a mile from the present town, we came to a church dedicated to S. Antonio, where each of us took a lighted candle and entered the *catacumbæ* or antient vaults, formed into several streets, having on each side long arched caves full of *loculi* or graves, of the length of men and children; a. b. the subterraneous passage or street, c. the entrance into the cave, d. e. f. the graves cut out of the rock.



In many places we saw round arched rooms shaped like cupola's, which were open on the top. Some think there were covers to every grave. Some of

of these passages are said to reach a great way under ground, and some we observ'd above ground. Nigh the cave, about *Dionysius's* ear, are the ruins of an amphitheatre, the lower seats whereof are cut out of the rock.

May 7. We entred our felucca, and the padrone sent a *tarè* to the cistle; then sometimes sailed, and sometimes rowed, and pass'd by cape *Massa Ulivieri*, *Razi Canzir*, the islands *Longhina* and *Bindicari*; and in the afternoon we landed at *Capo Passaro*, antiently *Pachynna Promontorium*; which about four or five years ago, they say, was separated from the continent of *Sicily*, and is now a little island, where is a small castle garrison'd by 12 Spanish soldiers and a castellano. About 40 miles from *Syracuse* to this place: Where we stay'd one day and two nights, the weather being not favourable, but were not permitted to lodge in the castle, but in a little chapel, and there lay upon a hard bed (on the floor) that the priest lent us. On the shore, between *Syracuse* and cape *Passaro*, we observ'd many stone pillars set together at some distance one from another, which have covers of reeds laid over them for the fishermen to lodge under, &c. in fishing-time.

The Carmelite fryar who came with us from *Messina*, was very civil and helpful to us; he seem'd to be not very superstitious, when he set our meat and drink down upon the altar-table in the chapel we lodg'd in; but then, he shut the door, and swept all clean before he open'd it again.

He was born in the state of *Venice*; and he told us, he was employ'd by the *Venetians* at *Constantinople* as a spy, and by means of a renegado there did discover some affairs; but at last he was discover'd, and forc'd to retire privately.

He hath travell'd *Germany*, the *Low-Countries*, *France*, *Spain*, *Turkey*, and *Persia*; and speaks these languages, *French*, *Spanish*, *Latin*, *Greek*, *Italian*, *Turkish*, and *Arabick*.

From him we receiv'd many informations, viz. That in the college of cardinals, four ought to be monks; but at this time there were but two; viz. one Jesuit, and one Dominican.

The Franciscans general assur'd the pope of 30,000 Franciscan fryars (excluding the Capuchins) fighting men.

That there are many orders habited like the Jesuits. 1. The Theatins, who are distinguish'd by their longer beards. 2. Thomadini. 3. Barnabini. 4. Those of *S. Antonio*, who wear a red cross on their left shoulder.

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The Carmelite fryars are habited in a dark red, and have a *berm* of the same stuff hanging behind and before; their head or *cucullus* is of the same; about their middle they wear a leather girdle: when they go abroad they wear a white *cucullus*: they wear no linnen shirts, but instead of them linsie-woolley, which they change twice a week in the summer, and once a week in the winter: at their first institution they wore no shoes and stockings; but afterwards they had liberty to wear them: but *Santa Theresa* of *Spain* reform'd them, and oblig'd them to be discalceate again. By their rules they are not permitted to eat flesh, except when they are sick, or travelling by sea. When they visit any sick person, they must not beg any thing for themselves or convent. If a Carmelite travelling, comes to a convent of the order, and the prior denies him admittance, he is, *ipso facto*, depriv'd of his place. The travelling monk hath his feet usually wash'd by the prior presently upon his arrival, and his garments, if he will, changed, and is treated with great respect for four or five days like a stranger. If a monk falls sick; he is then under the care of the *infirmarius*, and the prior hath nothing to do with him till he recovers: the prior is to watch with him every night the first hour, if the provincial be not in the convent; then the rest take their turns to watch, two and two at a time.

The prior is chosen by the chapter once every three years by major voice.


The generals of this order are two, and continue three years: one for *Italy*, *Germany*, &c. the other for *Spain*, having six provinces under him. In topographical maps of their convents, *Spain* is omitted, but in the rest of Europe are about 200 convents. At mount *Carmel* there is one; five in the *East-Indies*: that at *Goa* is a stately cloister. Four in *Persia*; five in *Syria* and *Palestina*; and six in the *West-Indies*. Nigh *Lyon* they have 33 *Cure*, and great privileges in a jurisdiction of theirs, where they have a castle, and send a secular judge to condemn malefactors to death.

If a monk of this order lies with a woman, he is prohibited saying of mass for three or four years, and he hath no suffrage; he is declared infamous, and obliged to chastise himself publicly once a week. If he afterwards repents, and lives honestly, he is restor'd to his voice, and other privileges, but seldom or never elected into any place of note. If again he commits the same fault, his penance is double, and he is enjoin'd to fast with bread and water: If he be guilty a third

time,

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SKIPPER.

time, a greater penance is requir'd, and he is immediately expell'd the order. They wear a wooden cross on their left breast, thus shap'd .

May 9. We lanch'd out with our felucca in the morning, and ventur'd rashly 30 miles to sea; but having contrary winds, and rough waves, we were forc'd back to the first shore, (we endeavour'd to land at *Puzzanu*, but it was dangerous, by reason the waves broke violently against the *spiaggio* or rocky shore) and came to a promontory, call'd *Punta di Circiola*, (where we stay'd till May 12.) where is a little haven for boats, and always a watchman or *guardiano*, who has a horse ready to ride up into the country, and give notice of any *Turks* upon the coast. We lodg'd in his small hut, consisting of a low stone wall, and a cover of boughs of trees; and bought wine and some provisions, which, with a tortoise we took at sea, made good cheer.

The catching of sea-tortoises.

This tortoise was large, and eat pretty well roast'd and boild, the younger the better; the liver tasted well, and the blood of it boild in the throat is good meat, and eats as well as a blood pudding. We took several in our return from *Malta*; some as they lay sleeping, or very still upon the superficies of the sea, were taken up by the boatmen, who brought the boat silently near 'em; others they come nigh to with their boat, and the tortoise being disturb'd, a mariner being stripp'd, leap'd into the sea and dived after it, and brought it up with the belly upwards, having more strength so to command the struggling of the tortoise. Upon most of the tortoises we saw little crabs sticking to them; and on one stuck a great bunch of bernacle-shells, which were large, and full of a purplish water; over the flesh within was a white membrane; and in some we discern'd plainly a milt or spawn, and they moved their *cirri* or feather'd parts in and out as they pleas'd.

Bernacle-shells.

Many rare plants here, and *ecbini spatagi*, with other shells.

May 10. At break of day, rewarding the watchman, and the boatmen, giving him a *tari*, we set forth, and had calm weather, so that we rowed almost all the way; and about half way over, came into sight of *Gozzo*, an island near *Malta*; and in about six or seven hours time safely cross'd this canal of about 60 miles, and safely arriv'd at *Malta*, having most part of the way mount *Etna* and the *Sicilian* shore in view. At our first appearance, a flag was set up on the castle wall, (when ships and other vessels are in sight, they also set up signs); and when

we were entering the port, a sentinel call'd to us, and ask'd, What news? Whence we came? &c. Then a felucca met us, with an officer of the *Santa*, who enquir'd, What news? &c. and took our bolletins of health, and gave us pratique. Early in the afternoon we landed, and observ'd upon the shore many people gazing upon us. During our stay here, we took notice of these particulars.

One morning we saw the grand master coming from mass; many knights went before him: his name is *Nicholas Cottonier*, of *Majorca*, whose brother was his immediate predecessor; this gentleman is ancient, and of mean stature; his habit was a gown with sleeves somewhat like our lawyers, whereon a cross upon the left shoulder, and on his breast he wore another cross; after him follow'd his counsellors and pages. It being the custom for strangers to give him a visit, we went to his palace, and pass'd thro' a hall, where were pictures of all the famous sea-fights the *Maltese* knights have been masters in: at the upper end was a canopy and chair of state. Then we came thro' two or three rooms to the great master, who spoke very kindly to us.

Brietius says, the revenue of the order is 300000 aurei, besides what they get from the *Turks*; and the great master hath 60,000 aurei per annum.

The government of *Malta*, and of the *Città Notabile* or *Vecchia*, see in Mr. *Ray* and my collection of governments.

The knights being divided into several nations, every nation hath its *albergo* or hall, where they dine and sup. We went to that belonging to the *French*; which is a fair building, having a large hall, buttery, &c. There is an albergo design'd for the *English*, but at present nothing besides a void space of ground wall'd in; which the order will not suffer should be put to any use; yet, hoping that the *English* nation may turn Roman Catholics, and have occasion for it, they chuse a prior of *England*: at this time *Cavaliero Mellino* is prior. Every nation hath its superior, one of the antientest amongst them, who wears a cross upon his breast, and another upon his left shoulder, and sits at the upper end. Their superiors are the *gran croce*, and of the great master's council. The *English* are now made incapable of having a great master of their nation. He is attended by 24 pages, who must be nobly born; and when they are grown men, they are admitted into the order. The number of knights amounts to some thousands, but most are absent, being either in the galleys

MALTA.

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leys or with their friends in their own country. About 800 were now residing in Malta.

Such as are taken into the order, must prove their noble descent for four generations, and must swear before the *gran croce* and great master, and vow chastity, poverty and obedience. None can wear the cross till they have been abroad in service three years; but they are usually dispens'd with after a year. They wear a cross on their left shoulder, and a silver



cross hangs at their breasts, thus shap'd; but the cross they have in their banners is like the *English* cross, and is quarter'd with the great master's arms. The knights take place according to their seniority. They lodge, where they please, in the city.

They were first call'd *hospitalieri*, from an hospital dedicated to S. John Baptist at Hierusalem. Then they were call'd knights of *Rhodes*; which island they were in possession of from 1308 till 1522, when they were beaten out by *Soliman* the Grand Turk. And A. D. 1530, they had Malta given them; *Clement VII.* being pope, who was a knight of this order, and *Charles V.* emperor.

They take this oath; which I shall transcribe out of *Bosius* his history *Della S. Religione di S. Gio. Gerosolimitano*, pag. 63.

Io N. faccio Voto, e prometto à Dio Omnipotente, alla Beata Maria Sempre Vergine Madre di Dio, & à S. Giovanni Battista d'osservare perpetuamente con l'aiuto di Dio, Vera Ubidienza à qualunque Superiore, che mi farà dato di Dio, e dalla nostra religione; e di più, vivere senza proprio, e d'osservare Castità.

About the porto are these three cities. 1. Città Valetta. 2. Città Vittoriosa. 3. Città fenglea.

La Città Valetta is not much above 100 years old, being begun 1566. It is built upon part of a tongue of land, between the *Marfa* or chief port; and *Marfa Mascietto* (where ships make their quarantine, and in the midst of it is an island, where the lazaretto is built: it seems almost impregnable, having very strong fortifications round, and a steep rocky cliff to the N.W. and S.E. and at the point of land a strong castle, called *Ca. S. Elmo*. Two of the walls bulwarks have large portici (to walk in) built upon them; and on one is a pretty garden and fountain; and near the water-gate is a handsome garden with fountains in the ditch. Great

store of cannon are ready planted on the platforms.

This place was formerly a void space of ground, and in *Arabic* was call'd, *Sech e Ras*; and where *Ca. S. Elmo* is, *La Guardia*. This city is 1500 rod (*canne*) long, and 380 broad. The streets, not yet pav'd, are eight in length, and there are 12 cross streets, all running in strait lines, but the rock they are built on, makes them uneven, there being many ascents and descents, yet the two chief streets are indifferently even; in one of which, chief merchants and citizens live; and in the other, nigh the palace, many knights dwell. *Avela*, in his description of Malta or Malta Illustrata, says, There are 1891 houses, and 10,744 inhabitants. The houses are generally low built, and all flat roofed, the roofs have a firm plaster, whereon they sleep in the summer nights in the open air without prejudice, the air being very clear; and tho' it is the most southern part of christendom, yet here is usually a fresh and gentle breath of wind that tempers the heat; people living to a good age in this place. The market-place is neat, having a piazza rounded with a portico full of stalls, all built of stone. Great store of provision here every day of all sorts, and for a reasonable rate, though most of it is brought out of *Scily*; whence they bring beef, veal, lamb, wine, snow from *Atna*, &c. (Snow is sold for one *tarè* per rotam.) They had pretty store of strawberries at this time, and little fresh cheeses like curds; good little cheeses made of sheeps milk. It is a saying here, *La gallina in sacco, & lo formaggio in gubia*; i. e. Hens in sacks, and cheeses in coops or cages: For the country people bring those commodities so to market.

Towards the land or S. W. is a strong and high wall, a deep ditch cut into the rock; as are also the bulwarks, and half moons, having deep ditches; and without them, a curious breast-work or counterescarp. Over the gate here is inscrib'd,

D. O. M.

Fr. Jo. de Valetta sacre domus Hosp. Hierosol. M. Magister periculatorum anno superiore à suis militibus populisq; Melitæ in obsidione Turcica perpefforum memor de condenda Urbe nova, eaq; munitis, arcibus & propugnaculis ad sustinendam vim omnem, propulsandosq; inimici Turcæ impetus, aut saltem reprimendos, muniendam, inito cum Preteritis Concilio die Jovis xxviii. Martii, MDLXVI. Deum Omnipotentem Deiparamq; Virginem et Numen tutelare D. Johannem Baptistam Drucosq; Cete-

SCIRPOM.

ros multa precatus, ut faustum felixq;
religioni Christiane fieret, ac Ordini suo,
quod inceptabat bene cederet, prima
Urbis fundamenta in monte ab incolis
Scaberris vocato jecit, eamque de suo
nomine Valletum (dato pro insignibus in
parma Miniata aurato Leone) appellari
Voluit.

Fr. Antonius de Paula. M. Mag. in-
victiss. Conditoris tantæ; rei monui. P. C.
anno ab Urbe fundata LXXIII.

Two bow-shoots beyond this wall, there is another very strong, almost finish'd cross from one port to the other, where are good bulwarks, a ditch, and a counterescarp cut all out of the rock. These bulwarks, and those at the city, are made hollow, to blow up, if there be occasion. Between these two walls is a large and void space of ground, which can receive all the inhabitants in the country, if they should be urged to it by an enemy. On one of the farthest bulwarks, the Capuchins have a convent and gardens. A bulwark that had gunpowder in it, was blown up by lightning a few years since. In this space is a pell-mell of an elliptick figure. These verses at one end;

Ora quo pereant, pereantq; cuspibus Artes
Hæc volis, Equites, arena parva latet.
Iudite vos alacres facit hic ad prælia ludus
Eruant vires, Alæ, Vina, Venus.

De mariato Eminet. M. Magistri Fr. Jo.
Pauli Lascaris Castellani. Fr. Hen. Leonar-
dus ejus Auditor. F.

St. John's church.

St. John's church is but a small cathedral, not yet finish'd; the roof whereof was now painting by a knight of the order, who will describe the whole story of that saint. Here are very neat chapels, some richly gilt and painted. The great master hath his seat under a rich canopy on the north side of the altar, and round about are benches with carpets for the *gran croce*. All the priests that officiate here, wear the Maltese cross on their cloaks, as the knights do. A rich marble altar on the south side of the high altar. Under the choir is a handsome vault, where the great masters are buried; and there are many effigies of great masters, with epitaphs; viz. to F. Martin de Redin. F. Jo. de Lascaris, &c. One of them we transcrib'd.

D. O. M.

F. Antonio di Paula
Mag. Militiæ Hieros. Magistro
Principi gratissimo splendidissimo
Qui ob egregias animi dotes

Vivens in omnibus sui amorem
Exstinctus desiderium excitavit
Pacem mirifice coluit et affluentiam
Ordini

Vires Opes
Addidit auxit.

Ampliore munere vallo urbem aggesto
Cum annum ageret Magisterii xiv.

Atatis supra Octuagesimum
Diuturno cum morbo constanter Conflitatur
Semper se ipso major

Piissimè ac religiosissimè quievit in Dno.

V. id. Junii anno sal. MDCXXXIII.

F. P. Henricus de Merles Beauchamps et
D. Martinus de Redin Sac. Cath. mag.
à consiliis bellicis Tholosæ et Navarræ
Priores, et Jo. de Berny Villanova
Ballivus Aquilæ. Con sanguineus Testa-
mentarii Executores qui Benefactori
Mortuus H. M. F. C. C.

There is a cloister of noblewomen of this order, who wear the cross on black upon their breasts and left shoulders.

The knights, on some occasions, wear red garments, which reach down to their feet, and have a white cross before, and another behind.

Seven galleys belong to the order, and in each are 500 men.

Several of the knights have leave to set forth ships against the *Turks*; and at this time about 20 were abroad.

We saw two vessels, which were newly brought in, that were taken after two days fight.

The *infirmario* or hospital is a handsome building, where great care is taken of all sick persons, cavalieri, and the inhabitants, none being permitted to lie sick in their houses, except the great master and those of the *gran croce*. Every sick person hath two beds for change, when there is need, and they are serv'd after this manner by the knights who attend in their turns. One morning we saw two slaves bring a bier into the middle of the hospital-room, whereon stood the several dishes of meat, &c. Then a cavaliero read a scrawl, wherein the physician had order'd what every patient should have; and officers are ready to dish it out accordingly in silver plates, which are deliver'd into the hands of the knights that wait; who immediately carry it to the sick persons beds, which are known by numbers written on the wall. Wounded persons have chambers apart, two and two lie in a room. Every sick person hath a little cloister, where he may dress and undress himself. We saw here several pictures describing this story: Three knights of this

this order were taken prisoners by the *Turks*, and brought before the grand signior, who endeavour'd to make them, by sending priests to them, renounce the christian religion; but they continued stedfast. The grand Turk's daughter observing them, fell in love with them, and told her father, she would endeavour their conversion; after that, she imparted her affection: but they inform'd her of their obligation to live chastly, and discourag'd about the christian religion, and their order, and promis'd to shew her the true representation of the virgin *Mary*: so they undertook to carve a piece of wood; but none of them being skillful in that art, they pray'd for assistance, and suddenly appear'd the miracle of the virgin *Mary's* image exactly shap'd like her. When the Turk's daughter saw this, she turn'd christian, and resolv'd to go with them into Christendom, and privately brought them to the sea-side, where they found an empty boat, and launch'd out in it; and having favourable weather, they were in a short time upon the *French* shore, where they landed, and she plac'd herself in a nunnery.

Castle S. *Elmo* is upon the very point of land, having a piazza before it, and under that piazza is a large magazine of corn. (In this city are magazines of oil in stone wells, wood, wine, &c.) We entered the strong outworks of this castle, where the knights are imprison'd for misdemeanors, debts, &c. In the castle itself they are imprison'd for higher offences. Here we went up a tower, which is made within like the tower on the piazza of S. Mark at *Venice*; from the top of it we had a large prospect. The soldiers have little rooms for their wives and children.

An *aqueduct* brings water into the new city.

The slaves prison is a fair square building, cloister'd round, where most of the slaves in *Malta* are oblig'd to lodge every night, and to be there about *Ave Mary* time. They have here several sorts of trades, as barbers, taylors, &c. There are about 2000 that belong to the order; most of which were now abroad in the galleys; and there are about 300 who are servants to private persons. This place (*i. e. Malta*) being an island, and difficult to escape out of, they wear only an iron ring or foot-lock. Those that are servants, lodge in their masters houses, when the galleys are at home; but now, lie a nights in this prison. *Jews*, *Moors*, and *Turks* are made slaves here, and are publicly sold in the market. A stout fellow may be bought (if he be an in-

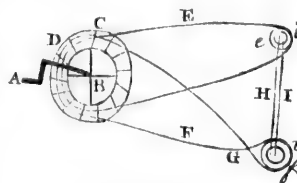
ferior person) for 120 or 160 scudi of *Malta*. The *Jews* are distinguish'd from the rest by a little piece of yellow cloth on their hats or caps, &c. We saw a rich *Jew* who was taken about a year before, who was sold in the market that morning we visited the prison for 400 scudi; and supposing himself free, by reason of a passport he had from *Venice*, he struck the merchant that bought him; whereupon he was presently sent hither, his beard and hair shaven off, a great chain clapp'd on his leg, and bastinado'd with 50 blows.

The *Turks* when they deny a thing, and say nothing, draw their hands under their chins.

In the great master's stable were above 50 good horses, and as many mules and asses. He and some of the *gran croce* have coaches.

Mr. *Ray* having a bill for money, the merchant on whom it was drawn, went with him to a notary, and before him declared, Mr. *Ray* declared he had received it; and then the notary writ in *Latin* on a paper, and Mr. *Ray* laying his hand upon the paper, signified as much as if he had set his hand to it.

We saw the manner of preparing cotton for sale: after it is gather'd out of the cod, they separate it thus from the seed, with this engine.



A is the handle that turns a wheel B, which moving from C to D, brings the string F from E to C, and makes another string F put cross at G, turn a little wheel or pulley i f, and move from i to f contrary to the pulley i e, which moves from i to E. H I are two irons fix'd in those pulleys that lie close enough to draw the cotton through to H, but the seed stays behind at I. They anoint the irons with oil. After this separation, they strike the cotton with a bow-string, as hatters do when they prepare their wooll and hair for hats. They sell cotton here for about 50 scudi the *cantare*, which is equal to 116 *English* pounds.

In hot weather they seldom work up their cotton, which is usually laid up in magazines under the walls of *Città Valetta*.

SHIPPON.

Anise and cummin is mowed about . . . and the seed is cleaned from the chaff by a sieve. These are sold for seven, eight, or nine scudi the *cantare*. The last year they sold 7000 *cantari*.

The armory.

The armory at the great master's palace we saw by the favour of a commandador, who civilly shew'd us a long and high-roofed room, filled with arms for 30,000 men. The arms are kept in good order. We observ'd a leather cannon, having the arms of *Wignacourt* great master, who defended *Malta* against the *Turks*. We saw also a little room full of arms, and walk'd to an upper portico of the palace, where were fair and large cages of birds; then came into a hall where is painted the several circumstances of the siege of *Malta*.

Cavalier *Spinola*, a *Genoese*, and secretary of the treasury, has a neat palace, which we saw; it hath handsome rooms, well adorn'd with pictures, maps, &c.

On the eighth of September the *Turks* retir'd from *Malta*, and ever since the great master on that day holds a sword while the epistle is reading.

The Carmelite cloister.

We cross'd over the port to *Città Vittoriosa*, and visited the Carmelite monks, who have a little cloister, and many small gardens; in every one of which is a well, and in one a grotto, with a spring of water that makes a little pool. Here *Sig. Alfonso D'esclaus*, consul for the *English* and *Dutch* nations accompanying us, produc'd a paper written at *Bristol* in *English*, being a certificate under the hands of five merchants, *Tbo. Speed*, &c. that two women, quakers, . . . *Evans* and *Anna Chivers*, some time since prisoners in *Malta*, were safely arriv'd at *Weymouth* in *Dorsetshire*, A. D. 1663. Which persons *Sig. D'esclaus* reliev'd and freed out of the inquisition, where they had been kept three years; and the consul undertaking to send them home, he gave 500 *scudi* bond for their return. Mr. Ray translated the certificate into *Latin*, and we both attested it was faithfully done, before father *Polycarpo* and a *German* friar of the same order.

Città Vittoriosa.

Città Vittoriosa, formerly call'd *il Borgo del Castello* (*S. Angelo*) à *mare*, is large, upon a neck of land that runs into the port; the castle built upon the very point: the streets are narrow: 782 houses, and 3063 inhabitants here. For the defending itself against the *Turks* 1565, it is now call'd, *The Victorious City*. And over a gate is the inscription following,

D. O. M.

Sub verè aureo duq; felici moderamine
Seren. Principis M. M. F. Alofsi de
Wignacourt.

*Dum Victam cupiunt Thyraes auxere trophæis
Victricom nova me reparante Cruco
Principis Egregii longè nunc pace fruentem
Munere jura Regant, mania porta tegunt.*

We cross'd over by boat the haven between *la Città Vittoriosa* and *Senglea*, call'd also *l'Isola*, where is the fort of *S. Michael*: 994 houses, 4030 inhabitants here; walls and bulwarks about it; and for defending itself against the *Turks*, hath deserv'd the title of *la Città Invitta*. A chain is drawn from hence to the *Borgo del Castello*, that the ships and galleys, which lie here, may not go out without leave. Here they repair and build vessels. We row'd then to the further end of the great haven, where is great store of mud, and wild-fowl very many.

Many gardens about these cities.

Hiring each of us an ass for four *tan*: an ass, (which beasts stand ready at the gate to be let) we rode out into the country, and observ'd our asses to have their noses slit for the better fetching of their breath; and when we first went out they carried us very fast without the encouragement of whip or spur, but afterward they grew duller. At four miles distance from the new city we arriv'd at a village call'd *Casal Kurmi*, a large place, where *St. George's* church is very neat, and the altars curiously carv'd and adorn'd with statues, &c. wrought out of the *Malta* stone. About two miles farther we came to *Casal Sebuc*, where *S. Philip's* church is a pretty building, with neat altars, &c. This is counted the biggest *Casal* in the island, and is call'd by some, *Milano di Malta*, having about 500 inhabitants in it. All the houses here are low built (as they are in all the villages) and flat roofed, and most of them without windows towards the street and highway. The people live neatly, having orange gardens, &c. We were civilly entertain'd by one that lives in this place, whose name is *Gioseppe de Mege*. The country, we observ'd, is most or all of it rocky, with a little surface of earth, which is indoltrously improv'd, and parcel'd out into closes and small plots, divided by walls of stone. At this time, being May 15, we saw them reaping of corn. Store of pigeons in the *Casals*, which none dare shoot.

Abela in his *Malta illustrata* says, there are 16,000 *terre lavorative* *sal-mate*, half of which is sown every year, and produces 70,000 or 80,000 *salme* of corn; whereof 40,000 *salme* of barley.

They make also every year of *cimino* agro 3000 *cantara*; and of sweet cummin 12,000

re trophæis
Crucis
fruentem
regunt.

have be-
Città Sen-
Senglea, gila
the fort of
inhabitants
out it; and
the Turks,
Città Involta.
to the Borgo
and galleys,
out without
build vel-
further end
great store
many.

cities.
for four tar:
ready at the
out into the
asses to have
or fetching of
we first went
it without the
or spur, but
er. At four
city we arri-
Kurum, a large
church is very
ly carv'd and
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two miles far-
Sebuch, where
erty building,
is counted the
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At this time,
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in the Casals,

Unfrata says,
aporaticeie sal-
town every
oo or 80,000
40,000 salme

year of cimino
Sweet cummin
12,000

12,000 cantara, and about 14,000 can-
tara of cotton; which is sold abroad.

They sell much of their grapes in the
market, and therefore make not above
150 (sometimes 300) butts of wine.

The island Gozo produces by estima-
tion, about a third of what Malta pro-
duces.

The product of Malta is counted worth
760,000 scudi, and that of Gozo 250,000
scudi.

They suffer no muck or dung of horses,
&c. to lie in the highways, but immedi-
ately carry it away in baskets, as at Gaunt,
&c. in Flanders.

There are about 35 Casals or villages
in Malta, and they say about 25,000
fighting men.

Four miles from Sebuch, we dined in a
cloister of bare-footed Franciscans, at the
Borgo or Rabbato of the old city, called
Città Notabile, and gave them eight tari
of Sicily. A little distance from hence
stands a pillar, whereon they say St. Paul
preach'd, and his voice was heard all the
island over; and near it is the grotto of
St. Paul, but big enough to receive two
men, where they dig a white earth, they
make a terra sigillata of. Over the gro-
tto or cave is a small chapel, where is kept,
as a relique, the hand of S. Publius, and
the walls hung with pictures of knights
and ladies of this order of Hierosalem,
canonized for their sanctity. At the
grotto are these two inscriptions.

*Ginibei et gratie Concesso da N. S. Paolo V.
in questa Grotta di S. Paolo concede indulg.
plen. et remissione di tutti li peccati in
perpet. à tutti li fedeli che confesse et com-
munic. visiteranno il detto loco Sto. nella
festività di S. S. Pietro et Paolo, di S.
Luca, della conversione di S. Paolo, di
S. Barthol. di S. Cecilia et ogni di
giorni 100 di indulg. alli peregrini in-
dulg. plen. perp. il di del natale indulg.
plenaria, chi celebra la messa nel di della
Commemorazione di morti et per tutta
l'ortava tutti Lunedì e mercoledì per tutto
l'anno in perpetuo libera una anima dal
purgatorio, il di di S. Publio indulg.
plen. come pure per brevi Spediti à di x.
e xxx. di Settembre et à di viii. di 9^{bre}
1608.*

Under the marble effigies of Alofius de
Wignacourt:

*Emo et Revmo Dno. Fratri Alofio de Wig-
nacourt S. R. H. magno Magistro et in-
sularum Melitæ et Gaudos Principi me-
ritissimo. Qui Sacrum Pauli Apostoli
Cryptam mole cinorum vetustam, in
novam et elegantiorum formam reduxit*

ac in ea collegium erexit atq; dotavit
anno Dni. MDCCVII. idem collegium
Beneficiorum non immemor, Fundator
Monum. pos. anno Sal. MDCLXI.

A little cave just by which is made a
charnel house, where mafi is said every
day.

The Città Notabile is situated on a hill
well walled about; there are some new
fortifications not finished. It is indiffe-
rently large, but meanly built, and not
many inhabitants in it, considering its
bigness. The bishop hath a palace here.
In the cathedral the grand master hath
his seat, and they preserve a sword in
this church, that was left here by Charles
the fifth. The Carmelites, Augustines,
and another order of Franciscans, have
convents in and about this city.

See the government in my collec-
tion, &c.

Two miles from hence we came to Bos-
chetto, the grand master's pleasure house,
built square, with four towers. In the
middle is a hall painted with stories of
Verdala grand master and cardinal. We
had here a great prospect round the
island, and saw Sicily; a descent from the
house into long and large gardens, set
thick with olive and orange trees, &c.
A vivarium for rare animals but at
this time there was nothing remarkable.
Several fountains and sports of water.
Through the middle of the gardens, is
a strait walk, between pillars, about
which vines twist themselves, and in the
summer make a long arbor.

At S. Antonia, a village, the grand
master hath another pleasant garden.

The women in Malta are counted in-
famous; they are generally habited as
at Catania and Syracuse, in black, and
cover their faces with a black peak.

A Cantaro is equal to 116 lb. English.
100 Rotæ = 172 lb. English. This Rotæ
is also used in Sicily.

We were much disturbed every night
with gnats, they call moschetti, which ve-
nomed our faces and hands more than
those we have in England.

The butchers kill all their meat with-
out the new city, nigh the sea-side.

The common people eat chich-pease
raw in the summer-time.

Turkish slaves and Moors are the usual
servants in Malta.

The cats of this island are much in
esteem; they are of a curious dark grise-
ous colour.

We saw no beggars here within the
new city, &c. but only without the
gates.

The



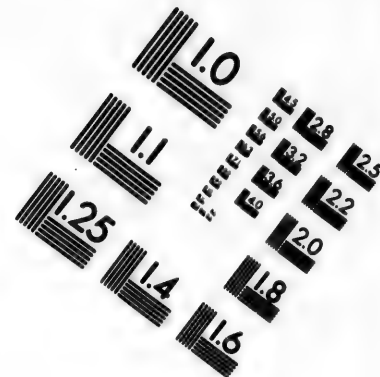
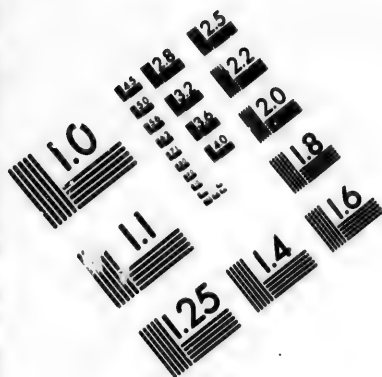
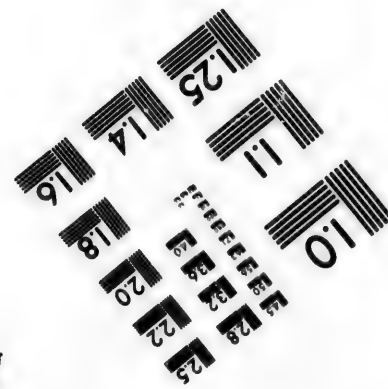
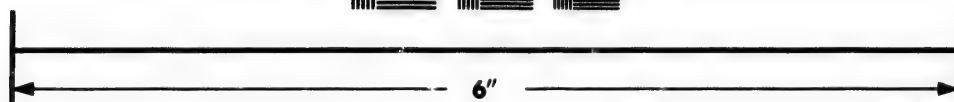
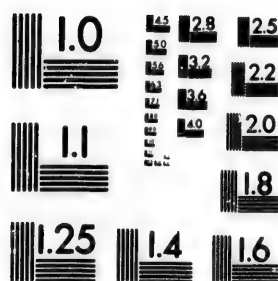


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SKIPPOW.

The natives of the country speak little or no *Italian*, but a kind of *Arabick*, like that the *Moors* speak; but in the cities, most speak *Italian* very well.

In *Malta* they reckon the hours of the day as we do.

Every *Dutch*, *English* or *Hamburg* vessel that enters this port, pays a pistole to the confil.

About eight or ten miles from *Città Valetta*, is the *Cala di S. Paolo*, or the place where *S. Paul* landed, and handled a viper without hurt: and since that, they say, there have been no vipers or snakes in the island; and that they were converted into stone. Here, and in other places, great variety of stones representing animals, and some they call serpents eyes, serpents teeth, tongues and eggs. *Bastoni di S. Paolo, &c.* The serpents teeth are the teeth of a sharke petrify'd.

We took a licence to depart, and a bill of health for *Messina*, which costs two *tari*.

Bill of health.

Fr. Nicolaus de la Durandier miles Ordinis Sti. Johannis Hier. Ven'blis. lingua Franciæ Castellanus sive præses magis. Cur. Castell. Melit. Universis et singulis præsentibus nostras literas visuris, lecturis pariter et audituris, salutem, fidem facimus et in verbo veritatis attestamus. Quali si parteno da questa isola di Malta Giovanni Wray d'età anni 35. Filippo Skippon d'età anni 22. Inglesi per esser (a Dio Piacendo) in Messina et tutti luogbi di passaggio alli quali doung; capiterano se gli potrà dare liberamente ogni buon recetto e sicura prattica, perche qui per la Divina gratia regna buona sanità senza sospetto alcuno di morbo contagioso, ne d'altre mal influenze. In cuius rei testim. datum Melitæ in hac Civitate Vallet. die xxvi. mensis Maii, 1664.

Under this was a large seal, and this name subscrib'd,

Le Cbr. Fr. N. de la Durandiere Castell.

The curious will be pleas'd with the following specimen of the language of *Malta*.

LATIN.	MALTESE.	LATIN.	MALTESE.	LATIN.	MALTESE.
Deus	allhe	Cœnum	tagmeç	Aurum	deheb
Cœlum	semma	Tomitru	raat	Argentum	fidda
Stella	keucba	Nubes	schab	Gramen	zara
Ignis	nar	Pluvia	scita	Flos	zahar
Fumus	dochan	Nix	escilg	Arbor	figira
Cineres	armier	Glacies	nida	Musca	dobien
Aer	aria	Ventus	riah	Piscis	haut
Aqua	'elma	Sol	scems	Avis	asfur
Terra	ard	Luna	kamar	Bestia	dibiba
Pulvis	trab	Saxum	chagiara	Lignum	chatab
					Radix

Below this,

Bap'ta. Gregs. Barbara de magn. Cur. Castell. Melit.

Malta island is 60 miles in circuit, 12 miles broad, and 20 long.

Five miles from it is the island of *Gozo*, 30 miles about, eight broad, and twelve long.

Between *Malta* and *Gozo* (*Gaulos*) lies a little island, call'd *Comino*, which formerly was call'd *Ephagia*, five miles in circuit. Good store of corn grows there.

About noon the 17th of *May*, after the padrone of our felucca had his oars deliver'd to him, which were secur'd by an officer during our stay in *Malta*, as we took boat, and deliver'd our licence to depart, to an officer, giving him a piece of money: then we rowed by *Torre Orsa*, a fort on the other side of the haven's mouth, where a guard examin'd us, whither we were going; and gave us leave to be gone. We had a calm and smooth sea, and rowed all the way; and in the evening spied some boats near the shore of *Sicily*, which we fear'd might have been *Turks*, therefore delay'd our passage to the *Sicilian* shore till it was dark, and then arriv'd at the *primoterreno* or first land; whence we went close by the shore, where the guards and sentinels asked us, whence we came? what news? &c. And then we came to *Punto Circiolo*, where we slept in our felucca till morning. We observ'd this night the bubbles of sea-water, made by the strokes of the oars, shine like great sparks of fire; as we took notice going by sea in the night from *Genoa*.

May 18. We rowed *ribba, rilba*, or *terra, terra*; i. e. near the shore-side, and saw many huge and long nets laid for catching of the thynny fish; and in the afternoon reach'd *Syracuse*: where we stay'd all night, and made observations; which see, *May 6. pag. 616.*

LATIN.	MALTESE.	LATIN.	MALTESE.	LATIN.	MALTESE.	SCIPPONI.
Radix	eruk	Septentrio	septionion	Mors	meut	
Cortex	kfcira	Meridies	nufs naar	Salus	facha	
Folium	uarak	Multitudo	gimiaa	Morbis	mard	
Semen	ziria	Paucitas	fiita	Robur	kava	
Pinna	pinna	Unum	vahed	Debilitas	oglebia	
Squama	kiscira	Duo	tencin	Dolor	ugieh	
Rostrium	muchar	Tres	thiata	Mas	teffil	
Ala	givialah	Quatuor	erbaa	Fœmina	teffah	
Penna	kallam	Quinque	chamfa	Fertilis	galiaa	
Ovum	baida	Sex	setta	Sterilis	chaulia	
Crinis	fciara	Septem	sebar	Maturus	miffiura	
Cornu	kurun	Octo	tmenia	Sapientia	clif	
Cutis	gibin	Novem	tiffaa	Stultitia	gen	
Cauda	denb	Decem	aafœra	Fidelitas	fedelita	
Lac	halib	Undecim	hidaifer	Perfidia	stinit	
Sanguis	dem	Tredecim	thitafœ	Mendacium	gdeba	
Cerebrum	moch	Quatuordecim	herbatafc	Fortitudo	kaua	
Os, Offis	aadam	Quindecim	thamstafœ	Cruditudo	kaffi	
Caro	leham	Sextdecim	stetafœ	Patientia	pacenza	
Adeps	fimin	Septendecim	sebatafœ	Liberalitas	liberalita	
Caput	ras			Avaritia	seftia	
Facies	ug			Fœlicitas	fœlicita	
Oculus	ain	Octodecim	tementafœ	Miseria	miseria aks	
Auris	veden	Novemdecim	tiffaatafc	Divitiæ	gana	
Nafus	nicher			Paupertas	fakar	
Os, Oris	halc	Viginti	afcerin	Lux	pau	
Lingua	lifien	Triginta	telatin	Tenebræ	delam	
Dens	finien	Quadráginta	erbain	Umbræ	del	
Collum	eunk	Quinquaginta	chamiffin	Pulchritudo	biacha	
Tergum	dahar			Deformitas	kruia	
Pectus	feder	Sexaginta	stetinn	Albus	abiad	
Humerus	fpalla	Septuaginta	stebain	Niger	efued	
Mamma	bigulla	Octoginta	tmenin	Ruber	achmar	
Costa	dualla	Nonaginta	tiffain	Viridis	achuar	
Venter	zak	Centum	mio	Sonus	dak	
Brachium	drieh	Recta	drit	Silentium	skiet	
Manus	id	Curva	maugia	Vox	aiat	
Digitus	fab	Acuta	tberen	Dulcis	helu	
Femur	cinta	Obtusa	tiffahak	Amarus	mor	
Tibia	verk	Agger	kares	Salfus	mielak	
Pes	rigil	Foffa	thaufora	Calor	lara	
Digitus Pedis	fabat regil	Dies	nahar	Frigus	bard	
Genu	rekobt	Nox	leil	Humiditas	nied	
Calx	tiehrigilek	Mane	fioda	Siccitas	ffot	
Cor	kalb	Meridies	nous nahar	Gravitas	kobria	
Pulmo	pilmun	Vesper	affar	Levitas	chaff	
Hepar	fuiot	Ætas	faif	Durities	kaua	
Viscera	mifaren	Hiems	fcitua	Mollities	merchi	
Vir	iragel	Ver	chariffa	Lævis	chaff	
Mulier	mara	Autumnus	rebiaa	Asper	achrafœ	
Mons	gebel	Infans	fgir	Tenax	stinat	
Vallis	bosk	Senex	fiech	Benedictio	barka	
Mare	bahar	Memoria	tefkir	Maledictio	fachta	
Fluvius	fu viet	Oblivio	neffa	Prefervatio	tarfa	
Longus	tuil	Vifus	tara	Deftitutio	chaffak	
Brevis	kafir	Cœcitas	ama	Credere	temen	
Latus	gemb	Auditus	fimich	Dubitare	tudubita	
Angustus	daiak	Surditas	truffin	Cogitare	tachlep	
Altus	aali	Olfactus	tefehinn	Inquirere	tefetefs	
Humilis	humili	Gustus	gost	Invenire	fib	
Oriens	leuant	Tactus	mefs	Defiderium	fciouka	
Occidens	ponent	Vita	thaia	Placere	togiob	

SKIPPER.

LATIN.	MALTESE.	LATIN.	MALTESE.	LATIN.	MALTESE.
Displicere	matagiob	Colligere	gimieh	Licium	scirak
Compassio	chaniena	Spargere	derri	Facile	facile
Pudor	testehi	Pater	missier	Difficile	difficile
Amor	chaba	Avus	nanno	Utile	feida
Odium	lagad	Filius	leben	Noxium	deni
Gaudium	ferh	Filia	el beat	Tutum	figur
Tristitia	kalbifeuda	Frater	ach	Periculofum	perikulus
Spes	fpanza	Soror	ocht	Proferum	profpero
Metus	beza	Patruelis	barba	Adverfium	contrario
Ira	kolera	Maritus	zeugi	Addere	zid
Rifus	dahek	Uxor	el mara	Auferre	tenachi
Fletus	beka	Vidua	armella	Medium	nofs
Fames	giuch	Virgo	beneita	Extremum	ftrema
Edere	ekel	Herus	feid	Apex	nathal
Bibere	ifcirob	Servus	servitur	Fundus	tieh
Somnus	erkad	Discipulus	telamid	Dextra	dritta
Somnium	hol	Amicus	chabib	Siniftra	fceluk
Loqui	hadet	Hostis	adu	Surfum	fuk
Canere	tegani	Pratum	galka	Deorfum	esfel
Parturire	uliada	Docere	talem	Anterius	kodiem
Stare	kaiem	Laus	tefcher	Posterius	lura
Sedere	okod	Minæ	tedet	Interior	gava
Surgere	kum	Rex	fultan	Exterius	barra
Cadere	aka	Subditus	fudditto	Magnum	kbir
Ambulare	emffi	Ilex	ligi	Parvum	fgir
Currere	igiri	Tributum	charag	Æquale	fava
Volare	ithir	Emere	tiftri	Plenum	mimli
Claudicare	tezzopin	Vendere	t bieh	Vacuum	firah
Natare	taub	Mutuari	teflef	Otium	otio
Saltare	akbes	Accommodare	teffani	Negotium	negotio
Titubare	biza	Promittere	tunald	Simile	halu
Ducere	gibn	Medicus	tabib	Diffimile	mufcbahalu
Sequi	feguitani	Judex	chalef	Habere	andu
Tuffis	tiffaul	Innocens	innocent	Carere	maandufc
Singultio	teffauak	Nocens	chati	Jungere	ezid
Sternutatio	ifcaol	Condemnare	condemna	Separare	taazel
Morfus	gediem	Abfolvere	tachfer	Dare	taati
Salivare	lahab	Homicidium	katil	Accipere	tiechu
Vomere	terbava	Factum	mamul	Recufare	matrig
Mingere	tibul	Pœna	torment	Incipere	tebda
Cacare	tachara	Præmium	rigal	Concludere	taglak
Sudare	tiarek	Pax	pace	Mittere	tebaat
Pedere	tiffita	Bellum	guerra	Prehendere	tiechu
Ructare	neffa	Pugnare	tekumbati	Quæftio	geliada
Pellere	keci	Victoria	vittoria	Refponfio	joab
Premere	zum	Arma	armi	Rogare	fali
Trahere	tegibet	Sacerdos	kaffis	Concedere	vide dare
Fodere	tazak	Votum	vada	Negare	nekar
Plantare	tizira	Precatio	tlib	Ferrum	chadid
Screre	taglak	Ens	feif	Ego	anna
Meterere	tahfat	Nihil	ffeif	Tu	ent
Lavare	chaffil	Nomen	effem	Ille	hue
Percutere	tahbat	Bonum	taieb	Nos	nchen
Secare	tefferra	Malum	hazin	Vos	entu
Frangere	tekfcr	Verum	tabelhak	Illi	hom
Aperire	eftah	Faffum	falc	Pecunia	fus
Claudere	taglak	Necceffarium	necceffaris		

May 19. We entered our felucca, and saw many thynny nets all the way to Catania, where we arrived early in the afternoon.

This city is indifferently built, but more peopled in proportion than Syracuse, the streets are narrow and crooked; strong fortifications towards the sea-side, but towards the land but slightly walled.

An university here of no great note. The Benedictines cloister, called St. Nicolas, is a handsome square pile of building, having a neat court and fountain in the middle of it. There is a fair dormitorium, having a double walk. About fifty monks live here in abundance, being provided with plenty of wine, &c. their gardens are large and well stored with oranges, &c.

At the town-house we saw some antiquities, viz. an Egyptian obelisk with old characters on it; on the top is one or two figures, and this writing, Arcus ex Gymnasio. Ancient heads, viz. Aetna, Galatæa, Ofiris, Juh. Cæsar, &c. And these two inscriptions I transcrib'd.

D. M. S.
DECIMIA GENIA
T. DECIMIVS AGA
POMENVS PIIS
SIMAE COLLIBER.

COCIACAATH
IATKTTATH.

See Gualtheri inscriptiones Sicil.

S. Agatha is the cathedral, an indifferent building; the story of that saint is carved in the seats of the choir, and round about are the pictures of several saints, and among them one S. Euplius. On the sides of the choir are two monuments with these epitaphs.

1. Federicus II. Siciliae Rex, Ioannes ejus Filius Ludovici Federici III. Prater et hæres Maria ejusdem Federici conjux, Federicus quoq; infans Martini primi et Mariae Reginae filius hoc uno conduntur tumulo.
2. Constantia Petri III. Regis Aragonum Filia ac Federici III. Uxor. Catania obiit Anno Salutis, MCCCLXIII.

S. Agatha's body is enshrined within a chapel, and under the custody of four doors. In the same chapel is a monument of Ferrandus Cuneusius, viceroi of Sicily.

We walk'd up the steeple, and took a full prospect of the city, country and sea; and on the steeple a sentinel keeps

watch, who was the first person we observ'd to use the pith of *Ferula Galbanifera* that catch'd fire as well as tinder.

All provisions are very cheap here. Good store of *Tartusuli* or *Tubera Tervæ* are found hereabouts, well tasted and whiter than those we ate in Lombardy.

May 20. We took a guide and horses for eight *Sari*, and rode a stony and sometimes pay'd way, being a constant ascent, and pass'd by an aqueduct that brings water four miles (and in the way drives three or four mills) to the Benedictine convent at Catania. We went through these villages, *Lucano*, *Tremestare* and *Lavatiade*; and afterwards pass'd through a very rocky and burnt place, where we saw the ruins of some houses and trees overturned by an eruption of *Aetna*, now called *M. Gibello*. Ten miles from Catania we came up to a cald or village called *Lapidara*, observing in some places a well cultivated country, and in other places nothing but rocks. After we had refresh'd ourselves a little, we took a foot guide, and another horseman that was arm'd, to guard us from the banditi, and then rode up six miles the mountain of *Aetna*, and came to a great deal of snow, and saw great pits where they keep snow all the year long, covering the pits with boughs. Up to this place the land was sown with corn. And here grew oaks and other trees, but many of them had not yet put forth their leaves. The snow they carry to Malta, &c. We ventur'd no further up the mountain, it being at least four miles more to the top, and the snow lay thick the greatest part of the way, but on the top there was none. Some distance from the highest part is a tower they call *Torre del Filosofo*, from *Empedocles*, who, they say, used it for to make observations of *Aetna*, &c.

Anno Domini 1537. There was a great eruption, and we took notice of a vast quantity of matter which ran down in a broad stream, consisting of matter like the cinders of iron; some of the streams ran down to the sea-side. They call that stony matter *Sari*, which in some places (within some space of time) turns to a powder or dust which enriches the soil. Saffron and rhubarb grow here. This mountain begins at Catania on this side of Sicily, and is counted 70 miles in circuit.

May 21. We went in our felucca to Taormina, half way from Catania to Messina; it is a place of no note, only there is a fair cloister of Dominicans. Here they did formerly make sugar of the *Canina Mele* or sugar-cane which grew in this place;

Sardinia.
Sugar-
works at
Taormina.

place; but these four last years they have not employ'd their sugar-works. We saw the working-house, and were told that when the cane is cut in pieces, then ground under a great stone, as cy'ter, &c. in England, after that it is pressed in a screw, and the liquor put over a furnace, where it boils 12 hours and afterwards it is boil'd again over a refining furnace 12 hours more, and at last the sugar is put into conical pots of earth, which shapes them into sugar loaves, mixing nothing with the sugar.

On a steep rock near *Taormina* is a village, and on another, a castle called *Mela*.

About three hours of the night we reach'd *Messina*, where officers and sbirri nigh the bulwark, commanded our felucca to shore, and search'd for banditi, and we were forc'd to lie all night in our boat, the officers of the *Santa* being gone home, and so we could have no pratique till next morning, when we deliver'd our *Malta* patent of health.

We paid 40 scudi for the felucca to *Malta* and back again, and gave the boatmen two scudi at several times to drink.

June 6. We took our patents of health for *Naples* after this form.

Under the arms of the city, and picture of the *Madonna della lettera*, was written,

Senatus Nobilis et Exemplaris Urbis Messanae, alius Collegii Studiorum Urbis eiusdem magnus Cancellarius Regiusq; Consiliarius Universis et singulis testamur, qualiter si parte da questa Città Filippo Skippon Inglese d'anni 22 d'etàatura, Starbata, capelli Castagni con li suoi robba usuali per essere a Dio piacendo nella Città di Napoli per un done capitera se li potrà dare libera, e si non pratica, siante che in questa Città per gratia del Signore, e protezione della sua gran Madre sempre Vergine Maria della Sacra Lettera nostra è stata, e particular Protettrice, & intercessione de Santi nostri Concittadini, non era sospetto alcuno di male e infame. In cuius fidem has patentes Nostras testimoniales litteras fieri iussimus. Nostro solito Urbis Sigillo in pede munitas. Ex praedicta Nobili, & Exemplari Urbe Messanae die 16 Junii 1664.

Joannes Jacobus Hofes.

Round the seal was written, *S. P. Q. R. Patris Messana nobilis et regni Caput*. They cost us three tari. We gave the

searchers four tari for being civil to us, and then embarked in a felucca which carried us to *Salerno* for six scudi apiece.

Twelve miles from *Messina*, we came to the *Stros*, and then engolf'd forty miles to *C. Raticano* (leaving on our right hand *Scylla*, *Bagnara*, *Nicoterra*, &c.) and eight miles further lodged at *Tropea*, a little poor city built on a high cliff, where there is a bishoprick worth 6000 ducats *per Annum*, which belongs immediately to the king of *Spain*.

Here we observed a strange custom (used by the ancients) at a burial of a woman; many women (like the *præfica*) howling in a lamentable manner, and with their hair dishevelled about their shoulders; and in that posture returned to their houses.

We bought our provisions here, which our boatmen dress for us. Good red wine at this place.

June 7. A guard-boat came and search'd what goods we had in our felucca, then we cross'd 60 miles the gulf of *S. Euphemia*, passing at a good distance in sight of *Nocera*, and came to *Mantia*, a city upon a cliff; afterwards went by *Belmonte* and *Fredo*, small places, and 12 miles from *Mantia* (near it a mountain called *Monte Cicutz*, from its figure like a melon, came to *St. Lucido*, where we lodged in a cloister of Franciscans, but bought our own provisions dress'd by our boatmen. *S. Lucido* is a little wall'd place belonging to a marquis, who hath his castle here.

June 8. At break of day we entered our felucca, and at four miles distance from *St. Lucido* pass'd in sight of *Paula*, a little city built on a cliff, and belonging to a marquis, where are relics of *S. Francis di Paula*, and a red earth that they make fine pots of. Afterwards we came in sight of *Guardia*, and pass'd a promontory at *Citraro*, where we bought variety of good fruits. Then we were in sight of *Belvedere* and *Diamante*, belonging to *Don. Fra. Caraffa* a prince; a little further, pass'd by *Cerelle* (where is a good sort of white wine) and a little island called *Isola di Cerelle* (where vessels anchor that load with the raisins of *Belvedere*, which are in much esteem. Having made about 60 miles this day, we lodged at night in a strong tower on a rock (which cannot be climb'd without a ladder) called *Torre del Arco*, where the sentinel set up a light for ships, and so did many other towers on this shore. This fort guards a port called *S. Nicola*, where galleys may safely anchor. Our boatmen slept in their felucca
some

Salerno.

Guarding
the Fran-
ciscan
monastery.

Fr
tha

some distance from the shore, for fear of banditi.

Many thynny fishings along the coast of Calabria.

June 9. We cross'd two large gulphs, *Policastro* and . . . having a very favourable wind. We pass'd by *Cenzola* and *Polinario*, and having sailed and rowed 80 miles this day, we came to our *seposato* or lodging at *Chinpa*; hereabouts we first met with *Cicade* and *Mantes*, and other insects among the olive-trees. In the same house with us lodged some banditi, who were well armed with guns, pistols and short swords, like daggers, their hair braided and tied behind their heads, after the same manner the *abirri* go in these parts of Italy.

They were going for *Salerno* and *Naples* by felucca, but upon some intelligence they should meet with severe entertainment, they returned the next day.

The coast of Calabria is but meanly inhabited, and very poor, the people being much oppres'd by their lords, who impose great burthens upon them.

June 10. We went by *C. del Abbate*, and a castle on a cape called *Lazaretto*, then pass'd by a little rock near the shore, having a cross on it, where they say *St. Paul* preach'd; afterwards we came to a little town on a cliff, called *Eurepola*, where the *padrone* of our felucca delivered a bill of health, which every felucca must go from *Messina* to *Naples*, is bound to do; hence we cross'd the gulph of *Salerno* with a favourable wind to a fort some distance from *Vetari*, where we hired a little boat, and pass'd by *Vetari* a pretty place where they make glass, and where there is a fair *Hofteria* or inn; then we reach'd *Salerno*, having travelled this day by sea above 70 miles.

In the same felucca came with us from *Messina*, a *Maltese* Franciscan, whom we afterwards met with at *Rome*; he was of the *Min. observantia*, his habit was of coarse grey hair cloth, having a round *Cucullus* or hood that covered his head, which was all shaven, except a ring or border of hair cut short; they wear also a long *Cucullus* that usually hangs down their backs; they wear no shirts, stockings nor shoes, but only sandals; they may eat flesh, and live by charity, and have an *officium* proper to their order; when they go abroad, they put a cloak or rather a cope of the same coarse stuff with the rest of their habit; the cord about the waist is bigger than that the Franciscans of *Affina* wear, but less than the Capuchins.

VOL. VI.

This friar ask'd us how we could live without whores. SKIPPON.

In the same boat came with us part of the way a priest who liv'd about *Co-senza* in Calabria. He gave us some account of manna which is gathered there in the hot months; See Mr. Ray's *Catal. Plant. Anglia* in *Praxinus*.

This priest said there are two sorts, 1. *Manna di Corpo*. 2. *Manna* is called *Forzarella*, which is bitterer, and not so good and fine as the other; that *di Corpo* he said was made by the *Cicadas* perforating the leaf of the ash-leaf, and then the liquid matter comes out. The *Forzarella* is out of the branch.

At *Salerno* we stay'd till June 12, and observed the situation to be very pleasant under the hills and near the sea-side. The houses are but indifferent, and the streets narrow. Many fountains here. Good wine also and cheap, and plenty of excellent fruit. *Salerno* rice is in esteem. A great fair kept here.

S. Matthias is the cathedral, an indifferent building, where there is an altar dedicated to pope *Gregory VII.* with his effigies upon it, and upon the wall is his epitaph.

Gregorio VII. Soanen. Pont. Opt. Max. Greg. VII. monument. Eccl. libert. Vindici Acerrimo Assertori Constantiff. qui dum Rom. Pont. autoritatem adversus Henrici perfidiam strenue tuetur Salerni sancte decubuit A. D. CIOXXXI. VIII. Kal. jun. M. Ant. Columna Marfil. Bononien. Archiep. Salernit. Cum illius Corpus post quingent. circiter ann. sacris amictum et fere integrum reperisset, ne tanti Pont. sepulchrum memoria diutius careret. Gregorio XIII. Bononien. Sedente. M. P. prid. Kal. Quint. A. D. CIOCLXXVIII.

Under this is another inscription.

Ego Lucius Sanseverinus Archiep. Salernitanus Altare hoc in honorem B. Gregorii Papae septimi consecravi, ejusq; sacrum corpus in eo inclusi, praesentibus . . . annversaria deinceps consecrationis die ipsum pie Visitantibus, quadraginta dies vera indulgentia de ecclesiae more concessi, Anno Domini MDCLXIV. die IV. mensis Maii

Nigh this church is a square cloister, where are many old *Roman* tomb-stones, and in the church are several curiously carved with figures of men, horses, &c. two of the most legible inscriptions are these following.

D. M.
IVL. AVR
FESTO IVN
VIX AN. VI
MXI DXXI.
FESTVS PAT
ET MAIRON
MATER.

D. M.
M VAL PVNICIS
AEMILIANI QVI
VIX ANN. IX MEN
III DIEB. XII VAL
DRACONTIANVS
ET ANIA ZENONIS
PARENTES INFE-
LICES FILIO
DVLCISSIMO

An old inscription dated MCC, with odd characters scarce legible, which signified the making of Salerno haven by a king of Sicily.

At the Benedictins church is a picture and writing concerning one *Petrus Barliarius*, who was counted a necromancer.

At S. *Nicolas* the Franciscan cloister, we visited a monk, who is chymist and apothecary to the convent; here we observed a *Bathnum Vaporosum*, which was thus made, *a* is the mouth of the furnace o. o. o. are holes wherein pots are placed with their mouths above the superficies of the furnace, which have receivers fastned to them.



Here is no university now, but we were shewed in a valley the ruins of the old *Sebola Salernitana*.

Good plants grow hereabouts, and at *Monte S. Angelo*, some distance off.

An aqueduct here. Beyond Salerno is a fair plain country, where there is a town called *Roma Vecchia*.

June 12. We hired places in one of the coaches which pass frequent every day between Salerno and Naples, paying seven *Carolini* a man. We had the company of a friar of the order of S. *Hieronymo*, who was habited in murry, with a round *Cucullus* or hood hanging behind him. They wear shoes and stockings, and have a leather girdle. Their heads are not shayed like other monks, but only a round spot like the secular priests; they have a long cloak of a murry colour when they are abroad, and have a black hat. This friar was very kind to a woman we believed to be his wench.

We observ'd many sbirri guarding in every village and place we pass'd thro', this road being sometimes much molest-

ed with banditi, who are in the kingdom of Naples about 400.

We rode a plain way on the side of a mountain, nigh cardinal *Sabellius's* palace, who was formerly archbishop of Salerno: we pass'd thro' a pretty village, called . . . and by an aqueduct, then went thorow *Cave* (a bishoprick) being a handsome long street cloistered, or with *Portici* on each side; afterwards we came to *Nocera* another bishoprick, where some of the streets have *Portici*. At *Nocera*, under the V. Mary's picture, is written, *Ne tibi sit grave, dicere semper Ave*. About half way to Naples, we baited at *Torre del Annunciata*, and then travelled thro' *Torre del Greco*, a fair village (where is a gallows, and a long inscription by it) situated under M. *Suma* or *Vesuvius*, and pass'd thro' another village, where is an inscription relating to the eruption of *Vesuvius*, and over *Ponte di S. Magdalena*; and in the afternoon arrived at Naples.

NAPLES.

From *Cave* the country is plain, and was fairly cultivated with vines, corn, and trees set in ranks, as in Lombardy; and between Salerno and *Cave*, we rode in a narrow valley, having mountains on each side covered thick with trees.

June 30. In the afternoon we went by selucca, in company with Mr. Chambers an English merchant, and the Sig. Giuseppe contul for the . . . at *Castello à Mare*, 20 miles from . . ., first giving our names at the *Dogana* or custom-house, and then rowed by a palace where the new viceroy now resided, beyond M. *Pausilippus*, while the old viceroy was removing; and pass'd by a very large and handsome palace (not yet finish'd) of the duke of *Medma*. We went then by *Sebola di Virgilio*, and six miles from Naples lay under a tent (the boatmen carry'd with them) on the shore of the island *Niseta*.

Image of Naples to Ligon.

July 1. We row'd by *Pozzuoli*, and in sight of *Baia*, and went near the promontory *Misenus*, which was formerly perforated for boats to pass thro'. We had a fair prospect of the island *Procbita*, seated between *Ischia* (an island) and the continent; it is very fruitful, and not mountainous, and towards the south hath a fair castle; we engolfed some distance from the shore, where are *Cuma*, *Patria*, and *Dragone*, to *Gacta*, a walled place of the *Spaniards* upon a promontory, the wall compassing in a large and void space of ground. Between *Patria* and *Dragone*, the river *Vulturno* runs into a bay. Ten miles from *Gacta* we arriv'd and lay at *Sperlonga*, a poor walled place belonging to a prince called

led . . . who is now a prisoner in Portugal.

This day we came 60 miles, and went in sight of these islands, *Ischia, Ventotiene, Santa Maria, Palmarola* and *Ponza*.

July 2. We went 10 miles, and pass'd by *Terracina*, which is under the pope; hereabouts is a low shore or *Spiazzio*, belonging to the duke of *Sarmonetti*, who is at difference with the pope about building some watch towers, there being none from *M. Circello* to *Astura*, and a promontory, at the further point whereof is *M. Circello*, wherein is *S. Felicità*, where we observed about our felucca, a fly called a *Grouse*, like a *Cicada*, but lesser. Forty-five miles from *Sperlonga* we lodged in the castle of *Astura*, which is guarded only by a *Castellano* and two soldiers under the pope's command. Here, and very nigh the shore, are the ruins of some antiquities, viz. grotto's or artificial caves under ground, and at the sea-side, in the water, are the remains of old buildings which some guests were baths; we saw three several squares of them which are thus; *A, B, C, D*, is the



foundation remaining of the outward wall, and the long squares within are the foundations of the suppos'd baths.

Our *Padrone* of the felucca took here a bolletín, which he paid five *julii* for.

July 3. We embark'd and pass'd by *Capo d'Antio, Nettuno, S. Lorenzo* and *Paterno*, and having gone fifty miles, came to the *Spiazzio* or shore nigh the river *Tybur*, and lay under our tent upon the sand, nigh a tower called *S. Michael*. The air here is counted bad, by reason of a waterish or moorish country near, and great serenes or dews that fall here in the summer.

July 4. We pass'd the *Fiumaria*, or the mouth of *Tybur*, and with a favourable wind went this day 90 miles, and were in sight of *S. Giorgio, Palo, S. Severa, S. Marinella, P. di Civita Vecchia*, and *Civita Vecchia*, which we could discern was well walled, belonging to the pope, who hath five galleys there. Hence our *English* ships fetch allum. The air there is counted bad. Then we still kept *largo* or at distance from the shore, and went by *Corneto, M. Alto, Capalbio*

and *Aufedonia*, and were in sight of *Porto S. Stefano*, a wall'd town on a high cliff, and belonging to the *Spaniards*. *Isola d'Hercole* is a little distance from it. Afterwards for 14 miles we fetch'd a compass about *Monte Argentaro*, and lodg'd this night at *S. Stefano*, under a fair tower defended by 14 *Spanish* soldiers. Five miles from hence is *Orbitello*, a city of the *Spaniards* seated in the water, on the narrow of a promontory. We saw at a distance this day, the islands of *Gianuti, Zanara* and *Gigio*, and a little one nigh *S. Stefano*.

July 5. We stay'd all the morning (by reason of storms with terrible thunder and light'ning) and in the afternoon engorg'd in sight of *Tolamone* (which is under the *Spaniards*) and at 25 miles distance arriv'd at a small port under a tower called *Cito di Purno* belonging to the duke of *Florence*. Here we found shells which are commonly called *Guiney* money.

July 6. We went but 18 miles this day to a tower called *lo Molino*, being in the duke of *Florence's* country; but the king of *Spain's* country mingles with it. There are four towns together of which every other belongs to the duke. We had here great tempests or *Burako's*. The country hereabouts is pleasant and woody, but desolate. We found *Cicada* here, and the *Opercula Conebanim*, called by the *Italians* *Occhie di S. Lucia*. *Troia* is a small island with a tower, a cannon shot from *lo Molino*. The wind in these seas is observed commonly to blow from the shore in the morning, and from the sea in the afternoon.

July 7. With a favourable wind we came to *Piomblino*, a walled town of a prince of that name, who is of the family of the *Ludovisii*. Here our boatmen paid about half a pezzo or *scudo* toll. Then we went by *Populonia, P. Barata, S. Vincenti, Castagneto*, and *Vada* (about four miles into the sea from *Vada*, they say ruins are seen sometimes of an old city). At night we lodged on the shore under *Castiglione*, a tower in the duke of *Florence's* state. This day we pass'd in sight of *Elba*. Every night except at *Astura* and *Sperlonga*, we lay under our tent.

The prince of *Piomblino* coins money, and has a share in the island of *Elba*.

The duke of *Tuscany* hath only *Porto Ferrajo*, and the king of *Spain* *Porto Longone*.

July 8. Early in the morning we rowed in a tumbling sea, and doubled the cape of *M. Nero*, where our boatmen saluted the *V. Mary* in their superstitious way. Then

SERRAVALLE
LIGORN.

Then pass'd in sight of *li Greci*, a large building where troopers quarter, and then we enter'd the mole of *Ligorn*, delivering our bills of health on the side of the mole. Then a soldier out of one of the forts, call'd to us, and asked whence we came, &c.

All along this shore of *Italy*, we observ'd the fishing-boats always under sail, with their net-lines fastned to them.

We travell'd by *felucca* 1233 *Italian* miles, *viz.*

From <i>Genoa</i> to <i>Lerici</i> ,	65
The journey to <i>Malta</i> ,	460
From <i>Messina</i> to <i>Salerno</i> ,	342
From <i>Naples</i> to <i>Ligorn</i> ,	366
	1233

July 12. We took our places in the boat or *Navicelle*, and in five hours went from *Ligorn* to *Pisa*, where a searcher enquir'd into our portmanteaus. At night we gave our names to the inn-keeper.

July 13. In the afternoon, paying two pieces of eight, and one fourth of a piece, for our two places, we took coach for *Florence*. At the gates of *Pisa* the searchers stop'd us a little: most part of the way we travell'd this day was a plain road. We rode 10 miles from *Pisa* thro' *Cascina*, a small walled place, then went in sight of *Santa Croce* on the left side of the river *Arno* and *M. Opoli* on the right, and hereabouts pass'd close by a monastery of the *Soccolanti*, which is a rich place, and pleasantly seated; the woods we travell'd through belonging to them. Ten miles from *Cascina* we stay'd at an inn call'd *Scala*; and about midnight took coach again, and cross'd the *Arno* twice. At break of day, *July 14*, we made a long ascent thro' *M. Lupo*, a walled place, and for three or four miles travell'd among hills; after that we had eight miles in a plain country, and arriv'd at eight in the morning at *Florence*, where the searchers stop'd us; then we went to the *Dogana*, and so to our lodging.

FLO-
RENCE.

While we stay'd here, these following particulars were observ'd by us.

At *Porta Romana* are thesè two inscriptions.

Lex X. primus in Flor. gente ex nobilissima Medicear. familia Pont. Max. Bononiam Profectus Flor. patriam suam primum in eo honore intravit, diruta hujus muri parte magnificentissimog; rer. omnium apparatu et latissimo totius ci-

vitatis plausu exceptus die xxx Novembris MDXV. Pont. sui anno III.

Carolus V. Caesar Aug. cum insigni omnium Christianorum beneficio humanam Archipiratum regno Thuretano populisq; jugassit; Siculo Neapolitanoq; suis regnis constituta Roma profectus Florentiam hac porta cum magna pompa ingressus, populo cuncto prælatitia gestiente ab Alexandro Medice Civitates Duce, cui Margaritam filiam desponderat illustri apparatu regalq; hospitio Medicæ in ædes acceptus est Anno MDXXXVI. id. Maii Titulus P. Cosmus Medicæ Magnus Dux Hetruriæ Anno MDLXIX.

July 15. Being the feast of *S. James*, we saw the grand duke and his son in a coach, attended by *Switzers*, whose captain was on horseback; and in the river *Arno* we saw three little boats with two men in each, make a race upon the water.

At the palace of *Valore*, we observ'd in the front several figures of mens heads, and under some thesè inscriptions.

Accursius Legum gloss. Florentinus, floruit an. cldccxl.

T. Monacus Galeni plusquam interpres Flor. floruit Anno cldccxc.

M. Ficinus Sophiæ Pater Florent. flor. An. cldccclxx.

D. Accaiolus Philosoph. Moralis. Florentinus, floruit An. cldccclxx.

P. Victorinus Philosoph. Civilis Florentinus, floruit An. cldclxx.

B. Zenobius puerum sibi à Matre Gallica Romam eunte creditum atq; interea mortuum dum sibi urbem lustranti eadem reversa hoc loco conquerens occurrit signo Crucis ad vitam revocat. An. Sal. cccc.

Poggio Imperiale is a little palace of the grand dukes about a mile from *Porta Romana*, a pleasant walk of cypress trees, leading up a constant and easy ascent to the house. The court-yard is made into the figure of a theater, having a low wall whereon are statues.

Within some of the rooms of the palace, we saw several excellent pictures drawn by the most eminent masters, *Titian*, *Rubens*, &c. *St. Matthew* done by *Alb. Durer*, deserves the rich silver frame about it, a copy of the *Adam* and *Eve*, which we saw the original of at *Nuremburg*.

S. Maria
de chio

Joanne
VIII.

[Italy.]

burg. Pictures of the duke's relations, and of most of the princes in christendom. The story of S. Francis neatly painted on a looking-glass. Many heads and fruits drawn by a woman, viz. Giovanna Garzane, now at Rome. A picture (being inlaid work) representing antick maskings. The figure of a snake twisting herself together, represented very natural in marble. A small chapel here, the walls whereof within richly made with marble mosaic work describing pots of flowers, and the floor of the chapel was of the same work. A fountain in the yard, where is a statue in a cumbent posture, made by *Micb. Angelo*, and highly esteem'd.

S. Michael's church is a tall square building, having on the outside many fair statues both of brass and marble. Here we heard good vocal and instrumental musick on St. Ann's day, and there was a trumpeter that sounded his notes very sweetly.

While we were at Florence these Englishmen we met with, Mr. Henry Maslingherd, Mr. Smith and Mr. Comarr, two of the king of England's musicians, Mr. Cannam and Mr. Ley, merchants, Sir John Williams, Mr. Clutterbuck. Dr. Kirton a physician was very civil to us. Mr. Jo. Cooke, of the Inner Temple, was here, and going for Constantinople. Sir Bernard Gascoigne was now at Florence his own country, who belongs to the English court.

S. Maria delle Fiore, or the domo, is the cathedral church, which hath its outside neatly crusted over with marble; the front is not yet finished. Within, the church is supported by eight pillars set at such distance, that they do very little hinder the sight of the isles, the arches from pillar to pillar being almost as wide as the nave of the church. The cupola is large. On the walls are many inscriptions, some we transcrib'd, viz.

Ad perpetuam rei memoriam.

Generali Concilio Florentiæ celebrato post longas disputationes Unio Græcorum facta est in hac ipsa Ecclesia die vi Julii mccccxxxviii presidente eid. Concilio Eugenio Papa III. cum latinis Episcopis et Prælatibus et Imperatore Constantinopolitano cum Epif. et Prælatibus et Proceribus Græcorum in copioso numero sublatisq; erroribus in unam eandemq; rectam fidem, quam Romana tenet Ecclesia consenserunt.

Several good pictures made by these painters, viz.

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S. *Jacobus Magnus* by *Sanseverinus*, S. *Andrew* by *Andr. Peruzzi*, *Adam* and *Eve*, S. *Peter*, *Christ* and the blasphemer, picture of God the Father, by *Cavaliere Randinello*. S. *John Evang.* by *Ronazzo*. S. *Jacobus min.* and S. *Philip* by *Giovanni del Opera*. S. *Matthew* by *Vincent de Rossi*.

On the north wall is pictured one *John Sharp* an Englishman, who was a taylor in England, but here was preferred to a command in the army; he took the city of *Pisa*, and it is storied of him that immediately before he storm'd it, he receiv'd a letter from *Florence*, giving him order not to storm it, but deferred the reading of it till after he had gain'd the place; he is painted on horseback, and under him is an inscription much defaced, but some words we made shift to read, viz.

*Joannes Acutus Eques Britannicus Dux
etatis sue habitus est.*

His coat of arms is painted also, the field argent three scallops of the same on a cheveron sable. Under all is written, *Pauli Uccelli Opus*, being the painter's name. The picture of this horse is faulted by *Borghini* for being painted ambling, which he says is not natural to horses; but, by his leave, some horses pace naturally.

This Sir *John Sharp* called in latin *Acutus* is indeed Sir *John Hawkwood*, but by omitting the *H* and the *W*, the name is turned into *Acutus*. *Vergil* p. 302.

Another inscription under *Nic. Teleninus*.

Hic quem sublimem in Equo pictum cernis Nicolaus Teleninus est insignis Dux Florent. Exercitus.

The picture of *Dante* the poet, with the tower of *Babel*, purgatory, &c. and these verses underwritten,

*Qui calum cecinit mediumq; inunq; tribunal
Lustravitq; animo cuncta poeta suo
Doctus adest Dantes sua quem Florentia sæpe
Sensit consiliis ac pietate patrem
Nil potuit tanto Mors sæva nocere poetæ
Quem vivum virtus carmen imago facit.*

Here are the monuments of *Marsilius Ficinus* the philosopher, and *Lud. de Marsilius* an orator, *Fottus* (*Giotto*) a painter and architect, that design'd the

7 Y Campanile.

Campanile. He was a poor boy first, that kept sheep, but delighting to make figures in sand, &c. he arrived at a great skill in painting, being taught by Cimabue, the first restorer of that art in Florence. And *Ferruzzi* carved the head of *Marsil. Picinus*.

One *Philippus* an architect, that built the roof of this church, and *Antonio Squarata Lupo*, an organist, buried here.

The cupola is painted with the description of the day of judgment, by *Feder. Zuccero*, who is found fault with by *Borghini* in his *Reposo*, for representing luxury tormented in her privities by the devils. Upon the top of the cupola is a brass globe which can hold 32 men, that may stand in it. The cupola was contrived by *Philippus Brunellesco*.

There are two altars at the west end, and none else within the body of the church, and in the cupola is the high altar, and one behind it. Two large chapels here.

Marble statues of apostles, and the *Florentine* bishops and saints, adorn the body of the church; about the choir is very good basso relievo work in marble.

The *Campanile* or steeple is tall, square, and rarely well crufted over on the outside, as the domo, with marble; it stands at one corner disjoined from the church; statues adorn the lower part of it; it is 416 steps to the top, whence we had a fair prospect; but this steeple is not so high as the brass globe on the cupola. On the lower part of the *Campanile* are small carvings representing the arts and sciences.

The *Baptisterium* dedicated to *S. John Bapt.* is a large octagon; on each side of the entrance is a porphyry pillar, and within are 12 pillars, which have shafts that seem to be ancient. The roof is painted after the *Greek* manner, and the pavement is remarkable, being variegated with small pieces of marble, like the tessellated work. Some say it was formerly a temple of *Mars*. About the *Baptisterium* are curious brass statues, and there is a pair of fair brass gates wrought with stones, as those at the domo in *Pisa*. The two porphyry pillars are chain'd, and it is said they were brought from *Pisa*.

On a handsome tomb in the *Baptisterium* lies the figure of a pope, and this underwritten.

Ioannes quondam Papa xxiii. obiit Florentiae Anno Dni. mccccxv. iiii. Kalendas Januarii.

The cupola of the *Baptisterium* is covered with lead.

The piazza before the *Annunziata* is handsome, having a pretty building and *Portico* on each side; and in the middle is a fair brass statue on horseback, upon the pedestal whereof is inscrib'd.

Ferdinandus I. Magnus Heirurae Duci Ferdinandus II. Nepos MDCL.

Majestate tantum.

Towards each side of the piazza is a little brass fountain, and in the front is the *Annunziata*, a church belonging to the *Servites*, who have almost every day an even-song that lasts three hours; before you enter the church is a cloister, where are figures of men in armour, and in the church many figures of emperors, kings, popes, &c. Behind the choir is a little chapel, where are curious brass carv'd works made by *John Bologna*, who made the chief statues in *Florence*, and whose monument here is thus inscrib'd,

I. C. R.

Joannes Bologna Belga Medicor. PPR. nobilis Alumnus Eques Militiae I. Christi Sculptura et Architectura clarus, virtute notus, moribus et pietate insignis Sacellum Deo, Sep. sibi cunctisq; Belgis carundem artium cultoribus P. An. Dom. MDLXIC.

The great duke endeavours to divert the people with many sports, and chiefly with races, which we saw several times in a street called *il Corso*, which is narrow, but about a mile long. One evening we saw the duke pass there in his coach, follow'd by many noblemen on horseback, two and two together; after that were brought about eight race-horses, which the grooms in their several stalls set together at one end of the street; on every horse back are plaisters fastened, and to them tied strings, which have sharp rowels at the ends, that are clasp'd under their belly just before they start; a fellow called the owners of the horses names over, and cross the street is a rope drawn, and let loose at the sound of a trumpet when every horse is switch'd, and without any one on their backs, they all run the length of the *Corso*, where at the other end is the *Pallio*, a large piece of velvet, or cloth of gold, &c. that they run for; at one race a boy was set on one of the horses, and at first got the start, but was soon overtaken by other horses, and so lost the race.

We

This church was consecrated by Philip-
pus Brunellesco.

We saw a scaffold one day erected under the grand duke's palace, where several fellows fought two and two together at fifty cuffs, who were parted by the duke's command, and rewarded with money.

A race run by asses, and by carts and waggons, the great duke usually present.

A pole set up that was greas'd, and the boy that could climb up to the top was to have a couple of hens, that hung by on a rope.

July 23. Was a festival for the taking of Sienna; a cavalcade of *Cavalieri*, races, and a few fireworks on the cupola of the domo, *Campanile*, and near the palace of the duke at night; the people seeming to rejoice little on this occasion.

Between the goldsmith's bridge and S. Felicità, is the statue of two wrestling together.

This church was contriv'd by Philip- pus Brunellesco.

S. Lorenzo is a neat church, so contriv'd within, by reason of neat slender pillars, that you enjoy a sight of the whole church at once. On the wall is painted the story of S. Laurence's martyrdom, which *Raph. Borghini* finds fault with, for making the emperor's courtiers (present) too naked, and for placing the virtues amongst the crowd. Here are two brass monuments well carv'd with the story of our Saviour, and each supported by four marble pillars. At one corner of the church is a little square chapel contriv'd by *Mich. Angelo*, who made here three monuments for three great dukes; the figures of men and women in leaning postures are very lively, but made too naked and immodest, and some figures are not finished; two statues of dukes of *Tuscany* are excellently well done, being in a majestic sitting posture. Many of the duke's family are buried here in marble and wooden coffins, as several inscriptions do express.

1. *Cosmus II. Magnus Dux Etruriae.*
2. *Ferdinandus Magnus Dux Etruriae III.*
3. *Maria Magdalena Austriaca Ferdinandi II. imperatoris soror, Ferdinandi II. Magni Ducis Mater.* On the coffin is an imperial crown.
4. *Maria Christiana Virgo primogenita obiit vi. D. Augusti MDCXXXII.*
5. *Madama Christiana Magna Etruriae Dux ob. MDCXXXV.*
6. *Princeps Cosmus Ferdinandi II. et Victoriae Magg. Ducum Etruriae primo-*

genitus, hic populus quos regere de-
cavit, hunc precibus apud Deum pro-
testatur, natus xlii. Kal. Janu. A.
MDCXXXIX. vixit H. XXXX.

7. *Princeps Ferdinandi II. et Victoriae magg. DD. Etruria filia secundo ge-
nita, fuit quasi non esset de Utero
translata ad Caesarem prid. Kalend.
Janu. A. S. MDCXXXI. quae tam-
diu vixit, ut aeternum vivat, diu
vixit.*

8. *Sereniss. Prin. Card. Joan. Carolus
ab Etruria pro Catholico Rege sum-
mus maris praefectus MDCLXII. A
cardinal's cap on the coffin. And
about a galley, within an escutcheon,
was written,*

Arandum Vastum prius aquor.

In a street near S. Spirito is the statue of *Hercules* killing the *Centaur*, carv'd admirably to the life out of one stone.

S. Croce is a church belonging to the Franciscans, which hath a pretty square piazza before it, and a fair ascent to it; the pillars that support the church are contrived as in the domo. At the first entrance is a curious marble monument erected to *Mich. Angelo's* memory; his effigies is on the top, and under the tomb-stone are three statues of women (being excellent pieces) with engraver's tools, &c. in their hands. They lay the tomb was made by *Mich. Angelo* himself. This inscription here.

Michaeli Angelo Bonarotio

*et vetusta Simoniadum familia Sculptori
Pictori et Architecto, fama omnibus no-
tissimo. Leonardus Patruo Amantissimo
et de se optime merito translatis Fama
ejus offibus atq; in hoc Templi Major.
suor. Sepulchro conditis Cobortante Se-
reniss. Cosmo Med. Magno Etruriae Du-
ce. P. G. Ann. Sal. MDCLXX. vixit
ann. LXXXVIII. M.XI. D.XV.*

Just by is a little monument in memory of *Franciscus Bonarotius Lenordi E.* a knight of Malta, and secretary to *Ant. de Paula M. Mag.* who died at Malta 163 . . .

The three statues at *Mich. Angelo's* tomb are mentioned and explain'd by *Borghini*. 1. Made by *Job. dell'Opera*, for *Architettura*. 2. Or that in the middle, by *Valerius Ciofi* for *Sculptura*. 3. By *Bap. del Cavaliere*, for *Pittura*.

The pulpit here is of marble curiously carv'd with the story of S. Francis.

Under *Aretin's* effigies,

Post-

SKIPTON.

*Postquam Leonardus e Vita migravit
Historia luget, eloquentia muta est
Ferturq; musas tum Græcas tum Latinas
Lachrymas tenere non potuisse.*

Under a fair marble effigies of *Carolus*
a poet.

*Siste, vides magnum quæ servant marmo-
ra vatem*

*Ingenio cuius non satis orbis erat
Quæ natura, polus, quæ nos ferat omnia
novit*

*Carolus ætatis gloria magna suæ
Ausoniae gratiæ crines nunc solvite Musæ
Occidit heu vestri fama decusq; ibori.*

Laurentius Salvius Marchio Juliani,
is written on a trunk in a little chapel.

Aug. 4. Was a festival for the great
prince's birth-day; in the evening were
masquerades on horseback, a tour of
coaches, and a triumphant chariot with
musicians playing in it.

Aug. 6. Being the feast of *S. Rocco*,
whose intercession, they believe, freed
the city once from the plague; there was
much devotion in his small chapel, and
at night wine was distributed among the
people.

Casina. We walked to the pleasant woods of
Casina, where are little conservatories
of ice and snow in islands moated about;
here is one walk about a mile long, and
another of tall pines two miles long. Ma-
ny green lawns within the wood, which
is not above one fourth of a mile
broad; hares, pheasants, ficedulæ (bec-
cacci) &c. are frequent here, none un-
der penalty of the gallies, being suffered
to shoot or kill any without license.
About the middle of the long walk of
pines is the milk house called *Casina*.
Coming back to the city, we cross'd over
a little cut for water, which was de-
sign'd to be made navigable to *Pisa*, but
the charge of sluices was too great. This
wood did belong to the prince cardinal
now dead, and now prince *Matthias* is
heir to it. On the other side the *Arnus*
is another narrow wood.

We observ'd the manner of taking
beccacci; a large net is hung upon long
poles set a pretty distance asunder, and
two or three fellows beat the bushes, and
fright out the birds, which lighting on
the net (that is just by) are catch'd and
knock'd off with sticks. These birds are
about *August* in great request.

The citadel is a well fortified place,
where there are arms ready for 40000
men.

The grand duke's gallery is a stately
building, consisting of three sides, and is
of a parallelogram figure; it is between
the old palace and the river *Arnus*; un-
derneath are the duke's stables, and over
most part of it a neat cloister or portico,
where are many rooms for officers be-
longing to the gabels, &c. In the second
story are fair rooms where the best ar-
tists live, who work for the great duke;
and in the third and highest story, is that
which is properly the gallery, and goes
the three sides of the building; it is of a
handsome breadth; the floor is pav'd
with brick, but the roof painted with the
famous men of *Florence*, noted for learn-
ing or arts. On each side are placed on
pedestals, many ancient and modern
heads and statues in marble, and some in
brass. There are several large pictures
of princes, and in small frames, some pic-
tures of famous men in the world; those
we took notice of were *Jo. Aentus*
Anglus, king *James, O. Cromwell*; and
among the statues we observ'd theie, an
old stone relievo work, being a man
leading a horse, a curious brass head of
Mich. Angelo, and this underwritten,

*Sat magnum tua sola loco decus addis
imago.*

A Cupid in black marble lying on his
back. A Roman orator in brass, *Paris*
in marble, sitting and holding an apple
in his left hand. A marble statue on a
pedestal rarely wrought with basso relievo
work in brass, on which is this verse.

*Ut potui huc veni Delphis et Fratre re-
lictæ.*

Many other ancient Greek and Roman
heads. On an old stone is inscrib'd.

Q. GARGENNIVS
L. F. SCA
CELER
FLORENTIA MIL
COH XI PR
VIX. A. XXIV.
MIL. A. VI.
H. S. E.

On a hollow stone (probably a se-
pulchre) is old relievo work, and this
written,

ALEDIAE

ALEDIAE MARCIAE FILIAE DULCISSIMAE
 III. DIEB. XIII. ALEDIVS TROFIMICENVS
 ET AELIA MARINA PARENTES BENEMERENT.
 FECERVNT.

Two old square pillars wrought with armour, &c.

There are several closets in the gallery, and we saw four or five of them, which had many rarities in them; some we took notice of, viz. the picture of *Cupid* whispering in the ear of a naked *Venus*, drawn by *Titian*, and was now copying by *Mr. Comar*. The skin of a *cervus rangiferus*, whose body was as tall as most men, and his horns very broad and branched. The skin of a *morfus* or sea-horse, which was bare, his body very big and long, his legs short and feet divided into four claws; a shortish tail, a vast head, small ears, broad nose; in the upper jaw, two short but great teeth standing outwards, and two lesser within; two rows of teeth ran along the middle of this jaw and the lower, in which are also two long furrow'd teeth standing outwards, and two a little shorter in the middle of them. The walls of one closet well painted with the great duke's territory and the adjacent countries; a vast terrestrial globe; a sphere of wood; a cabinet adorn'd with brass heads; two or three porphyry heads of dukes of *Florence*; a table of mosaic stone-work, representing a landscape; another mosaic table of wood with flowers, and one of alabaster; a picture of a man, and looking under it, represents a woman; a mosaic stone table, representing *Ligorne*, where *lapis lazuli* is laid for the sea; a large ebony cabinet adorn'd with curious little

pictures; within it is a square that is turn'd upon an axis; the first side hath our Saviour's passion curiously made in ivory, by *Mich. Angelo*; the second side, the 12 apostles in amber; the third side, a crucifix, &c. like the first side, of white amber; the fourth side, a long table of oriental alabaster; *Adam* and *Eve's* picture, said to be *Alb. Durer's* original; an octagonal table, most richly inlaid with pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, which represent flowers very exactly: this table is valued at 10,000 crowns. A large cabinet set with precious stones, among which a vast ruby, and a great but rough pearl: this cabinet is worth 50,000 crowns. Many ancient idols and lamps in brass; a little figure made of a turcois-stone bigger than a hen's egg; a cup made of an horn, they pretend an unicorn's; the iron nail, half whereof was gold, turn'd into that metal by *Turnitus Basilienfis*, but it seem'd to us a cheat, and was sold to the iron; a *tenuifolius* plant neatly figur'd in silver; over one closet was a cupola set with mother of pearl; another inlaid table with flowers and insects made of precious stones; a branched amber candlestick; several old idols; a crucifix of coral; a unicorn's horn so call'd; a press full of ivory work curiously turn'd; the figure of *S. George* on horseback neatly done; the picture of a cardinal well done in mosaic work; a little *Roman* stone with this inscription;

APPVVS CLAVDIVS
 C. F. CAECVS

CENSOR COS. BIS DICT. INTERREX III. PR. II. AED. CVR. II. Q.
 TR. MIL. III. COMPLVRA OPPIDA DE SAMNITIVS CEPIT
 SABENORVM ET TVSCORVM EXERCITVM FVDIT PACEM
 FIERI CVM PYRRHO REGE PROHIBVIT IN CENSVRA VIAM
 APPIAM STRAVIT ET AQVAM IN VRBEM ADDVXIT AEDEM
 BELLONAE FECIT.

In an entry hung a large landscape, drawn only by a pen. In a little room we saw the altar that is making for the chapel of *S. Lorenzo*. The front and sides of the altar-table is rare mosaic work: in the middle is the story of *Moses*; and on each side are flowers and birds, that seem, by reason of the excellent shadows, to be basso relievo. Red grapes are represented by amethysts. The pedestal is made of several rare stones. Under

the tabernacle is the last supper and twelve apostles, all of inlaid work. Three furrow'd pillars of crystal, each bigger than a man's arm, on each side of the nich where the pyxis is to stand. In the upper rooms of the old palace is the wardrobe; a rich treasury, where are 13 large presses full of plate, among which we observ'd silver wrought bed-posts; the furniture of horses set with precious stones; a press full of good plate; a

SKIPPOW.

Turkish scimitar set with rubies; a crucifix with diamonds; an altar of massy gold, with this inscription, the letters whereof are rubies.

Cosinus II. Dei gratia Magnus, Dux Etruria ex Voto.

This was vow'd to S. Carlo of Millan. The duke's picture is kneeling to an altar made in basso relievo of precious stones, and adorn'd with jewels. Great topazes on this altar, which is valued at 100,000 crowns. The outsidcs of these presses are painted with maps of most countries in the world. A great number of pictures in this room, among which the king of England's. The picture of a woman well made in turkey-work. In a piece of tapestry are three or four figures of full proportion, done most lively. In one room, the prospects of the piazza vecchia; the duke's palace and annunciated are drawn in fresco. In the portico, at the end of the gallery, is the statue of Judub with Holofernes's head in her hand, all of brasi. The story of Perseus in marble; and a Roman carrying a Sabine away by force, with an old man, in one piece of marble, rarely made by J. Bologna.

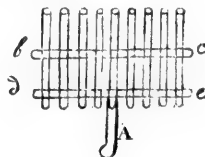
The armory.

The armory is in the gallery, where these particulars were shewn us: *Persian* arms for horse and man; a loadstone that will draw up 65 lb. a neat figure of a horse made in brasi, by J. Bologna; the head-piece said to be *Hannibal's*, made of *Corinthian* brasi, and wrought with *Arabick* letters; the sword of *Carolus M.* the sword of *Carol. V.* and his scepter of oriental agat; five large swords that have had the pope's benediction; the imperial cap of a pope; the habit of *Janizzo*, a captain in the *Turks* armata; a great horn, used by the antients before the invention of trumpets; a long horn, with a hole in the middle, where the *Turks* make a hal- lowing noise when the people are call'd to their *moschi*; two iron hats, within the crowns having each four pistols; a *Persian* saddle; *Indian* weapons; *Indian* oars; an iron frusta of the antients, made thus; the hair of a horse's tail seven braccia long.

The king of *China's* armour made of fish-bones, and his wooden sword; *Persian* armour, made into great scales; *Italian* locks for women; a press full of guns inlaid curiously with ivory; a standard of the king of *Sweden*; *D. Bernard* duke of *Saxony's* standard, whereon was written, *Sine Numine frustra*; *Japoneze* swords, that were shap'd

thus; *Scanderbeg's* sword, given to the duke of *Urbino* by the republic of *Venice* when he was their general; the armour of *Charles V.* the face of his helmet shap'd like a dog's snout; *Hannibal's* armour; *Henry IV.* of *France* his armour; the armour of *Lorenzo Medici*.

Rich prizes taken from the *Turks*; the queen of *Tunis* her saddle, taken by the great duke's galleys; another saddle, scimitars, knives, and horse-harness set with precious stones; the helmet of *Moro Trais* a renegado *Genoese*; two old *Balista*; two guns, whereof the barrels and the greatest part of the locks were of gold, given to a duke of *Florence* by an emperor of *Germany*; a buffalo's hide cut into a thong 200 braccia long; nine pistols set together thus;



At *A* is the lock that strikes fire on gunpowder, that first fires a long pan *b c*, which makes nine shots together; after that, at *d e* the work is so contriv'd, that that long pan fires nine times more. [Qu. farther?] A large iron bow; a suit of armour, sword and furniture for a horse curiously wrought in steel, which the great duke intends for a present to the king of *Tunis*; another small brasi figure of a horse, with one of the great dukes on his back: one of the same big- ness, in massy gold, was sent by the great duke to the king of *Spain*: *Medusa's* head painted on a shield, by *Mich. Angelo*.

In one room is the skin of a young elephant, which was alive about six years since; it cost the duke 100 pistoles: the body of it was bulky, the legs thick and short, no joints scarce appearing; five ungule on each foot, and the least toe is innermost; the toes of the fore-feet are sharper than those behind; the eyes are small, *pro ratione corporis*; large and broad flapping ears; the proboscis begins from the nose, and lessens by degrees, reaching to the ground, with which they say it could draw a sword. The skeleton we took notice of; the head of huge big- ness; the lower maxilla ends in a sharp angle, the upper hath two rows of waved grinding teeth, (each about two inches broad, answering to those in the lower jaw)

N.B. The fore-legs were not set right.

The skeleton of an elephant.

jaw) which make an acute angle in the middle of the palate; thus: *a b* is the



palate, the upper grinders compos'd so close of waved teeth, that they seem two solid bones *c c*; the passage into the mouth will hardly admit more than a man's fist: at the upper end of the palate is a great passage to the nostrils; the *nasus* is broad, and hangs over the end of the lower *maxilla*: at each corner of the nose grew a tooth about four inches long; but in males they will be great and long. Here the *proboscis* begins; the forehead bone has a sharp *processus* over the cavity of the nares; the *occiput* is divided into two high *eminentiæ*; a very deep and large *sinus* for the *musculus temporalis* to run in; the head stands almost perpendicular, with the nose downward; six *vertebræ colli*, the 2d and 3d join'd together; one *vertebra claviculæ*; 22 *vertebræ dorſi*, the 18th and 19th join'd together in the *processus* . . . three *vertebræ ossis sacri*; 15 *vertebræ caudæ*, 19 ribs on a side: the fore-legs answer to the arms of a man; the knee seems to bend forward; a large *processus* sticks out (which hath a *sinus* to receive and support the *brachium*) hinders it from bending far backwards, so that 'tis impossible an elephant should kneel: the *metacarpus* bones are five, which answer to digits, but are only five *angulæ*; the bones of the *carpus* are eight; the *radius* thwarts the *cubitus* on the foreſide, and is articulated with the exterior process of the *brachium*, and interior process of the *carpus*; the *scapulae* are much like those in other animals: the first pair of ribs are join'd *per harmoniam*, they are broad before, and serve instead of *claviculæ*; no *fibula* in the legs, only *femur* and *tibia*; a large *patella*, having a *sinus* excavated for it in the joint of the knee, which bends forward, and is made for kneeling: to the *talus* is articulated the *calcaneum*, like a man's heel, and before to a long bone, to which are join'd these three, *viz.* 1. The innermost *digitus*. 2. The 2d *digitus*. 3. The 3d *digitus*. To the 4th bone of the *tarsus* the 4th and 5th toe is join'd: the cavity of the *cerebellum* seem'd like that of a man's.

Against *S. Felicitæ* is a pillar whereon the statue of *P. Martyr*, with a hatchet sticking on the top of his head, he being beheaded in this place.

Under the statue of *Judiſb* in the piazza is written,

Exemplum Sal. publicæ Civis poſuere
MCCCXCV.

Under the statue of *Jupiter*,

Te Fili ſi quis læſerit Ultor ero.

Under *Caffiopæia* and *Perſeus*, (a little boy in her hand)

Tuta Fove ac tanto pignore læta fugor.

Under *Diana*;

Quo Vincas Clypeum do tibi Caſſa Soror.

Nigh *S. Trinita* is a pillar with justice on the top, which was erected at the taking of *Siena*; and on the pedestal is inscrib'd,

Cosm. Med. Magn. Dux Etruriæ. MDLXX.

We saw the great duke's rich coach, which they say cost at least 60,000 *ſcudi*; the coach-box, and behind, and wheels plated with silver and richly gilt; a thick embroidery of gold mix'd with some silver was the curtains, lining within, seats, coachman's cushion, and the furniture for six horses: in the roof of the coach are the duke's arms set within a flourish of massy gold; the field was *lapis lazuli*, and the pellets rubies; 12 bars of steel neatly wrought (which cost each 350 *ſcudi*, as we were told) fasten the coach, axle-tree, &c. together: on each corner of the coach stood a curious flourish, each having four figures of massy silver, and gilt.

Nigh *S. Mark's* church is the *vivarium*, where many wild beasts are kept in several square courts wall'd about; and on the walls are galleries, whence the duke and others are spectators when some of the beasts are brought to fight together. We saw three lions, a tiger and a leopard, which differ but little in colour and bigness; two bears; a grisly wild boar with black short ears, a long snout, black feet and tail.

S. Mark's church belongs to the Dominicans; it is a little place, where *Picus Mirandula* and *Politianus* are bury'd. A little chapel here, handsomely cruſted with marble, at the charges of the *Salviati*, a noble family. Another chapel, where a saint of late date, *viz.* *S. Anthony*, once archbishop of *Florence* his body is enſhrin'd. His story is describ'd in brassy relievo work, by *John Bologna*. The first miracle

N.B. The fore-legs were not set right.

The *Vivarium*.

S. Mark's church.

SKIPPER. miracle he did, was the setting of a broken pipkin together, and making it whole. Good pictures, and marble statues (among v^hich *Edward the Confessor*) in this chapel.

The chapel at S. Lorenzo.

We saw the famous chapel at S. Lorenzo, which is an octagonal cupola of a good height, where the great dukes are to be bury'd: part of the inside is finish'd, the wall being crusted over with jasper, porphyry, &c. which are made into large octagons, and look very rich and magnificent. A green and yellow jasper from Sicily make the pedestals of the pilasters. A green jasper from Corsica, and a red jasper from Cyprus made use of here. Towards the bottom of the walls, in mosaic work, are the arms of all the cities under the duke, viz.

1. Montepulciano. 2. Borgo S. Sepolcro. 3. Cortona. 4. Volterra. 5. Arezzo. 6. Pistoia. 7. Pisa. 8. Florence. 9. Fiesola. 10. Siena. 11. Grassano. 12. Massa. 13. Monte Alce. 14. Suana. 15. Clusium. 16. Præntia.

On every side is design'd a monument for a great duke, and their statues are to be plac'd over their tombs. These inscriptions are already here; viz.

1. *Cosmus magn. Dux Etr. I. vix. ann. LV. ob. XI. Kal. Maii MDLXXXIII.*
2. *Franciscus mag. Dux. Etr. II. vix. ann. XLVI. ob. XIX. Octob. MDLXXXVII.*
3. *Ferdinandus magn. Dux. Etr. III. vix. ann. LX. ob. VII. id. Febr. MDLCCIX.*
4. *Cosmus magn. Dux Etr. IV. vix. ann. XXX. ob. XXIII. Febr. MDLCCXX.*

On the canons houses of are two or three Roman tomb-stones, with basso relievo figures.

The statue of Cosmus I.

In the piazza vecchia is a stately figure of duke Cosmus I. on horseback in brass, with this inscription on one side of the pedestal.

Cosmo Medici magno Etruriæ Duci primo, felici, invicto, iusto, clementi, sacræ militiæ pacisq; in Etruria Antibori, Patri & Principi Optimo Ferdinandus F. Mag. Dux III. erexit ann. MDLXXXXXIII.

On another side of the pedestal is rarely carved in brass the manner of his coronation by the pope, and over it written,

Ob Zelum Rel. præcipuumque justitiæ studium.

At one end is describ'd the Florentines owning him for their prince; and over that written,

Plenis liberis sen. Et suffragiis Dux patriæ renuncietur.

On another side, he is riding in a triumphant chariot into Siena, and some of the *Stenesi* humbly submitting themselves; and this written,

Profligatis hostib. in Deditiōnem acceptis Senensibus.

The duke's palace is a noble building, three stories high, with a stately front, and is situated on a rising ground; within is a large court, the three sides built and cloister'd; the out-side is after a rough manner; the pillars of the portici and the windows are handsomely contriv'd: a little pond (in the court) within a grotto, rail'd about with iron, and adorn'd with statues; one of them a *Moses*, much esteem'd: Here is store of fish, which have a supply of fresh water from a plentiful stream that rises in the middle, a great height, almost to the top of the grotto, which is above four mens length. We then saw a large green spot of ground built about with seats of stone, like a theatre. Thence we went up to a fair pond, rail'd about, and set round with figures. Above this is the *fortezza*, which is a pentagon citadel well guarded; it has a great command of the city: and here they say the duke lays up money every year. Hereabouts is erected a great statue of *Cornucopia* in marble, with this inscription;

Parvo è marmore Signum Copia hic posita sum. A. D. MDCCXXVI. memoria æternum ut vigeat quod omnis serè Europa dum funestissimo arderet bello, & Italia caritate ammonè laboraret Etruria sub Ferdinando II. Numinis benevolentia, Pace rerumq; optima atq; ubertate fruebatur. Viator ibi, optimum principis sospitem exposcula. Tuscia felicitatem gratulare.

Nigh this is a subterraneous pond, furnish'd with water dropping from the top of a cave. We walk'd thence to a long walk, with a pleasant arbour on one side made of lemon-trees: at the upper end is the representation of *Adam* and *Eve*, and the serpent with the face of a handsome woman; all cut out of one piece of marble very curiously. Another walk between a row of bay and ilex trees; at the end of which are antick statues. We descended a broad and long green walk, having a long arbour on each side, and is adorn'd with statues; an oval garden moated about, where there

The great duke's palace and garden.

Christ of Tu

A legend.

Cosmus.

there are *giocchi d'acqua*, i. e. water-sports, and in the midst a tall fountain with some figures, and a vast cistern cut out of one stone; a pleasant walk of cypress-trees; a pretty fountain of a marble figure, pouring water into a large tub made of white marble, and a boy that thrusts against it, is of the same piece of marble: many gardens for herbs and flowers. This garden is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in compass, and is uneven, being up-hill and down-hill. A soldier of the guard went along with us, whom we rewarded with a *testone*. Nigh the court of guards lies a rude loadstone as big as two horses can well draw.

Christening of Turks.

At the *Baptisterium* nigh the *Domo*, on 28 Aug. were 18 *Turks* christen'd; and some of the ceremonies we observ'd; viz. a long scaffold was built from the chief door to the altar; in the middle, two or three priests stood about a large silver font, and the *Turks* being ask'd, Whether they would be baptiz'd? and answering, Yes; a priest then took a silver cup with water, and poured it on the middle of the *Turk's* head; another priest all the time reading the form of baptism: after that, the baptiz'd person had a crucifix and a candle deliver'd to him, and then was seated under the altar. Oil was sprinkled into the mens codpieces. The women-*Turks* after baptism had a white veil put over their heads, and on that a fine wrought coronet; and both men and women were habited in white. When they had fate some time, the musick play'd; a banner then went first; after that, an old baptiz'd *Turk*, and young fellow; boys next, and girls and women, every one having a godmother on each hand. When they came to the middle of the scaffold, every baptiz'd *Turk* kneeled down to a crucifix, and cross'd themselves, &c. and at last all went in procession to the *Annunciata*; spittle, oil, &c. were used in the baptism.

August 29. was a great holiday for the birth of the virgin *Mary*.

A legend.

The family of count *de Montecauto* had, as they say, by *S. Fra. of Affignius*, this favour procur'd, that before any of that family dies, a lighted torch should appear on the top of his house.

Customs.

At *Florence* and *Siena*, every wife goes abroad in the company of her husband, mother or aunt. All widows are known by their black habit, with wide sleeves.

None dare shoot pigeons in the duke's state, under penalty of the galleys.

The nobility have every one some profession, either merchandizing, selling

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of silk, &c. They are only despisers of the physicians; yet every family hath its physician and lawyer, with whom they are agreed at an annual rate. The ordinary fee for a lawyer is about half a crown, but some *English* merchants have brought in the bad custom of giving more, as a pistole at a time, &c. Every nobleman and gentleman sells wine out by the flask; which is signify'd by hanging over the door a wicker-bottle or flask; and there is a little port-hole in the gate or wall, where they take in and give out bottles. No person of quality will drink in a tavern or inn; and indeed they have little invitation, those houses being worse than our ale-houses.

The shopkeepers and the vulgar sort are a little charliff to strangers, but those of better fashion are more courteous. There is a saying,

*Florentini Ciechi, Pisani traditori,
Sanesi pazzi, Lucchesi signori.*

The gentlemens daughters are boarded in nunneries for about 10*l.* per annum sterling; and there they are taught to work, sing, &c. till they marry. *French* modes are follow'd here; and it is the custom (used in few places besides in *Italy*) to salute the ladies by pulling off hats when the men pass by them. A stranger may hire a coach for 5*s.* per day; and any of the *Florentine* gentry will lend their coaches.

They use generally flask-bottles for their wine; of which the chief are *verde*, a whitish sweet wine, and red wine like claret: they stop those bottles only with a little straw, and put a little oil in the neck of the glass. They cool their wine by putting ice or snow about the bottle, or else put the bottle in a basin of well-water, which is cool in this city.

Here, at *Naples* and *Sicily*, &c. they pour water into the glass while they are drinking.

Pane di Bocca they call their best bread, which is white and well made, without yeast.

The common sort of people will refresh themselves in hot weather, by eating two or three pieces of a green pom-pion, kept cool in wells; they call it *Cucumere*; the meat is red within, and the seeds black; the taste is very waterish and unpleasing to those that are not used to it. The ladies will eat of it, and drink usually after it *Vino Greco*.

They have also a melon with a white pulp; and the best melon they call *Melone di Mele*, having a very red pulp and rough coat. It tastes pleasantly.

8 A

The

SKIPPER.

The air of this city is counted good in the summer, and bad in the winter, by reason of the benumbing cold, which causes apoplexies, &c. In two or three places, some make and sell beer.

Gelding of hens frequently used about Florence.

All the houses are tiled with rows of tiles, thus,



Upon the spars are laid tiles, *a b* longways, close together, and thwart them *c d*, and over the commissures of them, is laid a gutter-tile at *i i*, with the convex side up.

Every night all strangers names are carried by the inn-keepers, &c. to the *Piazza Vecchia*. None are suffered to walk after the bell rings at three hours of the night, with sword, dagger, or knife.

A guard every night watches the goldsmith's bridge, another the silk shops, which are together; and *sbirri* walk up and down the city.

The silk trade is much decay'd here; the greatest quantity they send to *Londen*.

Boys and young fellows play at bowls in the middle of the streets. In the city-ditch gentlemen play with wooden battle-dores and a wooden ball, which they serve with their hands on a pent-house.

There have been these dukes of Florence,

1. Alexander Florentie Dux I.
2. Cosmus I. } Florentie Dux II.
Flor. et Senarum. D.
Etrurie Magnus D. I.
3. Franciscus Etrurie Mag. Dux II.
4. Ferdinandus I. Magnus Dux III.
5. Cosmus II. Magnus Dux IV.
6. Ferdinandus II. Mag. Dux V.

Since we travelled,

7. Cosmus III. Etrurie Mag. D. VI.

Ferdinand II. was the fifth duke of Tuscany at our being in Florence; he hath reigned 44 years, and he married *Vittoria di Rouera* (now living) of the house of *Urbini*; she brought the duke a large revenue, and hath these children. 1. *Cosmus*, the great prince. 2. Another born four or five years since. The prince married *Margarita*, second daughter of the duke of *Orleans*. She is now in great discontent, and displeased with her husband and the court of Florence, because her French servants were sent away for

their great insolencies. She never appears in public without her mask on, and has scarce seen her husband this half year, who is also displeased at her nursing with her. When the duke of *Crequi* (the French ambassador lately at Rome) was here, she desir'd a divorce, and repayment of her portion, which was 40,000 pistoles.

Job. Medicis the cardinal, is the great duke's uncle, who hath a fair palace nigh *S. Mark's*; the duke hath two brothers, *Matthias*, governor of *Siena*, and *Leopold*. There were two more, viz. *Johannes*, a cardinal, and *Franciscus*.

The present great duke is very studious, and trades much in merchandize. He hath always two favourites, an old man and a young man. In the summer time he drinks nothing but small beer, and after dinner goes to bed and sleeps till the heat of the day is over, and then the street before his palace is chained up, that no carts nor coaches may disturb him. Every night the keys of the city are brought to him, and he has good information of all affairs. Justice is well executed here against criminals who are fetched out of churches. The pope and the great duke have agreed, that any offender may be pursued that hath done mischief in one, and flees into the other's country.

Almost every summer evening there is a tour of coaches in the chief streets, and on festivals the great duke, dukes, &c. are present, the duke always rides in a coach drawn but by four horses, with a postilion; the dukes was always mask'd, and rides in a coach with six horses.

The duke allows his resident at *Londen* 300 l. Sterl. per annum, and the king of England gives him his wine, which, they say, he makes advantage of, by selling it to the vintners for 100 l. per annum.

At this time (the plague being in England) all letters from England were opened and air'd at the *Lazaretto* over brimstone.

The great duke is not well belov'd by his subjects, who are oppress'd with a multitude of gabels. No gentleman can marry his daughter, but pays 8 per Cent of the portion. No cow can enter the gates of Florence but must pay three crowns to the customs. Eggs, fruit, and all manner of small commodities pay taxes. A *Camera locanda*, or lodgings give yearly a considerable sum.

Oranges were formerly here very plentiful and cheap, but since a gabel was rais'd on them, and the monopoly bought,

bought, the *Genoise* (from whom the oranges came) have brought few hither, and therefore they are now very scarce, and the monopolist like to lose by his bargain.

No person without licence can keep a gun or pistol in his house.

The duke's guard are not *Switzers*, but *Germans* from *Austria* and those parts; they are 100 in number, and so appointed by *Charles V.* He hath a horseguard of *Germans*, who ride in the city with their swords drawn. *Marquess Vitello* is captain of the duke's guard.

Marquess Salviate was lately sent into *England* to congratulate the king's return.

The duke hath one or two parks which are look'd after by an *English* park keeper. The duke is at a set rate with his cook to serve his table, and he allows his servants board-wages. He is also agreed with his baker at a yearly rate, who pays him 1000 ducats *per annum*, for the monopoly of baking.

There are three dukes subjects. 1. The duke of *Northumberland*, called by the vulgar people *Duca di Berlick*. 2. The duke of *Salviati*. 3. Duke *Strozzi*. *Marquess Riccardo* is the richest nobleman.

The duke of *Northumberland* is not very rich; his daughter is married to a second husband the *marquess Paleotti* of *Bologna*; she was one of the dutchess of *Savoy's* ladies, and had her portion given her by that dutchess. This duke of *Northumberland* hath a writing wherein one of his ancestors, a knight, was in *Henry VIII's* time, authorised to undertake the king's affairs in *Italy*. This duke hath one son a page to the duke of *Bavaria*, and another in the college at *Douay*, who is like to be preferred by an uncle, a bishop in *France*, to an abbot's place.

One *Paolo Bocconi*, a botanist, is now employed by the duke in *Sicily*.

The *Italian* red wines are deeper coloured than the *French*, because the liquor stands longer together with the press'd grape; *Hyoscyamus albus* steep'd in *Vino Greco* is used by the country people, to make them sleep.

Pruneole (*Fungi Species*) much in request, and eaten as a dainty.

Dr. Kirton gave us these informations.

The country people about *Florence* when they sweat for the *French Pox*, are put into an oven, keeping their heads out.

About *Florence* the people are troubled with worms in their blood, and other

parts; and a kind of cancerous humour ^{SKIPPON.} corrodes their flesh away.

MEDICINES.

Dr. Kirton told us, he has one *Arca-num* (which he will leave to his heir) to cure the *French* pox in a short space, and perfectly; he purges them seven or eight days. The chief ingredient is *Sena*. In twenty days the cure is perfected, and he never fails.

That *Fonseca* the pope's physician lately cured a nun of a leprosy, by giving only vipers to eat for 15 days.

He knew by his own experience at *Padua*, that hens, &c. would eat vipers very greedily, and that the fowls will taste rarely well.

Riverius's prescription of *Crocus metall.* in a clyster for the *Angina*, has been successfully experimented by him. He has also given *Aqua Benedicte a Rulandi*.

The hemorrhoids are cured by bathing the fundament with heated urine. And a glister of one's urine is good for the inner hemorrhoids.

The spleen cured by opium in a plaster at *Padua*.

For the *Hydrophobia*, Take of box, pennyroyal and primrose (leaf and root) and boil a competent quantity of each in milk, and give to man, dog, &c. bitten, the sooner the better.

Sir Theod. Mayeren's Decoctum nostrum Cordiale, was nothing but the decoction of *C. C.*

Two or three spoonfuls of juice of camomile, with a few drops of spirit of vitriol given in a pottinger of broth to one in a fever, is a good medicine, and seldom fails, if given before the cold fit of an ague.

Drawing of blisters is good for any ach in the joints.

A man's own urine gargled, cures a sore throat and the tooth-ach.

Vipers have first their heads and tails cut off, before they are used in medicines.

Vomiting is seldom prescrib'd by *Italian* physicians.

The root of *Bardana major* in powder, to the quantity of a dram given in broth, is a certain remedy for a pleurisy.

Mercurius dulcis, with *Jalap Diagridium*, &c. is a good medicine for a cough, spitting of blood, &c.

Dr. Kirton saw a fellow presently recovered from a paroxysm of the falling sickness, by cutting off some of his hair, and putting it into his hand.

To make new wine taste like old.

Take the ashes and salt of vine, and make them up into a paste with the spirit of wine; tie this up in a cloth, and hang it within the bung-hole of the vessel of new wine, in the space left empty for the bag to hang in, which will drop now and then, and in two or three days will precipitate all the feces, and the wine will drink pleasantly.

The city of *Florence*, reputed the fairest in *Italy*, is divided into two parts by the river *Arno*, a shallow stream, over which are four bridges; one is built with goldsmiths shops; this and another (which at each corner hath a fair marble statue) are remarkable for their arches, which are made flatter than ordinary arches are. In this river are barbles in great plenty, and almost every house near the river hath a great net at the end of a pole.

The buildings about the old palace are very mean, but the streets about the *Annunciata*, *Santa Trinità*, and the duke's palace (which formerly belong'd to the family of *Pitbi*) are fairly adorn'd with houses of the nobility, amongst which that of *Strozzi* is taken notice of by Sir *H. Wotton*. Some have the stones of the outside rough hewn, which they call *Maniera rustica*. Iron rings fix'd in the walls of their palaces, which are to tie mules, &c. to.

The streets are pav'd (as at *Luca*) with broad free stone, which are made rugged for horses to go on without slipping; the kennels run under the pavement.

When any horse, &c. dungs, there are men and boys, with asses, that gather it up presently, and carry it away in wooden panniers out of the streets and the highways.

The *Jews* have their gheto here, and are much favoured by the great duke; they have bought the monopoly of making all sorts of buttons, which is the chief trade they employ themselves in.

Here are many hospitals; but the fairest is that of *Seneca Maria Novella*, having a handsome portico in the front, built by the *opera*, i. e. revenues of the hospital: (This word *opera* is frequently written on gravestones in *Florence*.) 70,000 *scudi per ann.* is the revenue.

Some of the country people are pretty rich, and are worth 1000 pistoles a man, which they get by looking after gentlemen's estates and *villa's*; for which they have the vintage, &c. They bring wood

and wine, &c. for the most part on mules and asses.

Acqua di Nocera (a city in the pope's territory) is sold by apothecaries for above a testone a bottle, and is prescrib'd in fevers. The apothecaries here abate much of what they set down in their bills. A testone is the usual fee for bleeding.

When Sir *John Finch*, and Dr. *Baines* were last here, they presented the great duke with *English* horses, *Irish* dogs, the *London* polyglotta bible; and the duke bestowed two cabinets on Sir *John Finch*, and a gold chain on the doctor.

In the middle of the fountain at the *Piazza Vecchia*, is a marble *Neptune* very big, made by *Bartol. Ammanati*; under *Neptune* are two sea-monsters which throw out water. *Neptune* rides in his chariot drawn by four brass horses excellently made. They seem to be swimming in the sea. A very large octagonal basin of marble, on which are placed four sea nymphs in brass, and at each corner is the figure of a fawn or satyr holding a fish spouting out water under their arms.

The old palace is a large and high pile of building, with a tall *Campanile*; the great hall is about the bigness of that at *Augsburg* stadthouse, but not so pleasant and lightsome; in this the walls are well painted, and the roof pictured. The labours of *Hercules* are here in distinct statues. By the entrance into this palace is a *Hercules* killing *Cacus*, made by *Bandinello*, 1534.

S. Spirito is a pretty convent of *Augustines*, who have a large and neat church; in the choir is a stately marble altar under a canopy, supported by four marble pillars; the monks sit about it in an octagon of marble.

The *Carmelita Calceati* have a good cloister.

We informed our selves of some stones they find not far from *Florence*, at *Rimaggio* three miles and a half off, and at *Ponte Arrignano* 12 miles off, where they dig stones with the signatures of herbs, trees, and representations of landscapes. In the *Arno* is a yellow stone they polish well. Black slate is brought from *Genoa*. *Brocchetto* is a kind of fine agate or marble from *Spain*. They polish stones with *Lustro*, *Gesso*, &c. and saw them afunder with a little bow, having a brass wire string, wetting the stone often with . . .

A handsome stone table of mosaic work will cost here about 800 crowns.

The *Florentine* language is the most pure *Italian*; but a great imperfection in the pronunciation may easily be observed

The fountain of Neptune.

The old palace.

S. Spirito.

Pietro imboiscate.

SIENA.
Domo.

served in the inhabitants of *Tuscany*, especially about *Florence*; for they speak their words in their throats with a strong aspiration; therefore this saying, *La lingua Toscana è la bocca Romana*; the Romans speaking most distinctly.

Two millions of scudi the duke's revenue, but he spends not above one million *per annum*.

There are two hundred horse that guard the shore every summer night, but there goes out only thirty at a time, and are allowed four scudi *per mensum* a man.

Forty thousand footmen enrolled, and one thousand horse divided into twelve companies, and ruled by strangers.

The *Florentines* are prohibited to keep arms in their houses.

Sept. 1. We hired two horses for 20 *lun*, and travelled this day to *Siena*. We went out of *Florence* at *Porta Romana*, and rode a stone causeway most part of the day; we first pass'd between some hills, and had a pleasant prospect of the country which is very hilly, and after four miles went by a fair Carthusian monastery, and four miles further, came thro' S. *Cassiano* a walled place on the top of a hill, and when we descended, had some level ground in a narrow valley; here we left the usual road by *Poggi-bonzi* (where is made the best perfumed tobacco-smuff) and sav'd four miles riding, then came to a small village S. *Bocco*, and eight miles from *Cassiano* baited at S. *Donato*, a small walled place; thence we had stony and mountainous way, five miles to *Castellina*, another little walled place, and two miles further had rocky steep way; but the last five miles we had very level and good way to *Siena*.

SIENA.

Domo.

The domo hath an ascent by several steps at the west end, which is beautified with carvings, statues, &c. and at the entrance is a stone of the pavement thus inscrib'd, *Castissimum virginis templum castè memento ingredi*. The church is of a good length, crufted all over, both within and without with marble. The walls and pillars within are of black and white marble. Round the body of the church and choir are the heads of all the popes (except two or three of the last) in stone. The present pope hath his statue in a sitting posture, and this underwritten, *Alexander Septimus Pontifex Maximus, Anno MDCLV*.

Under the pope's heads are the emperors, and against the pillars stand marble figures of the apostles. Here is a rich gilt organ given by the present pope, and an altar building nigh his statue. The pavement before the high altar, and half the church pavement is of mosaic

work, made by *Micbellino Sanese*, where-
in are describ'd some bible stories; that of *Abraham* with his son at sacrifice, and *Moses* striking the rock, is curiously and exactly done. About the choir is good painting in *fresco*, drawn by *Sodoma*. Two great silver candlesticks stood before the altar, and at the altar are 14 brass angels, each holding a lighted candle. In a little room called the *Libraria*, the story of *Aneas Sylvius* the pope, is admirably well painted on the wall, one said to be done by *Petro Perugino*, and the other by *Raphael Urbis*; under all are inscriptions, one was transcribed, viz.

*Aneas Sylvius à Basiliensi Concilio in-
teriorum Britannia Orator ac Scotiam
ad Regem Calceum missus, à tempesta-
te in Norvegiam pulsus et per Britan-
niam Reges speculatores eludens Basi-
leam revertitur.*

The pulpit is of stone well carv'd. The cupola is covered with lead.

La Madonna is a pretty church, hung round with pictures of miraculous cures, &c.

The Dominicans church in *Campo Regio* is very broad and without pillars; here many Germans are buried.

The Augustines is like it, but lesser, they have two neat courts cloister'd about.

The bishop's palace is built of white marble.

We saw the hospital and the prince's palace, where prince *Matthias* the governor lives, who is guarded by *Switzers*.

The palace of pope *Aneas Sylvius* (*Pius II.*)

A strong citadel commands the city.

The Carmelites is a pretty convent.

The piazza is large and very handsome, resembling a cockle shell, and is well built about with tradesmen's houses, &c. a square fountain called *Fonte Brande*, three sides whereof compassed with a stone wall whereon figures of marble in basso relievo.

La Sapienza is the schools, an indifferent building, where are some students, and about 40 professors.

Most of the houses in *Siena* are built of brick; they are tall, and generally handsome, only they have paper windows instead of glass.

This city is situated on hills, and is very pleasant, the streets cleanly and neatly paved with bricks set edgeways.

Wine here fold for one julio a flask, which is somewhat a smaller measure than that at *Florence*. It seem'd to have a taste of vitriol.

SKIPPOH.

In several piazza's, the arms of the city (*Romulus* and *Romus* sucking the wolf) are erected upon pillars.

Palazzo di Signori.

At the *Palazzo di Signori* is *torre di Mangio*, a tall square tower, whence we took a full prospect. The *Capitano*, who is a *Sanese*, lives here. The roof of one room we saw most excellently painted by *Michelino*.

A void space of ground between the inner and outward gates.

There is a saying, *Siena si vanta di quattro Cose, di Torre & di Campana; di Bardasso e di Putane*.

Siena almonds are counted the best, and of them are made excellent march-panes.

Sept. 3. We agreed with a vitturine, or messenger, to provide us horses and diet, till we came to *Rome*; and going out of the gates of *Siena*, the searchers stopped us, because our *qualista* or portmanteau were not sealed at the dogana, (which costs two *julii* a portmanteau.) But the vitturine telling them we were *Germans*, (who have great privileges here) they let us pass. At some miles distance we past by *Cuna*, a small walled place, on our right-hand; afterwards we came through *Bonconvento* a walled town, where *Henry* the VI. emperor, died. To this place we had good way, and observed a corn country; here began a hilly road; we dined at *Tornieri*, 17 miles from *Siena*; three miles from hence we rode through *S. Quirico*, a walled town, on the top of a hill, whither the duke of *Crecqui* retired when he received the affront at *Rome*; 14 miles more we travelled a mountainous country, and rode up a high ascent to *Rodicosani* which hath a castle on the very top of the hill, and lodged this night at the posthouse, a fair inn. This day we observed a kind of sledge to carry dung in.

The rivers *Arbia* and *Ombro*ne we passed over near *Bonconvento*, and had *Monte Alcinò* on our right hand.

Sept. 4. Two hours before sun-rising, we took horse, and rode six miles descent on the mountains, and three miles further left the great duke's country, and went over *Ponte Argentino*, a fair bridge, built by *Gregory XIII.* over the river Three miles more brought us up to the top of a hill, where we pass'd thro' *Aquapendente*, (a long street in it) walled about. Four miles thence we rode a plain way, on a high ground, and came down a craggy hill, to *S. Lorenzo*, a small walled place; then we travelled a fenny country, by the side of *Lago di Volterra*, which is about

30 miles in circuit, compassed with hills full of wood, and stored with coots and other fowls; and four miles from *St. Lorenzo* dined at *Volterra*, a small and poor walled place, with a castle. Hereabouts we observed the burning of chaff, and met many asses laden with flax; and many pilgrims were in this road, who begged of us. From *Volterra* we went through a wood, on a craggy hill, after eight miles came to *Montefiasca*, a walled town, on the top of a hill, where we had a fair prospect of *Viterbo*, and the circumjacent country; here we drank of a whitish sweet wine, called *moschatella*. From *M. Fiascone* we made a steep descent at first, and then rode an easy descent in a champion country, till we came to the city of *Viterbo*; a mile or two before we arrived, the smell of a sulphur well, a mile from the town, was very offensive to us.

The domo is but a mean structure, where *Alexander VI.* *Adrian V.* and *Clement IV.* are buried; we saw a tombstone with the effigies of pope *Jeb. Lufitana XXI.*

This city is large and pleasantly situated on the rising of a hill; the houses are indifferently built; many tall square towers in the city. An old castle and a piazza before it, where is a handsome fountain, and in the chief street another large fountain.

After we had viewed *Viterbo*, we took horse, Sept. 5. and came up a woody hill, and descended by *Il Lago di Vico*, formerly called *Lacus Cyminus*, about five miles in circuit. In that wood we observed tall and large oaks. Then we had good way six miles to *Rocciglione*, a walled place, on the top of a hill, and here began a champion country, where we travelled five miles, and pass'd by a small lake, just before we ascended to *Monte Rosi*. Thence we went seven miles to *Baccano*, and lodged this night in a fair new inn, built near a little lake, compassed round with hills. The air here is counted bad.

In this journey we observed our horses to stand still, when we chirped them, which in other countries would encourage them to go faster.

Sept. 6. We went through a wood called *Il Bosco di Baccano*, formerly *Mesia*, which was some years since noted for robbers, and gave occasion to this proverb, *Par che Siama nel Bosco di Baccano*, used by those that are in a suspicious place. We travelled a good but hilly way, and observed this morning very thick mists, in the *Campagna* about *Rome*, which seemed to stand in the midst of a lake.

lake. Two or three miles before we reached *Rome*, we saw *Nero's* tomb, and then rode between the villa's and large gardens; over the gate of one, was this rhyme, *Pura, pudica, pia, miseris miserere Maria*. Then we pass'd over *Ponte Molle*, antiently *Pons Milvius*, over the *Tybur*, and rode a mile in the *Via Flaminia*, a broad and straight way, well paved, and on each side were gardens and villa's; this way brought us to *Rome*, where we entred at *Porta Flaminia*, now called *del Popolo*, where we gave one of our names, and a fellow with a paper in his hand, went with us to the dogana where our portmanteau's were searched, but no printed books prohibited, being found, we were dismiss'd, and gave a julio to the fellow, and another to the searchers. As soon as we entred *P. del Popolo*, which is a stately gate, on the left-hand is a church dedicated to *Santa Maria del Popolo*, with a handsome piazza, having in the middle an obelisk and a fountain, and fronting to the gate is *Santa Maria di Monte Santo*, and *S. Maria della Miracoli*, fair buildings.

At this piazza *de P. del Popolo*, three strait streets begin; 1. *Strada Paulina*, that leads to the piazza di *Spagna*. 2. *Strada del Corso*, above a mile long which brings to the capitol. And 3. A street that leads to *Palazzo Borgese*.

The particulars observed during our stay at *Rome*, were these;

Porta del Popolo was contrived by *Michel Angelo*, on the outside of it stand the statues of *Peter* and *Paul*.

The pantheon is now called the *Rotunda*, dedicated to All Saints, which hath a large portico in the front, supported on the outside by eight great pillars, and 6 remaining of eight within the portico; every pillar being one piece of stone. It hath no light within but what comes in at a round hole on the top of a cupola, which is divided into five rows of squares, and in every row are 28 lesser squares, under them are 14 windows or arches filled up with brick, which this temple is built of; where the cupola begins to arch, there is a wrought ledge. There were six niches that are now six chapels, besides the high altar, and each hath two striated pillars before it, and between each chapel is an altar: The architrave, and each side of the entrance into the pantheon is one piece of stone; here are two inscriptions signifying the repair of the portico by *Urban VIII.* who took away the brass and lead from hence, and therefore this pasquil was made then, *Quod non fecerunt Barbari; fecerunt Barbarini*.

See the inscription in *Roma Moderna*, SKIPPON pag. 324.

The pantheon is 144 foot high, and as many wide. The pavement is figured into squares and rounds interchangeably, the squares are grey marble compassed with a border of porphyry, and the rounds are porphyry of one stone. Most of the white stones on the pavement contain exactly three *Roman* feet, and the lesser in porphyry, one foot and a half.

Agrippa built the pantheon.

On all-faints day the pope and cardinal use to visit this church, and printed papers are pasted on pillars, &c. signifying every time a mass is said at the high altar here, a soul is freed out of purgatory, which is an indulgence first granted by *Gregory XIII.*

The gate or entrance into the pantheon is all of one entire marble stone, and is between the jambs or sides 19 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$. *Greaves* on the *Roman* foot, p. 127.

An old porphyry tomb before the rotundo.

The pantheon is entirely composed of the corinthian order. *Freart.* pag. 3.

Sept. 8. At *S. Augustin's* church was kept the festival of *Thomas di Villa nova*, a saint of a new stamp.

The *Piazza Naona*, antiently *Circus* Piazza Naona. *Agonalis*, is a large and long place, in the midst whereof stands an *Egyptian* obelisk, called *Obelisco Pamfilio*, because erected by *Innocent X.* whose arms, the dove, is upon the top of it. It stands upon an artificial rock, out of which gush great streams of water, which are received in a huge basin, where is a fish, among several others, figured, that the superfluous water runs away in. At each corner of the rock is a large marble figure representing four great rivers. The hieroglyphicks on this obelisk are described by *Kircher* the jesuit. This is the stateliest fountain in *Europe*. In the evenings of summer holydays, the water of this fountain is let run about it, and coaches make their tour about it, striving to get into the file or rank.

There are also in *Piazza Naona* three other fair fountains.

Prince *Pamfilio's* palace is in the *Piazza* Prince Pamfilio's palace. *Naona*; he was formerly a cardinal, but had a dispensation to marry.

S. Agnese is a handiome new church S. Agnese. building at the charges of prince *Pamfilio*.

Pasquin's statue is at a corner of the bookellers street; it is only the *Bustum* of an ancient statue much broken, and is called *Pasquin*, from a taylor who had formerly a shop here, where there used to be a resort for news, &c.

The

ROME.

The pantheon.

Obelisk.

SHIPPON.
Obelisk

The obelisk in the piazza of *S. Peter's* was brought from *Nero's Circus*, behind the church, and *Sixtus V.* employ'd *Dominicus Fontana*, an architect, to erect it here. It is without hieroglyphick figures, and is 72 foot high; besides the pedestal, which is 36 foot high. On the top *Julius Caesar's* ashes were preserved, but now there is a cross on the top, with a piece of our Saviour's cross, and indulgences granted of 10 years, and as many quarantains, at the saying to it, three *Pater Noster's* and three *Ave Mary's* for the exaltation of holy church. This obelisk was formerly erected to *Augustus* and *Tiberius*.

Obelisks are called *Ginlie* by the vulgar.

In the piazza of *S. Peter's* is one fair fountain, with plenty of water, on one side of the obelisk, and another is designed on the other side.

The Piazza
of Alexander
the 7th.

Round the piazza, this pope *Alexander VII.* is building a most stately portico, (*Cavaliero Bernino* being architect) having four rows of great pillars, in the middle a coach may drive, and on each side people may walk; a balcony round the top. From hence a double row of pillars lead up to the entrance of the vatican palace, whence there is a long gallery to the castle *S. Angelo*.

S. Peter's
Church.

S. Peter's church is a most magnificent structure, having a noble ascent by steps to a portico, in the front, as large as many fair churches. There are seven gates to this church, and the *Porta Sancta* is in the portico, which was now walled up, but in the year of jubilee the pope breaks it down, with great solemnity; over the portico are huge statues of apostles, &c. The *Porta Sancta* is 11 $\frac{22}{3}$ foot wide between the jambs or sides. The great gate, in the middle, covered with brass, is 11 $\frac{44}{3}$ foot wide between the jambs. Eight vast pillars support the body of the church, which are crusted over with marble, and are adorned with painted popes heads; angels and doves are carved over each arch of the pillars. *Mich. Angelo* was the architect employ'd by *Julius II.* Two large statues, one of which is remarkable for treading on a brass terrestrial globe. Every altar is adorned with stately marble pillars. Behind the high altar were four vast statues gilding, of the evangelists, made by *Cavaliero Bernino*, which are to support *S. Peter's* (an old gilt) chair, which now stands on the top of an altar on the north side. In a chapel on the south side is kept a wreathed pillar that (they say) belonged to *Solomon's* temple;

and more of those pillars are preserved in the altars of the cupola.

S. Peter's chair was exposed to view January 8. and the people had their beads touched at it.

The high altar enshrines the bodies of *S. Peter* and *S. Paul*, in a descent railed about; over the altar is a brass canopy, with several brass figures, supported by four wreathed pillars of the same metal, brought by *Urb. VIII.* from the pantheon, *Cavaliero Bernino* contriving it. They weigh 151794 lb.

We took a bulletin or little paper sealed, which we left at a door on the north side of the church, and there went up an easy spiral ascent to the top of the church, where we had a pleasant view of the several cupola's, and walk'd upon a flat, which seem'd like a piazza. At the entrance into the great cupola is this inscription, on a stone,

*Decreto ill^{mo}. et R^{mo}. Card. Fabricæ
Custos omnes ad videndum gratis admit-
tito nihil Poposento, nec sponte dantibus
recipito.*

We had then another easy winding ascent, and went up some stone stairs to the convexity of the cupola; and read another inscription, viz.

*Declaratio
Sed communicato cbi escara et piscera su,
et cbi fara altre sporeitie.*

We had a prospect down into the church, where the high altar appeared a small thing, and men and women like black spots in the pavement.

We came then into a room under the brass ball, where some use to bring wine and refresh themselves after the pains of getting up so high. We went into the brass ball, which will hold 32 men; the sun shining made it very hot being there. From this church we had a large prospect of the city, country, and sea.

In this church the head of *Thomas Becket* is kept for a relique.

In four chapels of the cupola are preserved these four reliques, viz. 1. The *Sudarium* or handkerchief of *Veronica*, (whose statue is erected here, made by *Fran. Mochi*) which is called also *Il Vulto Santo*, because they say our Saviour left the impression of his face on it, when he went up to mount *Calvary*.

*Salvatoris imaginem Veronica sudario excep-
tam, ut loci Majestas decenter custo-
dires, Urbanus VIII. Pont. Max. condi-
torium*

torium extruxit et ornauit. Anno jubilei. MDCXXV.

2. In the chapel dedicated to *S. Longinus*, (whose statue *Bernino* made) is kept the iron spear head, that was thrust into our Saviour's body.

3. A piece of the cross which belong'd to the empress *Helena* (whose statue is made by *Beggi*.)

4. *S. Andrew's* head, whose statue was made by *Frausco Fiammingho*.

A marble balcony over each of those figures, where on certain festivals those reliques are shew'd to the people.

Behind the high altar is a handsome monument to *Paulus III. Farnesius Pont. Max.* where are two rare marble statues, one a lean shriveled woman, the other a handsome wench, which was formerly naked, but now covered with lead, because (they say) a *Spaniard* was in love with it.

Another fair tomb to *Urbanus VIII. Ubertinus Pontifex Maximus*, a death being figured writing his name on a black marble.

The cupola's of the ten chapels are richly gilt and painted within, and their walls crufted with marble. The great cupola within hath this inscription,

Tu es Petrus, et supra hanc petram edificabo Ecclesiam meam, et dabo tibi claves regni cælorum.

Above that, in mosaic work, are pictured the four evangelists, and over them 16 pictures of apostles, &c. and nigh the top are angels. And on the very top of the lanthorn,

S. Petri Gloria Sixtus P. P. A. MDCXC. Pontif. V.

On the south side of the church is a brass statue of *S. Peter*, (which some think was an ancient statue of *Saturn*, or of *Jupiter Capitolinus*) in a sitting posture holding out his right foot, which some put their heads under, after they have made their prayers to this saint's figure.

The figure of *Innocent VIII.* in brass, lies on a monument. Another figure sitting in a chair holding in his hand the spear's head that pierced our Saviour's side, which was sent to him by *Rajazet* the great Turk.

Innocent the tenth's tomb.

Dec. 29. In the great chapel on the north side of *S. Peter's*, a cardinal performed mass, many other cardinals

being present. Just before the chapel door stood the memorial of *Innocent X.* hung about with escutcheons and candles, placed round, this being the anniversary of that pope.

A curious monument of *Leo XI.* who was pope but 37 days; basso relievo-work adorns the tombstone; at each end sits a fair figure, and the pope sits in a nich, being a marble statue. The monument of *Gregory XI.* The relievo on *Leo XI* his tomb, is the story of *Henry IV* king of *France*; his fidelity paid to the church of *Rome*, and his subscription before this pope, when he was cardinal legate in *France*.

A curious monument to *Matilda*, who gave to the popedom the country called *S. Peter's* patrimony; in basso relievo is represented the emperor *Henry IV.* kissing the pope's toe; a boy holding the imperial crown, and the countess *Matilda* standing by. Her figure of marble stands up in a nich, with the triple crown in her hands. This inscription underneath.

Urbanus VIII. Pont. Max. Comitisse Matildi Virilis animi Fæminæ sedis Apostolicæ propugnatrix, pietate insigni, liberalitate Celeberrimæ huc ex Mantuano Sancti Benedicti Canobio translatis ossibus, gratus æternæ laudis promeritum mon. pos. An. D. MDCXXXV.

Several confessing seats in this church, which are for several nations, as is intimated by their titles, viz. *Pænitentia pro lingua Anglicæ, Hisp. Hungar. Flandr. German. Illyrica, &c.*

The priests, while they sit in these confessing seats, have long wands in their hands, with which they touch the heads of people who desire it, and pass along, bowing their heads to the priest, who by that touch, with the wand, signifies pardon of all venial sins.

The roof of the north wing of the church is richly gilt, and in the middle of it is written *Paulus V. Pont. Max. A. MDCXV.*

These pictures we took notice of. *S. Paul*, and *S. Antony* the first eremite, drawn by *Mutiano. Ananias* and *Sapphira*, by *Christopher Pomaranci*. The crucifying of *S. Peter*, by *Dominico Passignano*. The falling down of *Simon Magus*, by *Giovanni Senese*. *S. Peter* curing the lame man nigh the temple-gate, by *Fran. Cirvoli*, a *Florentine*. *S. Peter* raising up a dead woman, by *Cavaliero Giovanni Baglioni*. *S. Peter* walking on the sea, by *Bernardo Castello*. The offering up of our Saviour to the

SKIPPOON. high priest, by A priest at an altar, shewing a bloody handkerchief, by A woman beheaded, holding her head in her hand, by . . . S. Thomas putting his finger into our Saviour's side, by The picture of S. Peter in mosaic work. An angel striking a man on the ground with his spear, of mosaic work. Attila turning back when he came near Rome pope meeting him and pointing up to S. Peter and S. Paul, with swords in their hands, is a most excellent piece of basso relievo having his guts twisted out, drawn by Fufin a French-man. The picture of S. Peter baptizing the centurion, drawn in fresco, by Andr. Camasseus ex Mevania, 1635. Our Saviour giving Peter the keys, and washing his disciples feet, are two pictures in fresco.

Under a stone fix'd on a pillar is this inscription,

Super isto lapide porphyretico fuerunt divisa ossa Sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli et ponderata per Beatum Sylvestrum Papam S. E. R. Anno Dom. cccix.

Q. Eia fu i Ecca.

We went down into the vaults under S. Peter's, having a lighted torch to shew us many monuments of popes, cardinals, &c. among them we saw the porphyry tomb of Adrian IV. an English-man. A very large porphyry stone over the emperor Otto II. The tomb of Aloisius Wignacourt, great master of Malta. Several chapels, altars, pictures, old stones, &c. in this subterraneous place.

Palazzo di S. Officio is near S. Peter's, and nigh it is the Campo Santo, which they say consumes dead bodies in 24 hours.

Engl. shew.

English-men in Rome, when we were there; Mr. James Oxinden, Mr. James Palmcr. Mr. Hudson a roman catholick, Mr. Edward Altham a Roman catholick, Mr. Broome an English merchant, kept house here. Mr. Compton since bishop of Oxford, and bishop of London. Mr. Waters, Mr. Paschal, Mr. Laur. Treele, Mr. Golding, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Farewell, Dr. Jeanes once scholar of the house at Trinity-college in Cambridge, and lately fellow of Magdalen-college in Oxford, Dr. Paman fellow of S. John's in Cambridge, Mr. Soames. Earl of Sunderland; lord Castlemaigne; lord Hinchinbrooke the earl of Sandwich's son; Sir Edward Stradling; Mr. Henry Savil; Mr. Wormly; Mr. Slingsby Bethel; Mr. Steele, once recorder of London; Mr. Townly; Dr. Gibbs, who formerly practised physick, but now devotes himself to poetry, and is lately

made professor of humanity in the Sapienza. He told us he hath equal skill in making Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French and English verses. He also writes exactly like printing, and makes coats of arms, fregi, &c. with his pen very curiously. Thomas Normington, who calls himself father Leander, a Benedictine fryar; Mr. Brown Dr. Brown of Norwich's son; Mr. Trumball, fellow of All-Souls in Oxford. Sir Edward Widdrington came a pilgrim hither. Somerset is one of the oratorians at Rome. Mr. Noell, lord Camden's eldest son; Mr. Skippwith. The rector of the English jesuits-college his name is Anderton. One Anderton waited on cardinal Carlo Barberino. One Sands in the duke of Brunswick's retinue.

I also procured a list of what English nobility and gentry had been at Rome, since the year 1651; including the above, to the number of 349. As also a list of the cardinals, anno 1665. [Both which, at this distance of time, (1732) we think too immaterial to insert. The reigning pope then was Alexander Chifus.]

At Palazzo di Cibi in Transverere, Palazzo di we saw two roofs of rooms curiously painted; one done by Raphael Urbin, the other by several of his scholars. A head drawn in charcoal, by Michael Angelo. A cupid desiring a wife of Jupiter. A feast of the gods. A goddeis drawn in a charriot by two oxen. Hercules killing a lion and the hydra. Jupiter and Ganymede. Three cupids shooting at . . . in the sea. Many Roman inscriptions. An old stone with several fasses, in relievo.

The amphitheatre, commonly called Il Coliseo, is much larger, but more ruin'd, then that at Verona, only more of the outward high wall is here remaining. It was large enough to contain 85000 men.

Meta Sudans is built of brick, between Constantine's arch and the amphitheatre.

The arch of Titus Vespasianus having curious basso relievo work, representing his story of subduing Judaea, by the candlestick, table of Moses's law, and vessels of Solomon's temple being carved on it. This arch is of the composuit order. Freart. p. 5.

Templum Pacis hath three arches remaining.

Templum Jovis Statoris hath three pillars left.

An old portico before a church, (dedicated to) whereon is written an ancient inscription to Antoninus and Faustina.

The arch of Septimius Severus is flatly, having curious basso relievo work, representing a triumph, and hath a long inscription.

The Amphitheatre.

Meta Sudans.

Titus Vespasianus arch.

Templum Pacis.

Templum Jovis Statoris.

Arch of Septimius Severus.

in the Sapi- equal skill in an, Spanish, He also writes takes coats of en very curi- who calls Benedictine own of Nor- fellow of All- d Wdrington merjet is one Mr. Noell, Mr. Skippwith. Jesuits-college One Anderton rberino. One wick's retinue. what English een at Rome, ling the above, as also a list of [Both which, 732] we think The reigning Chifius.]

in Transvere, Palazzo di oms curiously Cnilt. Raphael Urban, f his scholars. bal, by Michael ring a wife of gods. A goddess wo oxen. Her- nd the hydra. Three cupids he sea Many old stone with

commonly called The Am- but more ruin'd, phitacne. ly more of the remaining. It ain 85000 men. Meta Su- brick, between dans. amphitheatre. Tine Ve- pasianus having ipal. arch. k, representing Judaea, by the fuses's law, and ble being carved composit order.

a three arches Templum Pacis. oris hath three Templum Jovis Sta- tionis. a church, (dedi- ereon is written o Antoninus and

Severus is stately, Ard of vo work, repre- Septimus d hath a long Severus inscription.

inscription. This stands a good way in the ground

Templum Concordiæ hath eight pillars of its portico remaining; the four middle pillars are each of them entire stones; the capitella of most of them are fastned on.

The capi- tol.

The capitol, vulgarly call'd, the campidoglio, is upon a hill, being built on three sides with fair buildings, and porticoes on the two sides, but nothing remaining of the antient capitol. In the middle of the square is an excellent bras statue of an horle, with the figure of the emperor M. Aur. Anton. on his back of the same metal; the horle's foretop is turn'd up into the shape of an owl, which signifies that it was a Grecian piece.

On one side of the conservatorio is the figure of a lion killing a horle, whose head is modern; put on by Mich. Angelo. The statue of Minerva. The ravishing of the Salvis, in curious basso relievo under the figure of Severus and Mammea. The statue of Const. M. The head and hand, &c. of a Colossus, that represented Apollo. A monument, with an inscription beginning thus; Ossa Agrippina, &c. The statues of Julius Cæsar and Augustus. The statues of Urania and Hadrian. Four square stones with curious basso relievo, describing a sacrifice and triumph of M. Aurelius. A bras head and hand of Commodus. A fair ascent by steps lead up to the campidoglio; on each side at the bottom is a lion, having water running out of their mouths; and on each side, upon the top of the ascent is a marble horle led by a slave, and the trophies of Marius.

The head of Scipio fix'd in the wall of the capitol. In the hall are the statues of Greg. XIII. Paul. III. Charles king of Sicily.

The statue of Marforius in a cumbent posture, much decay'd. A columna rostrata, with an inscription written in old Latin. The Roman measures and the Greek foot are mark'd out in marble. Over the figure of a sturgeon-fish is written,

Capita piscium hoc marmoreo schemate longitudine majorum usq; ad primas pinnas inclusivo Conservatorib. danto. Fraudem ne committito, ignorantia excusari ne credito. Aug. Clavario. Fran. Calvio. Curtio Segardio Coss. instauratum ac erectum.

The columna militaris stands in the front of the capitol-piazza.

In the hall of the conservatorio are the figures of Urb. VIII. Leo. X. and Sixtus V.

The fresco painting of fighting is the work of Carvaliero Gioseppino.

There were upon the capitol hill 60 temples built by the Romans.

Curia Calabra, behind the capitol, hath only the architrave and capitals of a porch remaining.

Half way in the ground stands three pillars, with . . . ESTITVER . . . inscrib'd.

On the pedestal of a small pyramid in an obscure place not far from Palazzo di Farnefe, is this inscription in memory of the affront the Corsican soldiers offer'd to the duke of Crequi his lady, who was assaulted by them in her coach, and one of her pages kill'd; there having been a quarrel between the ambassador (Crequi) his servants and those soldiers.

In execrationem damnati facinoris Contra E. D. Duem Crequium Oratorem Christianissimi Regis A militibus Corsis XIII. Kal. Septembris Anni MDCLXI. patrati Corsica Natio ex decreto jussuq; SSni D. N. Alexandri VII Pont. Max. Inhabilis et incapax ad sedi Aplica inferendum In executionem Concordiæ Pisis immitæ Ad perpetuam rei memoriam declarata est Anno MDCLXIV.

At Monte Cavallo stand the stately and curious statues of two men holding two horses, the workmanship of Pbidas and Praxiteles.

Quattro Fontane is near M. Cavallo, where four streets meet, and at each corner is a fountain.

The pope's palace at M. Cavallo is The pope's a long building; within is a fair large palace. court. One day we saw the pope Alex. VII. coming out from a chapel where he had said mass: before him went several gentlemen; a priest in a blue habit with a gold cross: and when he came out into a presence-chamber, many kiss'd his toe; and one German priest, after he had saluted the shoe, begg'd, aloud, an indulgence for himself and 20 of his friends. The pope gave his benediction, by lifting up two of his fingers. He went into his sedan, and was follow'd by some cardinals in coaches, and bishops on mules; next came his light horsemen, about 20; every one with a lance and a banner on it; then three trumpets and a kettle-drum before a troop of cuirassiers all in armour; round about the sedan went a guard of Switzers in their red and yellow liveries; a company of musketeers stood nigh the palace, who all were in a ready posture, and kneeled as the pope went by. He had a red habit over a surplice, and

The pyra- mid in memory of the affront to the French king's em- bassador.

Monte Ca- vallo, an- tiently M. Quirinalis.

SNIPPON.

and a gold tippet; his hat was red, and plaited. In this equipage he went to *S. Augestino* on 11 Septemb. and visited the altar of *S. Tbo. di Villa Nova*.

The great chapel in this palace is one arch, well wrought and gilt. All the rooms were hung with red, and above the hanging is fresco-painting. We saw neat models of this, and the vatican palace, with their gardens; and the roofs of them might be lifted up, and all the rooms discover'd a model of the *pantbeon*, and one of the *domo* at *Siens*; a death's head in marble, rarely done by *Bernini*; a neat clock, made by *Campani*, wherein a death walks with a flaming sword at the striking of every hour. The gardens are pleasant and large, with fine water-works. No stranger can see this palace but when the pope is abroad, as he was at this time in the country at *Caselle*.

An obelisk, with hieroglyphick figures on it, stands in the piazza of *Porta del Popolo*; on the pedestal is an inscription concerning *Augustus*, &c. viz.

Imp. Cesar Divi F. Augustus Pontif. maximus. Imp. XII. Cos. XI. Trib. Pot. XIV. Ægypto in potestatem populi Romani reducta Soli donum dedit.

Another inscription of *Sixtus V.* his erecting to the honour of the cross.

It stood in the *Circus Maximus*, and was, when entire, 88 feet long.

Villa Ludovica.

The *Villa Ludovica* is within the walls, where we observ'd these remarkable: About 20 large urns, wherein, they say, the old *Romans* used to keep oil. In the anticamera roof is painted *Aurora* in her chariot drawn by two horses, esteem'd highly; a marble statue of *Venus*, made by *Joh. Bologna*; a rich bedsted, valu'd at 50,000 crowns: on the bed's-head is a prospect of a town made in jasper; the ground of it is *lapis lazuli*, a goddess in a chariot of chalcedony, &c. two very large topazes, nine great pearls are ornaments of the bed's-head, silver and gilt figures, the bed-posts are of amethyst and *lapis lazuli*, rubies set about the bed's-reiter, granats, jaspers and agats towards the bottom; a cabinet, having in the front of it a picture of *Greg. XV.* his face of chalcedony, and his robes of one ruby: many curious landships of mosaic work; the nativity, and a *Madonna*, pictur'd by *Raphael Urbin*; *Francis I.* king of *France*, and his physician, by *Vincio*; a *Madonna* in mosaic work, with pieces of fatin laid on for her garment; a model of the bull in *Palazzo Farnese*; a model of *Laocoon*; a lion killing a horse, in a model; and another of *Antoninus* on

the capitol; the heads of *M. Antony*, *Jupiter*, *Seneca*, *Pompey*; the statue of the gladiator, who got *Commodus* on *Faustina*; the pictures of *Sufanna* and the elders; *Lor* and his daughters, and *Lucretia*; *Judith* killing *Holofernes*, by *Garcino*; a German clock, where the pope and cardinals go in procession every time it strikes; a curious statue of a dying gladiator; the statue of *Hercules*; a great brals head of *M. Aurelius*; an old woman painted rarely well, by *Titian*; a crucifix, with a ladder and ten figures cut out of one piece of alabaster; an hermaprodite sleeping; the head, thigh-bones, &c. of a man petrify'd together; the head of a sea-horse; several pictures of stone basso relievo; the head of the oracle of *Apollo*, a large porphyry stone, bunches of grapes wreathed about his head; two statues, resembling *Amicitia*, counted one of the best antiquities in *Rome*; *Sextius Marius* killing his daughter, and then himself, is a rare piece; *Pluto* carrying away *Proserpine*, and his dog *Cerberus*, made by *Cavaliero Bernino*; the dolphin with the dead boy on his back; the head of *Scipio Africanus*, made of green Egyptian marble, which cost 12,000 crowns; a large Egyptian idol; the trunks or buttock of an old statue, an excellent piece of work; the head of *Olympia* in basso relievo; cupid with his hand thro' the mouth of a mask; *Cicero* and *Caligula's* heads, much esteem'd. The gardens about this villa are large, and full of long walks and pretty groves, and round, void, square and oval places are old statues and heads set thick. Fair vineyards and fountains. An inscription, beginning thus; *D. O. M. M. Aur. Mucianus*, &c. In a little garden, when we stepp'd on one stone step, it turn'd up and forc'd water up, that wet the standers by, and those that tread on it.

We gave the gardener one *julio*, and him that shew'd us the rarities, four *julii*.

The fountain of *Moses* in *Strada Pia*, whose story is in basso relievo, is a stately fountain, where a great plenty of water gushes out of an aqueduct, built by *Sixtus V.* who brought the water 20 miles. *Aqua Crabra* nigh this aqueduct.

The ruins of *Dioclesian's* baths are nigh the *Carthusians*, who are making part of the old building a portico to their cloister, and a cross building, with one broad arch, is their church, at the entrance whereof is a round arch'd place; eight pillars, with curious capitals, support part of the structure. Cardinal *Aleat* and *Pius IV.* have their monuments here.

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Many great ruins about this convent.

S. Pietro Montorio, antiently *Mons Janiculus*, is in *Transtevere*, belonging to the Franciscans, who have a fountain built by the king of Spain. In a chapel here are two monuments, and an altar-piece of basso relievo. From this convent we had a large prospect of the city. We saw at this church the famous picture of the transfiguration of our Saviour, drawn by *Raphael Urbini*. In the middle of the cloister-court is a pretty round chapel with a portico of pillars about it, and underneath is another chapel. This was antiently *Sacellum Tyburtinae Sybillæ*.

An aqueduct.

Nigh S. Pietro Montorio a stream of water, like a little river, empties itself out of an aqueduct that runs 35 miles from *Lacus Braccianus*; it was built by *Augustus*, and repair'd by *Paulus V.* and is supported by thick, square pilasters.

Villa Pamphila.

Villa Pamphila is without *S. Pancrace* gate, and is four or five miles in compass, where we saw the statue of *Seneca*; *Martius* ty'd by the hands and feet to the stump of a tree, an old piece, and taken notice of for the neat feet; a curious picture in black and white of the *Bacchanalia*; two designs of *Michael Angelo*; a laughing *Pan*, a *Bacchus*; several night-pieces; one the picture of a man's head, which cannot well be discern'd without a candle; the heads of emperors, &c. round a hall; a curious statue, with his hands under his garment; a *Pan* with a lovely face; the picture of a countess of *Bedford*; a large porphyry vessel; a sleeping *Cupid*; another *Cupid*, mask'd like *Hercules*; a *Venus* drawn by the life after the shape of a *Courtisana*; two *Cupids* and two doves, with a cart full of flowers, &c. by her; a modern *Bacchus*, his statue in porphyry; the picture of a storm at sea; a rare picture of *Sir Tho. More* in small; the storming of a castle, by *Tempesta*; a wench looking lice and fleas in her smock by the light of a lamp.

Villa di Medici.

Villa di Medici, belonging to the duke of *Tuscany*, is on *Monte Pincio* near *Piazza di Spagna*, where we observ'd the statue of *Apollo*; the famous Greek statue of *Venus*, under which is written, *ΚΛΕΥΜΑΝΟΣ ΑΠΟΙΟΔΕΣΤΟΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΕΠΙΜΟΝΗ*; the statue of a country fellow, (who was of *Cateline's* conspiracy) in a bending posture, with a knife in his hand; a statue of *Martius*, larger than that at *Villa Pamphila*; this figure, they say, is imitated for some of the postures by those that represent our Saviour on the cross. The two wrestlers are admirably well done. In the garden is a small Egyptian *Obelisk*; a neat brass

Egyptian Obelisk.

Vol. VI.

Mercury on a fountain; and on each a ^{SKIPPON.} figure of the same metal, one a *Silenus*, looking on a child in his arms.

This distich here:

*Bella manu pacemq; gero, mox præscius ævi.
 Ex luce ventura fatorem arcana recludam.*

Two marble lions; on one is written, *Opus Flaminii Vaccæ Romani*. Two vast oblong marble basons; a marble *Cleopatra*, her head, arms and legs modern; *Niobe*, with 13 small figures in different postures; an old man and an horse, excellently well done; an artificial mount, shaded with tall cypresses; the statue of a huntman.

Here we gave a *testone* or three *julii*.

Columna Trajani is 128 feet high, erected upon a pedestal (carved with armour, &c.) each side whereof is 20 feet; the pillar on the outside is curiously wrought with the story of *Trajan's* war in *Dacia*; it consists of 23 vast marble stones; the pedestal of eight; the laurel crown over it of one; the *capitulum* of one, and the top of one, upon which the ashes of the emperor were kept in a gold ball; but now, instead of it is the statue of *St. Peter*. We went up to the top (as we told) by 173 steps; but *Claudianus*, in his description of this pillar, says there are 184, and 43 little windows.

An obelisk stands before *Santa Maria Maggiore*; and there is a curious furrow'd pillar brought from the *Templum Pacis*, whereon is erected by *Paulus V.* a brass figure of the virgin *Mary*.

S. Maria Maggiore is a long and large church, where we saw two curious chapels: in that on the south-side are two stately monuments; one with the statue of *Pius V.* and stories in curious stone basso relievo, representing his making *M. Ant. Columna* general against the *Turks*, &c. and his assisting *Charles IX.* of *France* against the protestants. The other monument hath the statue of *Sixtus V.* and the story of his building an hospital, canonizing a saint, erecting of obelisks, building of the aqueduct, &c. all curiously done in stone basso relievo. In the chapel on the north-side, which was built by *Paulus V.* is his tomb, and the monument of *Clement VIII.* both adorn'd with basso relievo work. This is call'd *Capella Paulina*, having the better painting; and that *Capella Sistina*, having the best sculpture.

In the portico of this church is an old stone fix'd in the wall, describing by carved figures the manner of our Saviour's lying in the manger, &c. over it is this inscription:

8 D

Card

SKIPPON.

Card. Antonio Barberino Archiepiscopus. aram marmoream Christianorum pietas exsculpsit, laborante sub Tyrannis Ecclesia, ut esset loci Sanctitate Venerabilior Franciscus Gualdus Arimin. miles S. Stephani d suo musæo huc transtulit MDCXXX.

S. John
Lateran.

This church is on *Mons Esquilinus*. *S. John Lateran* (built on *M. Caelius*) is a very handsome church, with a richly gilt roof, having double isles with great square pillars. Twelve stately marble niches for the apostles about the body of the church. Before the high altar is pope *Martin V.* his brass figure lying on a tomb. Stories in basso relievo in the wall. Pope *Sylvester's* monument here. This pope *Alexander VII.* hath erected one to *Alexander III.* with his inscription.

Alexandro III. Pont. Max.
Nobili Bandinella gente Senis nat.
Qui difficillimis temporibus
Eximia pietate
Summa prudentia ac doctrina
Ecclesiæ præfuit annis xxii.
Inviolata fortitudine atq; Constantia
Apostolicæ sedis jura
Auctoritatem dignitatemq; retinuit
Et post immensos labores
Ac sollicitudines pace parta
Oecumenicum Lateranense Concilium
Celebravit
Sanctissimas de eligendo summo Pontifice
Deq; vi et ambitu coercendo
Leges tulit
Thomam Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum
Bernardum clara vallis Abbatem
Quos viventes amicissimos habuit
Edwardum Angliæ, Canutum Daniæ Reges
Sanctorum numero
adscriptis
Plurimisq; aliis maximis rebus gestis
Vitæ demum et gloriæ cursum consecit
Anno. Sal. MCLXXXI. Kal. Sept.
Alexander VII. Pont. Max.
Nominis et muneris in Ecclesia Successor
Pontifici tanto Civis suo
Pios Cineres veneratus posuit.

At the high altar are kept the heads of *S. Peter* and *S. Paul*.

A stately palace is adjoining to this church.

The ruins of *Claudius's* aquæduct nigh this place, and *S. Stefano Rotunda*.

Two chapels on the side of the *Baptisterium*, which you must descend to by steps, there are two tall and large porphyry pillars, and four great stones, which seem to have been gates.

The *Baptisterium* here is a distinct building, where *Constantinus M.* was baptized, and his story is painted there in fresco on the cupola, by *Tempesta*; *Constantine's* battle at *Pons Milvius*, where he overthrew *Maxentius*, is pictured on the walls. It is an octagonal building supported by eight very fair porphyry pillars.

The font *Constantine* was christen'd in is kept here.

Behind the choir of *S. John Lateran*, is this inscription on a stone.

Pius V. Pont. Max. Signa de Caroli IX. Christianissimi Gallie Regis perduellibus iisdem Ecclesiæ hostibus a Sportia Comite Stæ. Floræ Pontificii auxiliarii exercitus Duce capta relataq; in principe Ecclesiæ Basilica suspendit et omnipotenti Deo tantæ Victoriæ Auctori dicavit, Anno MDLXX. But no colours hang up now.

The altar in the north wing is curiously adorned with stone basso relievo, and four large pillars of *Corinthian* brass which are gilt.

The portico at the west end is part of the old church, where among many monuments is one supposed to be the empress *Helena's* having figures of horsemen, &c. in relievo. A great pair of brass gates here rail'd about. On the outside of the portico are rhyming verses, which see in *Roma Moderna*.

Nicolaus Angeli fecit hoc opus, is written on this portico.

Villa Borgbesiana hath noble and large gardens, with curious shady walks, and pleatant groves. A park here with several animals. In the palace we were shewn a *Turkish* cavalcade at *Constantinople*, and that of *Pius V.* when he was made pope, both drawn by the hand of *Tempesta*. The head of *Julius Cesar*, a marble figure of *Silenus* holding a child in his arms, the statue of *Agrippina*, the statues of priests with their white habits tied about them, more *Gabino*. The gladiator in marble in a fighting posture (the copy whereof is in brass at *St. James's park* in *London*) under him is written, *Agyptius Duxi Ovum Egyptiæ etæni*. The statue of *Faustina* and the gladiator she was in love with. An *Egyptian* woman fortune-teller's statue. The figures of *Castor* and *Pollux*. *Diana* in her smock, of alabaster. *Venus* with *Cupid* holding the helmet of *Mars*, when he disarm'd him. An alabaster head of *Paulus V.* Two curious alabaster urns. Two long porphyry tables. The figure of a boy pulling a thorn out of his foot.

Since re-
moted
Hampden
Court.

Three ancient statues of the *Gratia*. A satyr plucking a thorn out of a clown's foot. A chair which catches and holds fast one that sits down in it, there being a contrivance of springs, which upon sitting down make irons clasp about the thighs, &c. The picture of *Lucretia* drawn by *Titian*. The head of *Alexander M.* in basso relievo. A *Cupid* and two urns of *Lapis Lydius*, which they call *Parragon di Piandra*. A *Diana* made by *Lorenzo of Bologna*. Our Saviour dead, drawn by *Alexander of Verona*. A marble figure of *Cupid* riding and beating the Centaur. The statues of *Bacchus* and *Silenus*. An *Hermaphrodite* sleeping on a bed of marble. The statue of *Bellisarius*. *Ganymedes* carried away by *Jove* in the shape of an eagle. The head of a sea-horse. *Antas* carrying *Anchises*, made by *Bernino*. The head of *Jupiter*. *Narcissus* looking into a fountain. A picture drawn by *Sophonisma*, where are her father's, her brothers, and her own pictures. The figure of *David* with his sling, made by *Bernino*. The statue of *Darius's* wife, with a habit made of porphyry. The marble figures of *Daphne* and *Apollo* made by *Bernino*. The figure of *Curtius* leaping into the *Forago*.

At *St. Angelo* are some ancient inscriptions, and one new one I transcrib'd, viz. (on the east-side.)

Oriens.

*Memonis alma parens roseis hac parte quadrigis
Inferit purpureum mane reveſta diem
Hunc citat humanos veniente luce labores
Et circumſuſas ſpargit amica comas.*

The castle of *S. Angelo* hath written upon the out-side of it, *Alex. VI. Pont. Max. inſtauravit MCCCCLXXXXV.*

We left our swords with the guard, and walked up the inner works, which consist of a very strong and high wall, with four towers or bastions, well furnished with cannon and shot; round each bastion is an iron rail for the Centinels to walk securely; the body of the castle is the ancient *Moles Adriani*, or *Adrian's* sepulchre; here are several large rooms, (two of them halls) painted in fresco by *Guido Reni*, *Perino di Vega*, &c. On the top we had a prospect of *Rome*, the *Tyber*, &c. An angel of stone stands here, which formerly stood on a tall mast erected here, but was struck down by thunder; hence we observed the out-works of the castle, which are five bulwarks encompassed (except towards the river) with a ditch and a counterſcarp without it. Between the four towers and the five bulwarks is

a good space of ground, where are the soldiers lodgings, magazines of powder, corn, &c. We ſaw here our Saviour's head in marble made by *Sanſovinus*; the old heads of *Roma*, *Hadrianus*, and *Antoninus Pius*, a piece of cannon left by the duke of *Bourbon*, having the *Porcupine*, his arms, on it. Another gun with the *Barberini's* arms, said to be made in *England*. In a yard below, under cover, are 5 large cannon, one of which is thus inscrib'd, *Ex clavis trabalibus Porticus Agrippæ*. It weighs 800 lb. and was made only of the brass nails in the portico of the *Rotunda*. About 300 soldiers guard this place.

On one of the inner bastions, some great persons that are condemned, have the favour to be beheaded privately.

Here were now prisoners, the prince of *Matrice*, who was committed 17 years ago. A bishop that has been prisoner three years; and about a year . . . *Bove* a nobleman of *Bologna*, for killing another. Five hundred thousand crowns are treasured up here, that were laid in by *Sixtus V.*

Nigh the bridge of *S. Angelo*, is a stone erected with a mark how high the river *Tyber* once flowed, intimated by this inscription.

Huc Tiber acceſſit, ſed turbidus hinc cito ceſſit, Anno Domini MCCCXXVI. Sede vacante.

The ruins of *Pons Triumphalis*, not far from hence, over which went all the triumphs from the vatican to the capitol.

Via Angelica is three miles long, and was made by *Pius IV.*

About a mile without *Porta del popolo*, this pope *Alexander VII.* hath raised a pretty building over a medicinal water, which tastes like that at *Swolback*, &c. in *Germany*; and here are these two inscriptions.

Alexander VII. Pont. Max. ut Acidule Salubritatem nitidius hauriendi aquam loci Ananias commendaret, repurgato fonte additis ampliore ædificatione ſalubritibus, Umbræ, arborum inducta publicæ utilitati conſuluit. A. S. MDCLXI.

*Paulus V. Pont. Max. Anno Sal. MDCXIII. Renibus et ſtomacho ſpleni jecorig; medetur
Mille malis prodeſt iſta Salubris Aqua.*

The *Tyber* runs juſt by. *La Sapienza* or *Studio*, is a ſtately building having a double portico within, and a round church with a ſpiral ſteeple

Castle St. Angelo.

SKIPFON.

Pons Triumphalis.

Via Angelica.

Aqua Accetola.

Since re-moed to Hampton Court.

SKIPPON. steeple at the further end. Here the professors in all faculties read lectures. This inferi'd on the *Sapienza*.

Alexandro VII. Pont. Max. ob ædem Sapientia toto ambitu perfectam, et Bibliotheca, hortos, medico instructam sacri Consistorii Advocati poss. MDCLX.

We heard part of a divinity and law lecture here.

S. Spirito. S. Spirito is a fair and large hospital, where one morning we saw a physician making his visits. In one long and large room are the ordinary sort of people; another room for women, but at this time none of that sex were sick here; and gentlemen of decay'd fortunes, &c. have their apartment. In the wall towards the street, is an iron grate big enough to receive thro' it a little infant, therefore many women that have bastards, or are not able to maintain their children, in the night will put them in at this grate, and lay them in a hollow cylinder (like those in nunneries) and knocking against the board, an officer within presently attends and takes out the child, which is taken care of by the hospital; the revenue of this place is very great. They say there are sometimes 800 children at nurse, &c. An organ plays in the long room, while the sick are at dinner and supper. The priest and all the servants belonging to the hospital, wear on their left shoulder a white cross of this figure.

S. Onuphrio is on the M. Janiculum; whence we had a prospect of the city, Tyber, S. Peters, &c.

S. Andrea della Valle, is a church belonging to a french convent, where Pius II. is buried; the cupola, and over the altar is curiously painted. In a chapel are brass copies of the virgin Mary's, and our Saviour's statues in S. Peter's church, made by Michael Angelo.

This church and many others, was hung very thick in the front with effigies of death's heads, &c.

Campo di Fiore is a large market-place. At Cavaliero Franc. Corvino's museum, we were civilly entertained by him, and shew'd these rarities. A medal of Attila; the head of an Indian bird, called *Mucbo*, with two teeth before in the upper jaw, and four grinders on each side. *Unguis Aleis Ind.* lachrymal urns; particles of gold within the body of crystal; *Cornu avis piscatoris ex India*; *Cucurbita quadrangularis Ind. nigra*; *Rostrium Avis Serræ*; the black and white matrices of diamonds, with diamonds in

them; *Locusta Cornuta terrestris*; *Gryllotalpa aquat.* *Serpentis species Vulg.* *Luciola*; a book of insects painted by his own hand; another book of plants and flowers curiously done by him; exotic fruits, viz. *Gazobea Brasili.* *Pomum Ind.* which feels like a fungus, and rebounds like a ball; *Bucbala Ind.* *Picbualla Brasili.* *Mattas Ind.* *Poafoolus Brasili.* *cum maculis nigris*; *malum Ethiopicum*; *Zidcheakas Ind.* *vel Pbafoolus Indicus minimus*; *Balsamum Americ.* *Phraziodbirrieb.* *Pbafoolus coralloid.* *minor.* *Capcapba Arabum*; *Caphas*; *Pbafoolus Brasili. maximus purp. variegatus*; *Guaivo* from Goa; an Egyptian idol of wood; a Syren's rib; *manus hominis marini*; a child five months old preserved in a glass full of white liquor; scorpions and a *Lacerta stellaris* preserved so in another glass; *minera purp. Argenti ex Polonia*; a crucifix made of red, yellow, white and black amber; another amber crucifix of red amber, given him by the king of Poland; a skeleton in wax made by *Mich. Angelo*; *Cocus Maldarvius*; *Radix Contrayervæ cum foliis*; *Aurum potabile*; *Essentia Lapid. Bezoar.* a cup made of a Bezoar; *Balsamum Arab.* the leg of a mummy, which he said was part of an Egyptian queen; a sparrow preserved with balsam, &c. *Piscis Ichneumon*; several pictures done in miniature by his sister *Magdalenæ Corvino.* *Tarantula Apula*, which he kept some time alive; and the poison of it, he said, broke two glasses; the nut, he said, the *Balsamum* grew in. He called his embalming matter *Gabaros*. He hath a pretty garden of rare plants.

At cardinal Roudine's palace is the arms of the king of England, and the arms of an English cardinal, viz. the field sable, a cross argent with four heads of the first, a lyon gules, a rose gules between two birds in a chief.

Templum Saturni, or the *Ærarium*, is now a church dedicated to S. Adrian.

The temple of *Romulus* and *Remus*, is now S. *Cosinus* and S. *Damianus* church. The first entrance is a round place like the *Rotunda*, having a cupola in the middle. On the walls are painted an obelisk, and a triumphant pillar, with inscriptions to these two saints; the body of the church is square, and the relics of the old temple may be easily perceiv'd in the semicircular place the high-altar now stands in, the walls whereof are pictur'd with mosaic work, representing our Saviour, sheep, &c.

S. Theodore, some say, was formerly a temple of *Romulus* and *Remus*, who were expos'd here when the *Tyber* ran

in a channel fill'd up by *Tarquinius Superbus*, and made the *Via Nova*; to this temple the *Roman* dames us'd to carry their children when they were ill. Four niches within this church. On *Constantine's* arch we observed (as others have done) the lower figures of the basso relievo to be of meaner work than those above, which are suppos'd to have been remov'd from *Trojan's* arch.

Velia. *Velia* is a place between *Constantine's* and *Titus's* arch, called so from *Vellere*, because the ancients here did pull off the wool (*vellere pecus*) before the art of shearing.

Santa Chiara. Sept. 24. Was a great festival at *Santa Chiara*, belonging to Franciscan nuns, where we heard one *Vittoria* a nun's voice, which is highly esteem'd; and we saw here the princess *Massimi*, reputed the handi-maid lady in *Rome*; she was formerly called princess *Conti*. Princess *Rosana*, and the present Spanish ambassador's lady (who was the wife of *Don Lewis de Haro*) were also at this music.

Sept. 25. We hired a coach for a pistole, with some other English gentlemen, and rode out at *Porta S. Johannis*, where we observed the stately ruins of an old aqueduct, which was called *Aqua Claudia*, and at *Porta Major* it divides it self one part towards *M. Palatinus*.

We went a champion country, and made a constant ascent, till we arrived at *Frescati*, anciently *Tusculana Crux*, now a little town. Here we saw these noble and pleasant *Villa's*.

Mondragone, a large building in the *Villa Borgese*, where there is a gallery hung with pictures of birds, beasts, &c. the picture of *Orpheus*; two large marble heads; a little wooden crucifix (they said) was made by a blind man. A hall full of popes, cardinals, emperors, monks, &c. pictures. In a garden, water-spouts, and upon the running of a great stream of water, artificial thunder and rain. Fine shady walks and pine-woods, also large vineyards, where are two villages or *Castelli*. Besides *Mondragone* are two other *Villa's*, viz. *Villa Borgese*, and *Villa Tusculana*.

Belvedere, or *Villa Aldobrandina*, now

belonging to prince *Panfilio*, where we saw pleasant cascades or falls of water, and heard artificial thunder, and air forced by the water, which made the figure of a Centaur blow a horn very loud. *Pan* played loud also on his pipes. A pair of organs played, and several figures seem'd to sound their instruments all by air forced. We observed a little how these noises were contriv'd; a wheel like our chiming ones in steeples was turn'd about by another mov'd by water, and the chiming wheel had cogs which struck up the keys of the organ. In the middle of a room, a stream of air came out of a hole in the floor, and did bear up a hollow brass ball that danc'd upon the air-stream. On each side of a door were two cold streams of air. Pictures in *fresco* drawn by *Domitichini*. Water ran down two tall pillars wreath'd about. Curious shady hills and gardens here.

Villa Ludovisa, hath a very high stream of water forced up, which is scattered, and falls like rain, with the noise of thunder. A handiome cascade of water, and above that a fountain and pond, with pleasant shades and walks. Below the garden is a piece of ancient building with about 18 arches of brick. From these gardens we had fair and delightful prospects of *Rome* and the country, and clearly discern'd the sea and coast.

Prince *Ludovisa* is now viceroy for the king of *Spain* at *Sardinia*.

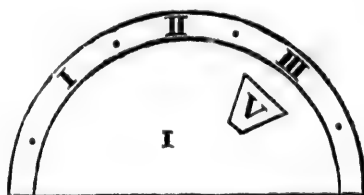
We ate this day of a fruit called *Lazarole* (*Mespilus Aconia*) which is as big as a cherry, of a yellow colour, and tastes pleasantly sharp. *Styrax Arbor* grows plentifully about *Frescati*; half way from *Rome*, are the ruins of *Gordianus's* palace.

At night we returned to *Rome*.

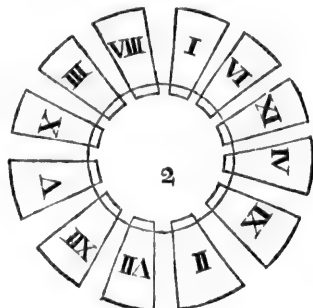
We visited Signior *Gioseppe Campani*, who makes excellent good glasses for telescopes, &c. which are finely wrought, the convexity of them being scarce discernable. He hath printed *Ragguoli di due Osservazioni*; wherein is a discourse of the limbus about *Saturn*, and two dark spots in the broadest fascia of *Jupiter*, which *Cassinus* shew'd him, and called them *Jovis Satellites*.

SKIPPO.

We saw a clock of his making to shew the hour in the night, which hath a dial contrived after this manner.



A lamp is placed within, and the light thereof shines thro' the figures; (scheme 1.) which are of pellucid glass in the semicircle divided into four parts, for the four quarters of an hour. In that first scheme, where the fig. V is, there is a hole, the hour appears at; e. g. The basis of the angle A, in the third scheme, fastens to the bottom of the hour V, marked on a brass *Lamina*, in the second scheme, and brings it to the horizon of the semicircle, in the first scheme; and when that descends, at the other side, the figure or hour VI. is brought up, &c.



Note, That the 12 hours are made of glass, and fixed in brass *Lamina*, in the second scheme, and hang loose upon a wire, and in the third scheme, four *Lamina* are skipped every hour. *Campani* told us, that the *Lamina*, in the third scheme, were made not of equal numbers with those in the second, because if otherwise, the motion would not be so regular.

Scala Sancta.

The *Scala Sancta* consists of 28 white marble steps, which belonged to *Pilate's* palace, which they say our Saviour ascended and descended. The papists believe there are three years and as many quarantanes of indulgence with a third part of their sins remitted to every one that goes up these steps kneeling and saying *Pater Nosters* and *Ave Marias*; on each side are two fair ascents by stone steps, which any may walk up without kneeling, and by these the superstitious people come down, after their devotions, on the holy stairs. Every day, in all weathers, there are some going up these steps. At the top there is a chapel, and an altar, where there is a picture, they say, drawn by *S. Luke*.

S. Maria in the Jews.

One Saturday we heard (about four in the afternoon) a Dominican friar preach to the Jews, at *S. Trinità de Pellegrini*; a Jew out of every family being obliged to be present every Saturday, and when any of them sleep, a *sbirro* or officer, with a wand, wakens them. The Jews are divided into six classes, and we were

informed by some that a certain number out of these classes, whose turn it is, must come, and every one, that is present, have their names written by officers; if any are absent that are expected, they are punished with a pecuniary mulct, and the class, whose turn it is, must pay for those that are poor and unable to pay. A hundred men and 50 women must be present. The preacher hath his stipend out of the *Camera Apostolica*.

Columna Antonini, stands in a *Piazza Colonna*, and was erected by *M. Aurelius* to *Antoninus Pius*. It is 175 foot high, hath 56 little windows and 216 steps; upon the top was the figure of *Antoninus Pius*, but now there is in his room, the statue of *S. Paul*. From the top we had a fair sight of the city. Sculpture round the outside of this pillar.

Don Mario the present pope's brother was now repairing a palace, in the same piazza; and next to it is a palace of *Carvaliero Rospi*, where are several old statues.

Removing

Ponte S. Maria.

S. Maria Egyptiac.

La Madon-nadel Sol.

Columna Antonini.

S. Maria in Coimedin. Schola Græca.

Removing our lodgings, 6 Oct. our new landlord sent our names to the magistrates of the city.

S. Apollinare.

S. Apollinare is a church belonging to German Jesuits; it was formerly a temple of Apollo.

S. Maria Sopra Minerva.

S. Maria Sopra Minerva, is a church

full of cardinals, &c. monuments. It belongs to the Dominicans and was antiently the temple of Minerva Chalcidica, having still an old brick front. In the cloister are painted in fresco, S. Francis and S. Dominicus, embracing one another, and these verses by.

*Diffipat hic nexus quos nectunt Tartara nodos
Junxit Dulciores, argmina jungat amor.
Jungat amor mente, ut brachia jungimus ambo
Tartareos nexus diffipat iste globos.*

The picture of a Dominican fryar, holding a man's skin and a knife in his hand, and this under-written,

*B. Joannes Hung. ex inquisitore Ep' ab
Hæreticis pello detraicta crudeli morte
occubuit.*

We heard a Dominican preach up the rosary with great zeal, and he reproved the people for not bestowing a julio towards masses to free souls out of purgatory.

In the Piazza Giudea near the Jews Ghetto, is this inscription, on an old building.

VRBE ROMA IN PRISTINAM FORMAM RENASCENTE
L. AVR. MANLIVS CHARITATE ERGA PATRIAM
AEDES SVO NOMINE MANLIANAS PRO FORTVNARVM
MEDIOCRITATE AD FORIV SIBI POSTERISQ
SVIS A FVNDAMENTIS P.

In a little street, leading to the fish-market, we observed green marble stones in the pavement. Nigh S. Angelo in Pescaria, we viewed the ruins of Septimius Severus's portico.

Ponte S. Maria.

Ponte S. Maria, called Ponte Rotto, because half ruined and broken down, was formerly Pons Palatinus or Senatorius. Near it is a house, they say was Pontius Pilate's.

S. Maria Aegyptiaca.

S. Maria Aegyptiaca was antiently Templum Lunæ; where the Armenians have their service. Several grave-stones in the church-yard, with Armenian characters inscribed.

La Madonna del Sola.

La Madonna del Sola is a round church, formerly Templum Solis, having a portico of about 20 stone pillars; by reason of the many ruins, the ground is so high about it, that you descend into this church, which hath a stone wall round it, where we observed the stones were rough hewn for to make the mortar stick the better; formerly no light came in but at the top, at a round hole, which is now covered.

S. Maria in Cosmedin.
Schola Græca.

S. Maria in Cosmedin, formerly Schola Græca, because here was taught the Greek language; it is also called La Bocca della Verità, from the visage of a man with his mouth open, made of white marble, and fixed in the portico, where they say the antients used formerly to swear by putting their hands into this mouth; and if they swore falsely their hands were bit

off. But some, more probably, guess it was only an ornament for water to pass through. At Schola Græca, it is said S. Augustin read, and this place was dedicated to Veritas.

Forum Boarium, where there is a stone cistern, that receives the Aqua Crabra, that runs under ground here, after its passage by Porta S. Johannis and the Circus Maximus.

Forum Boarium.

Templum Jani quadrifrontis.

A small arch the goldsmiths built to the honour of Severus and Aurelius, whereon are described in basso relievo, sacrifices and the several instruments used at them, and a captive with his hands chained.

S. George's church hath old pillars in it, and was formerly a temple dedicated to one of Scipio Africanus's captives.

S. George's church.

Near the Tyber, and under M. Aventinus, are ruins of the Roman Salinae and granaries. On a corner of the Aventine, towards Porta S. Pauli, is a bulwark raised by Paul V.

The ruins of Pons Sublicius: which was first built of wood, and called Pons Sacer.

Mons Testaceus is about half a mile in compass, and is as high as a man can throw a stone; it clearly appears the whole bulk of this hill consists of nothing else but broken pieces of earthen pots.

Mons Testaceus.

Ruinous arches of Aquæ. Aquæ Appiæ.

Cæstius's

SKEPION.

Cestius's pyramidal sepulchre is near *Porta S. Pauli* (antiently *Offensis* & *Trigemina*) and stands part without the wall, but the greatest part within. In 1663 it was repaired; two white marble pillars erected before it, and in the middle is an entrance into it.

The Circus Maximus.

The *Circus Maximus* was between the *Palatine* mount and the *Aventine*; now arable ground.

Under *Mons Palatinus* are vaults, which some think were antient shops; on the hill are the ruins of *Augustus's* palace and *Cicero's* house.

Antonini Thermae.

The stately and vast ruins of *Antoninus's* baths.

The *Septizonium* of *Severus* is quite ruined and taken down.

In the gardens, under *Mons Palat.* are the ruins of *Claudius's* aqueduct.

Maria Nova.

At *S. Maria Nova*, belonging to the *Olivetari*, are the ruins of *Templum Solis* & *Luna*, and of *Isidis* and *Serapidis*. Here is a very neat marble shrine for the statue of *S. Francisca Romana*. *Gregory XI.* hath a fair monument adorned with basso relievo work; he removed the apostolic seat from *Avignon* to *Rome*. Over two stones with hollows in them, is written,

In questo pietre pose le Ginocchie S. Pietro, quando i Demonii porta vano Simon Mago per aria.

In the middle of the church is a finely tessellated pavement.

S. Maria Liberatrice.

Santa Maria Liberatrice in the *Forum Romanum*, was the temple of *Vesta*.

Templum Martis.

Templum Martis and *Templum Saturni*, stood near one another.

At the bottom of *Mons Palatinus* nigh *S. Jovis Statoris* are the ruins of an old *Curia*, (*Calabra?*) and between the capitol and *Mons Palatinus* was *Curius's* vorago.

La Consolazione.

La Consolazione is a church built where the *Clivus Antiquissimus* was.

Nigh the *Campo Vaccino* is an old portico, by some called *Porticus Nervæ*; by others *Templum Fortunæ*, but more properly guessed to have been *Templum Minervæ*, because at the entrance is the figure of *Minerva* in basso relievo; the architrave was well carved, but it is now much defaced.

Templum Minervæ.

In *Campo Vaccino* the 25 *Off.* was a fair kept, where we bought *Mures Avelanæ* *Mojibatelle*, or dormice, which we kept tame; they would seem almost dead when numb'd with cold, but the warmth of fire would presently revive them.

Annunciatella.

Annunciatella is a nunnery, where are three pillars of a portico, a piece of

stone wall and an arch which belonged to the *Forum Transitorium*.

Santa Maria in Campo Carleo, is part of *S. Maria. Paulus Amilius's* baths, which were built at the foot of *Mons Viminalis*, in the shape of a theatre, and had a passage round it, and several rooms which are now converted into stables.

Theatrum Marcelli is now turned into several dwelling houses. The columns *Marcelli* are of the *Doric* order, and without bases. *Freart. p. 11.*

On *St. Mark's* palace, where the *Venetian* ambassador dwells, is the figure of *Agricultura*, in basso relievo, somewhat defaced. On the same wall is another stone with *Diana* and her nymphs. At a back entrance into this palace is the body and head of a woman, being a large stone.

One evening stood a Jesuit, upon a stall in the *Piazza Naona*, and preached with much action and postures of his body; and at the conclusion, a crucifix was brought to him, which he kneeled to, and with great devotion prayed to it and embraced it; the congregation seemed greatly affected, by kneeling at the same time, and beating their breasts. The Jesuit having done, invited the people to another sermon; he kissed the feet of the crucifix, which was presently carried in procession, with two candles before, and the crowd following it; some priests singing, and the people answering.

Gallienus's arch is built plain, where two keys hang by a chain, said to be the keys of *Trovi*.

A place with three niches of brick, wherein *Marius's* trophies stood. We walked thence a pleasant way to *Porta S. Laurentii*, antiently called *Tyburina*, *Taurina* and *Esquilina*, where we saw the entrance of *Sixtus V.* his aqueduct into the city, having run along the wall from *Porta Maggiore*, antiently *Labicana*, *Prænestina* and *Nevia*; whereon are old inscriptions. Here began the *Via Labicana* and *Prænestina*. Just within the gate is a tall brick pillar which formerly had a pipe of water, and therefore probably it was a *Meta Sudans*.

Santa Croce is a mean church for the building, where are several relics, viz. *St. Thomas's* finger which he put into our Saviour's side. Two *spine* of the crown of thorns, a piece of the cross, &c. Here is a garden enclosed by the city wall, and the ruins of *Amphitheatrum Castrense*. In the vineyard are the remains of the temple of *Venus* and *Cupid*. An old arch near it, made like a grotto. A large cloister'd court belongs to *Santa Croce*.

Galluzzo

Galluzzo. Galluzzo (nigh S. Bibiana) a large old round building, being the biggest (next to the pantheon) of the Roman temples remaining in Rome; it was erected by Augustus Caesar, to the memory of Caius and Lucius, his nephews, and therefore now called Galluzzo by the vulgar. It is not much inferior to the Rotunda in height and breadth; it hath 10 windows, but no hole on the top; below them are eight large niches, and two great entrances opposite to one another. In the middle is a fair marble fountain decagonal, as the figure of the temple is. An eremite lives at S. Bibiana.

S. Maria Transsevera. S. Maria Transsevera is a pretty church, the pillars whereof are antient, and each of one stone. Before the high altar is the place where they say a fountain of oil sprung up at our Saviour's birth. Over it is this diltich, with false quantity:

*Nascitur binz Oleum Deus ē de Virgine utrog,
Oleo sacrata est Roma Terrarum caput.*

In a pillar is fix'd an old stone, and this inscription over it:

*Hoc lapide ad Collum alligato S. Calistus
Papa bujus Basilicę fundator, in puteo
demergitur, martyrio coronatur.*

Nigh the west door are kept three round black stones, and this inscrib'd over them:

*Hos lapides Sevi Tyranni pedibus Marty-
rum alligabant.*

These stones were the antients weights, as Budeus thinks.

The roof of the church is richly gilt, whereon directly over the place where the fountain of oil was, is written;

*Hic prima Dei matris æde, Taberna olim
meritoria, olei fons, ē solo erumpens
Christi ortum ostendit.*

Several antient monuments here, among which that of Innocent II.

S. Housifrio. S. Housifrio is a small church belonging to the order of S. Hierom, where we saw Tasso the poet's epitaph; which we transcrib'd in our inn at Bressia.

S. Nidore. S. Nidore is a neat church well furnish'd with good pictures; in a little chapel is a new monument with white marble heads, made by Caval. Bernino. A convent here of Irish Franciscan monks of the minor observ. We visited father Francis Herald, who shew'd us their library, a large room well furnish'd with

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books. This friar hath epitomiz'd in two folio's the history of the whole order of S. Francis, written in many volumes, by Luke Wadding of Limerick, one of the same order, whose picture hung up here. He was in great esteem with five popes, and by his industry the foundation of this convent was begun for 50 monks; which number is now lessen'd to forty, by reason of the disturbances they lately met with in Ireland. We saw also the picture of one Wife, who was a knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and was prior of England in queen Mary's time; after her death he was favour'd in the king of Spain's court. They have a passage out of this monastery into prince Ludoviso's gardens, who is a great patron of theirs. This place is pleasantly and healthfully situated, and it commands a view of all the city and the campagna about it.

Behind the duke of Florence his palace in Piazza Madama are the ruins of Therma Alexandrina, a large arch, and some old brick-walls remaining.

The ruins of Therma Agrippina are behind the Rotunda, and they are vulgarly call'd Ciambella.

A church near Therma Agrippina, which hath this inscription on the outside:

Sacris Divi Francisci stigmatibus.

In S. Carlo Borromeo's church, where his heart is kept, we saw (on his festival 25 Octob.) many cardinals in their red robes and caps, who sat on a raised bench in the middle of the church, with a guard of Swissers attending them.

The same day there was a great concourse of people at S. Gregorio on mount Celio, where S. Greg. Magnus liv'd, and now it belongs to Camaldoli monks. For eight days, beginning on All Saints, the people pay much devotion here, and kiss a stone table, and the foot of an image. A statue of the virgin Mary is in high esteem for speaking to S. Gregory.

Octob. 29. Flavius Chisius the pope's nephew, and cardinal Padrone (who was lately return'd from France, where he had been sent legat) made this morning a publick entrance, after this manner: First came a cavalcade of Roman gentlemen; then 24 on horseback with maces; after them the cardinals on mules, and habited with their purple robes and hats, went before the cardinal Padrone, attended by a great number of footmen in rich liveries; then follow'd many bishops and monsigneurs, i. e. court-clergymen. The

8 F

cardinals

SHIPPOH

Therma
Alexan-
drina &
Agrip-
pina.

S. Grego-
ry.

A cavalcade.

SKIPPON. cardinals had several waited on them, with painted staves like our constables. They began the cavalcade at *Porta del Popolo*, and rode to mount *Carvallo*, where the pope expected his nephew in the consistory; who, at his arrival, kiss'd his uncle's toe, and then his holiness kiss'd him on both cheeks; afterwards he went to all the cardinals present, and they gave him every one a kiss.

In the hall of the conservatorio, at the capitol, is this inscription, under a white marble head of *Christina* queen of *Sweden*.

The inscription at the capitol to queen Christina.

Christina
Suecorum Gothorum
Et Vandalarum
Regina
Quod instinctu divinitatis
Catholicam fidem regno avito preferens
Post adorata S. S. Apostolorum limina
Et submissam Venerationem Alexandro VII.
Summo religionis Artifici exhibitam
Descepatriumphans in Capitolium ascenderit
Majestatisq; Romanæ monumenta
Vestitus in ruderibus admirata
III Viros consulari potestate et Senatum
Tecto capite considerans
Regio honore fuerit prosecuta
VIII eid. Quintil. An. MDCLVI.
S. P. Q. R.
Stephano Petruccio
Josepho de Anania sculptor ex Unis. Castri Zancari
Fabritio de Maximis ex Unis. Castri Arfuli
Conservatoribus
Jo. Carolo de Piccolominibus ex Unis. Castri Balzerani
Capitum Regionum Priore.

In the conservatorio we saw the statue of *Hercules* in brass; the statue of *Virgil* and *Cicero*, with the cicero on his left cheek; the head of *L. Cornelius Præfectus*; the brass shepherd pulling a thorn out of his foot; *Mitridates* his head in relieve; *Faust Consulares*; a brass figure of the wolf suckling *Romulus* and *Remus*, the wolf's left hinder foot was struck with a thunder-bolt in time of sacrifice, which wound is still to be seen on this figure; a brass head of *Jun. Brutus*; the statue of one of *Constant. M.* his servants; the statues of *Dea Cybele*, *Silentium* and *Abundantia*; the statues of *Carolus Borromæus*; *Jo. Franc. Aldobrandinus*; *M. Ant. Columnia*, and of *Alex. Farnesius*; a room with fresco painting, done by *Job. Tomaso Loretto* of *Sicily*.

Upon the highest part of the capitol hill is the church of *S. Maria Ara Cali*, so call'd from an altar erected here by *Augustus*, and inscrib'd, *Ara primogeniti Dei*, because he receiv'd answer from the oracle of *Delpbos*, That *Christ*, whom he call'd a *Hebrew* boy, had silenc'd all the

oracles. Many steps led up to this church, where, on the second of *November*, the feast of *St. Diego* was solemniz'd, the church being hung round with silk and rich tapestry, and good voices sung; a discolocate Carmelite made a long panegyrick in *Italian* to this *Spanish* Saint.

The vatican palace hath many things worth one's sight: the *Sala Clementina* is painted in fresco, by *Paulo Brilla*, *Jo. Bapt. Cherubino*, and *Jo. Alberti*. In one corner we observ'd a hoop very exactly done. The consistory chamber, where the pope washes pilgrims feet, &c. on the holy week, the inquisition room. In a large room are great pictures, drawn by *P. Cortona*, which are copy'd after, to make the mosaic in *S. Peter's* cupolas, and in hangings. A room where the popedines and sups, and where *Urb. VIII.* dy'd. The private audience-chamber for embassadors. The *Sala Constantina*, with the large fresco painting of the battle at *Pons Milvius*, done by *Julio Romano*. In the next room, the angels beating the ' ' ' out of the temple. On one side is a pope carry'd on mens shoulders; and *Raphael Urbini* (who painted it) his figure at full proportion. In another room the story of king *Pepin* in fresco; the crowning of *Carol-magnus*, by *Gaudenzio*; a chapel and its cupola, painted by *Marcello Venusti*, *Michael Angelo's* scholar; a copy of *Santa Maria Maggiore* on a pellucid white marble: the original of it they say was drawn by *St. Luke*, and is kept in *Capella Paulina* at *Santa Maria Maggiore*: the roof of one room painted with the ascension, pentecost and *M. Tabor*, by *Guido Remi*. In the *Sala Regia* kings embassadors have audience; the walls pictured in fresco, where is describ'd the throwing of *Coligni* out of a window at the *Parisian* massacre; his death was approv'd of by the *French* king and cardinal . . . and applauded by pope *Sixtus V.* *Rex Coloni Necem probat*, written here.

In the *Sala Ducale* are dukes embassadors receiv'd; several rooms for the pope's several guards; a stately gallery painted in fresco, with the maps of every country of *Italy*; *Malta* and *Avignon* are describ'd by *Ignatius Dantes* a Dominican friar; topographical maps of the chief cities, and an intimate of what famous battles, and in what place; the great chapel, where, at the upper end, is the famous fresco picture of the last judgment, drawn by *Michael Angelo*, who, at one corner, has painted the master of ceremonies to *Paulus III.* for affronting him: he is represented naked, and in hell, a serpent twisting about him, and biting

The vatican palace.

biting him by the privities. This person complain'd to the pope, and desir'd it might be defac'd; but the pope answer'd, If he had been in purgatory he could have freed him, but out of hell there was no redemption. This is call'd *Copella Paulina*, the little chapel, where the pope says mass every morning, (when he lodges at the vatican) and hears a second mass said by his chaplain. On holy *Wednesday* noblemen, &c. receive the host from the pope's own hand at this place.

The apartment for stranger princes, where he gives them one dinner in a hall. In one chamber is the story of the countess *Matilda*, painted in *fresco*, by *Jo. Fra. Romanello*.

The gardens of the vatican palace are very pleasant, with fair fountains and water-sports: one of the gardens is on the vatican hill, and hath pretty shady walks; and the other is planted thick with orange-trees: one fountain hath an iron ship spouting out water. We saw here the brass pine-apple, which stood on the top of *Moles Adriani*; the famous bustum or trunk of the body of *Hercules*' statue, having this written under it; *Artemidorus Nicæus* *Admetus* *Imola* *Laocoon* with his two sons twisted about by snakes, made most lively out of one marble, by three famous sculptors of *Rhodes*, viz. *Agasander*, *Polydore* and *Artemidorus*: two *Veneres*, one made a little modelt as he went to bath herself. *Apollo*, is curiously shap'd. *Hercules*; *Antinous*; the famous rivers of the world represented by figures; many old faces like vizards stand on the top of the wall, which were removed from the pantheon. At the end of the *corridore* or gallery is a fountain, where is a noted statue of *Cleopatra* in a cumbent posture.

We gave two *julii* to one gardener, and three to another.

November 4. We saw the vatican library, which consists of one very long room, and a large room or two besides;

the walls whereof are curiously painted with stories of *Sixtus V.* &c. and the old famous libraries are painted in *fresco*, in a great room. All the books are lock'd up in presses, so that we saw only such as are usually shewn to travellers, viz. a manuscript with *quadrupeds*, birds, fishes, &c. rarely well pictur'd in small; *Petrus Candidus* was the author. This book was brought from *Mantua*. Two antient parchment rolls, with printed stories of the bible, and a *Greek* explanation; therein we observ'd the manner of the antients *furca*, being an instrument shap'd like a Y, the forked part being fix'd under the malefactor's throat. A manuscript of *Virgil*, reported to be 1000 years old. *Marius* his history of *Federico* duke of *Urbino*; a manuscript curiously adorn'd with miniature pictures; another manuscript, being the history of *France*. *Maria* duke of *Urbino*, with excellent miniature, design'd by *Raphael Urbino*, as some think; a *Hebrew* manuscript of a vast bulk, for which the *Jews* offer'd its weight in gold; the gospels of *S. Luke* and *S. John* in *Latin*, written in golden characters; the evangelists in *Greek*, written (they say) by *S. Chrysostom*; the manuscripts of card. *Baronius*; the acts of the apostles, very neatly written in letters of gold, given by a queen of *Cyprus* to *Innocent VIII.* The annals of *Mexico*, represented by pictures; antient *pugillares*; *Fragments* *Trentini*, the most antient of any book in this library; *Thomas Aquinas* his *Sermones Dominicani*, a manuscript, wherein is his own handwriting; a *Greek* *martyrologia* manuscript with pictures; a *missale*, with curious miniature painting; *Petrarch's* verses, written by his own hand; a manuscript of *Henry VIII.* king of *England*, against *Luther*, wherein is the king's own handwriting; many letters of *Anne Bollen*, in *English*; the *septuaginta* bible, in manuscript; the gospels in *Greek*, which were formerly sung in their churches; letters of *S. Carlo Borromeo*.

In the vineyard of *St. Pietro in Vinculis* are several stone pedestals, with these inscriptions.

ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΠΑΛΛΑΣΤΗΣ
ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΟC ΑΠΤΩΤΟC
OB FORTITVDINIS MERITA ET VIRTVTIS CU
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Near these stones is an old building of a semicircular figure, which is part of *Titus's* baths, commonly call'd *Sette Sale*.

Novemb. 7. In the afternoon we went to *S. Peter's*, where we saw cardinal *Francis Barberino* archpresbyter of the church, attended with a double file of canons; some in a dark colour'd habit, others with a white fur. In the north wing the cardinal made his private devotions, and then sat himself down in a chair, and the canons round about on benches. Many cringing ceremonies were made to him; and one brought a basin and ewer with water, which he held whilst the cardinal wash'd his hands; then they took off his upper robe, and habited him with several vestments and a rich cope; they laid aside his square cap, and first put on his head a rich mitre, and then another mitre. Thus dress'd, he fix'd himself in his chair, and good vocal and instrumental musick entertain'd some time. When the *Gloria Patri* was sung, the canons took off their caps, but the cardinal only bowed his head.

The *Volto Santo*, *Chr.* *seem'd to* *the people*.

Novemb. 8. We saw cardinal *Barlerin* in the same place he was seated in the day before. Four organs play'd, and a very full choir of voices sung. After the high mass, in the *balco*, over the figure of *S. Veronica*, a piece of the cross and the holy lance, and the *volto santo* were shewn to the people on their knees, beating their breasts: we observed one priest among the crowd seem'd a little unsatisfy'd till he had put on his spectacles, and us'd the help of a perspective-glass. The cardinal and canons were also upon their knees; two in surplices, with lighted tapers in their hands, and one holding a gilt crucifix, stood before the cardinal.

The *crucifix* *clo-* *st*.

At the Oratorians cloister, *Santa Maria* and *Santo Gregorio* in *Vallicella*, Novemb. 13, in the evening, we went into a chapel, where many people were seated on benches in expectation of what follow'd: First, musick began; then a father pray'd at the altar, and the people sometimes answer'd; after that a little boy mounted a pulpit, then kneeled and cross'd himself towards the altar, and

bowing to the company he put on his hat, and made a short exhortation to virtue in *Italian*; when he had done his speech, he concluded with the same ceremonies he began withal. Then there was a good vocal musick; and after that a father took the pulpit, and paid the same respect (as the boy did) to the altar and people before he sat down, and discours'd about half an hour on a divinity point in *Italian*. He finish'd just as a little bell gingled, which rang also at the beginning and ending of the boy's speech. Voices sung again, and the father concluded all with some prayers at the altar.

At *Santa Maria* and *Santo Gregorio* in *Santa Maria Vallicella* we heard part of an oratorian's discourse. Every day (that is not a festival) except *Saturday*, there are four discourses, each half an hour long, and it is concluded with a short vocal musick.

This church hath a stately front, and the inside will be very rich when the roof is finish'd; the cupola is painted by *P. di Cortona*. On the north side of the high altar is a curious chapel crufted with marble, where the body of *Elippo Nerio* is enshrin'd. The convent is a large and high building.

Novemb. 14. Nigh the bridge of *St. Angelo* a gallows was erected for the execution of a man and a woman. First, came an officer on horseback, wearing a gold chain with the pope's picture hanging at it; many sbirri attending on him; then follow'd a crucifix and the two malefactors (accompany'd by several in black disguises) who went into a little chapel near the gallows, and the persons in disguises sang. After some time the man was brought out, and plac'd before the crucifix, while the *boia* or hangman ty'd his hands; then the executioner and one of the disguis'd led him towards the gallows, and up the ladder, with his back always toward it, holding the picture of a crucifix before him; after a little time the hangman speaking two or three words, he turn'd him off, and immediately leap'd upon his shoulders. When the fellow was dispatch'd, the hangman comes down, and fetches the woman, who was executed after the same manner.

Execution of malefactors.

On a wall nigh *S. Maria del Popolo* is a stone above a man's height, whereon are inscrib'd these verses:

*Subjunctum ut andax indicem furvus sui
Tetigit sibi æquus proximo ac depressor
Forte minus noquit altius vincti dand' dices
Fimam aucupabor omnium cælo juvat
Prepinguore et seculo trahar novo
Memnisse quantum vieta non ætas potest
Vitas Quirine hic imprimis hic Tybris suis
Ex ix Kal. Januar. c. m. lxxviii.
Clementis VIII. P. M. Anno VII.*



*Septimus Auratum Clemens gestabat Hetruscus
Sorte pedum huc saltit quom' vagus usq; Tyler
Quippe memor campi quem non cedere priores
Annibus epotis in nova tella ruit
Utiq; foret spatii implacabilis ultor adepti
Et Cere rem Bacchum sustulit utq; Lares.
Restagnavit vii id. Octobr. An.
M D XXX.*

SKIPPON.

Santa Maria del Popolo hath neat chapels adorn'd with curious monuments of cardinals, bishops, &c. Two fine marble pyramids stand for tombs in one chapel, erected to two of this pope *Alexander VII.* his ancestors; viz. *Augustinus Cbifus*, and *Sigismundus Cbifus Senenfes*. The high altar is richly dress'd up by this pope, and on each side of it is an altar-picture set in marble between two white marble figures: one of these altars was done at the cost of cardinal *Padrone*, and the other by don *Augustino* the pope's brother. In this church is the monument of *Hermolaus Barbarus*; and of one who dy'd with the bite of a cat. We saw here the popish ceremonies us'd at the baptizing of a child; vide *Rituale Rom.*

The city wall.

We walk'd from *Porta del Popolo* under the city wall, to *Porta Pinciana*, anciently *Collatina*, and took notice of one corner of the wall that stood very much inclining over the highway. A great part of the wall is built with arches (in some places double) on the outside, like those at *Frescati*, under prince *Ludovisi's* garden. Very probably this is the remainder of the old wall, by the little bricks on the outside, and the manner of building.

Proclamation against whores, riding in coaches.

Novemb. 15. A bando or proclamation was set up in divers places, forbidding the courtisans riding in coaches; and another bando, forbidding commerce with *Monaco*, *Nizza*, *Grenoble*, &c. by reason of the plague.

Hospital of S. Giacomo.

The hospital of *S. Giacomo dell' incurabilis* is remarkable for the many diseased in the *French* pox, &c. In one room are the men, and in another the women. We observ'd one sad spectacle, a woman whose nose, eyes, part of her tongue, and the greatest part of her face eaten away with that foul distemper; she look'd frightfully with a raw skull.

A sermon before the pope.

Novemb. 20. being *S. Andrew's* day, (*Santo Novo*) his head was shewn at *S. Peter's*; and the pope and cardinals heard a sermon (preach'd by the *magister sacri palatii*, a Dominican) in the *Capella Paulina*, (which chapel was built by *Paul III.*) where the famous picture of the last judgment is, drawn by *Michael Angelo*. After the sermon, one of the cardinals laid mass: at the elevation, the pope came down from his seat, and kneeled before the altar. He had a mitre on, which was two or three times taken off, and put on again; and sometimes he read in a book brought to him. When mass was finish'd, canons, and the cardinals, with lighted tapers in their hands, made a procession before the pope, who carry'd the host under a canopy borne

by six men, and a cardinal went on each side of him, holding up his robes; six switzers with naked swords went just before him. Thus they walk'd thro' the *Sala Regia* into a little chapel curiously dress'd up, like some of the scenes we saw at the *Venetian* opera, having the clouds fill'd with representations of angels, &c. Here the pope stay'd a while; and then returning with his mitre on his head into the hall, he thence retir'd with his cardinals into more private rooms.

About this time the winter weather began with frosts and cold rains.

S. Sylvester in Montibus is a very neat church within, supported by marble pillars, and the roof well gilt; on the top of the high altar is written:

Filia Patris, Mater Filii, Sponsa Spiritus Sancti, ora pro nobis Sancta Maria.

Underneath is a handsome shrine, where saints bones are preserv'd; a descent here leads into a fair old vault, where on a wall is inscrib'd, *Sedes S. Sylvestri Papæ*. On the north-side of the church he is pictur'd in *fresco*, sitting in council with cardinals and bishops, and a translation under-written out of *Baronius's* annals into *Italian*, signifying that this church was built where *Titus* his baths stood, (which baths were repair'd by *Trajan*); that it was the first church the Christians had in *Rome*, and that *Sylvester* liv'd here 10 years. This belongs to calceated Carmelites.

S. Maria della Vittoria belongs to the *S. Maria* discalceated Carmelites; it is a pretty church adorn'd with good pictures: on the right side of the high altar is another, lately erected by cardinal . . . where are two curious figures of *S. Theresa*, and an angel in white marble; and on each side are figures in basso relievo of several that had been cardinals of the same family. In this church hangs up a banner, which they say was the king of *Sweden's*. In it is pictur'd the triple crown, the keys, a cardinal's cap, a mitre, a priest's cap, &c. and this written, *Extirpantur*; and underneath this inscription:

Urbanus Georgius Resnetensis in Consiſſu Pragensi Peditum Dux,ensem quem pro fidei defensione in eadem victoria gestaverat Beatissimæ Virginis dicat & offert.
A. D. 1630.

From that victory and others this church hath its name.

Turkish colours with *Arabick* characters, kettle-drums and swords hang up here.

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Prince *Palestrine* or *Barbarine* palace hath a fair and large hall, where are horses of several nations painted, and the roof is curiously pictured. Here are two noble stair-cases in the top open to the air, one spiral and the other square; some old statues preserv'd at this place, and the figure of a lion in stone. In the court-yard lies an Egyptian *Obelisk* with hieroglyphicks, broken into three pieces. Within the palace are excellent pictures, viz. a prospect of *M. Vesuvius*, and the last violent eruptions of it; the three kings of the east, by *Cavaliero Calabrese*; a little chapel painted in *fresco*, by *Cortona*; several prospects, by *monieur Pussin*. In the roof of the middle chamber is painted *Providentia*, with all the virtues, and the terrestrial globe, by *Andrew Scacchi*; God the Father is pictured in another roof, by *Camiseo*; the nativity, by *Romanello*; a white marble boy lying on his back; the marble heads of *Urbanus* and his mother *Don Ant. Barberino*, &c. *Dea Natura*; the three modelt pictures of the *Gratie* holding up a basket of flowers; the picture of a man 118 years old; the story of *Lazarus*, by *Paulo Veronese*; a *Venus*, by *Titian*; an Indian bedstid painted with *American* birds: it was given by the king of Spain; the picture of *Tobias*; his son and the angel; *Adam* and *Eve* hiding themselves, by *Dominico Passignano*; *Abasuerus* and *Ester*, by *Guorini Dossanto*; saint *Mary Magdalen* with our Saviour in the garden, by *Annib. Caruaggio*; the head of *M. Aurelius* with the *laticlavaria*; the heads of *Philippus Arabs*, *Ælius Cesar*, and *Ælius Hadrianus*; the picture of *St. Sebastian*'s throwing into a privy; *M. Parnassus* painted on a roof in *fresco*, by *Andrew Camiseo*; a fine mosaic table; *Diogenes* lying on a marble couch; *Latona* with her children; *Pæbus* and *Diana* when they were hinder'd by rusticks, and disturb'd going into the water.

An Ob-
lisk.

A. Stefano.

Nov. 24. was a festival to *S. Barbara*, protectrix of soldiers; and therefore at castle *S. Angelo* the great guns were discharg'd about break of day, and at the elevation of the host, when high mass was saying.

S. Stefano rotundo was the antients *Templum Fauni*, very remarkable for its form of building. There are two circles of pillars that have the distances between them wall'd up. The outward circle hath 44 pillars, all *Tuscan*, except at *D*, where are four striated pillars somewhat taller than the rest, with *Corinthian* capitals; and at *E* are four others, not striated, with *Doric* capitals, just opposite to those at *D*, and taller than the rest.

On those eight pillars the figure of a cross is mark'd. *A* is the high altar, on each side whereof is a tall stone pillar *B B*, which support a wall that holds up the roof of the inner circle, consisting of 22 pillars, whose distances are equal to those in the outward: *C C* are now brick pilasters (formerly pillars) almost as high as *B B*.



This church is large, and the walls painted in *fresco*, by *Nicolo Pomorance*. *S. Pietro in Vinculis* (on *M. Esquilinus*) *S. Pietro* is an indifferent church, where we saw the stately monument of *Julius II.* (whose body is in *S. Peter's*); several statues well made, but the notablest is that of *Moses*, done by *Michael Angelo*; a pretty monument, erected to *Marianus Petrus Vecchiarellius*; two curious marble skeletons holding up his marble effigies.

This church belongs to the *Canonici Regolari di S. Salvatore*. On the *Torre di Conti*, a low and square tower of brick, are these verses:
*Hæc Domus est Petri valde devota Nicolî
Strenuus ille fidus miles, fortissimus atq;
Cernite qui vultis secum hanc transire
Quirites
Quam fortis intus minus composita foris
Est unquam nullus vobis qui dicere possit.*

S. Girolamo hath an high altar picture of *S. Hieronymus*, much esteem'd, drawn by *Dominichini*; the chapel on the left hand is curiously adorn'd with marble of different colours.

S. Athanasio belongs to the *Greeks*, where we observ'd their high altar, like that at *Venice*; but *Romish* masses are also said at four chapels here. One morning we saw the *Greek* singing-boys hearing the *Latin* mass. The *Greek* priest sat behind the high altar screen, and the choristers sat in the middle of the church, who answer'd the priest when he read the *Greek* mass, yet all the while read their *Latin* prayer-books, as the *Roman Catholics* do at their masses.

We observ'd some things here which we did not see done at *Venice*: One of the choristers read in the liturgy, standing in the middle of the church with his face towards the altar, and the mass-priest all the time stood with his back towards the altar, holding out the forepart of his cope. When the priest came

SKIPPON.

S. Girolamo.

S. Athanasio.

Greek church.

SKIPPER.

came out with the bread on his head, he held in his left hand a glass with white matter in it, which was thus cover'd with a round thing hung round with tassels. Three times the singing-boys knelt down; and when they rose up, they bowed towards one another. About the conclusion of the service they sat down and put caps on, like the *Venetian* noblemen, and one of them read out of the liturgy, while the rest went by pairs, and took the *panis benedictus* from the priest, who stood at the altar door; they bowed very low to him, kiss'd his hand, took the bread, and bowed again when they came back: the bread they carry'd away with them when the service was done. The priest had a blue cope, and under that, on his right side, hung a square piece of ' ' ' with a cross wrought in the middle, after this fashion.



Novemb. 28. at night was very stormy weather, with much lightning and thunder. This day was a feast for the conception of the virgin *Mary*.

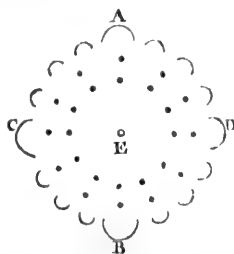
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This palace is well furnish'd with statues and pictures; some of which we remark'd, viz. *Hera's* soldiers killing the children; done by ' ' ' an *Englishman*: Our Saviour brought before *Pilate*, sitting at a table with a candle upon it; *St. John Evangelist*, done by *Dominichini*; *S. Tomaso*, and a *Cupid* bending his body, are of *Michael Angelo Caruaggio* his doing. The *Cupid* is highly esteem'd, for which they say a *French* ambassador offer'd 500 pistoles, and 100 for the copy. Our Saviour, drawn by *Lambert Caruaggio*; the apostles painted by him and *Albano*; a *Venus*, by *Titian*, her face like that in the duke of *Florence* his gallery; the beheading of *S. Paul* or *S. Peter*, by *Lucas Sallustrelli* a *Genoise*; *Christ's* washing the disciples feet, by *Lansiasco*; the baptizing of our Saviour, by *Albano*; our Saviour's leaving the money-changers, by *Michael Angelo Caruaggio*; a *Madonna*, by *Andrea del Sarto*; *Christ* lying dead in the virgin *Mary's* lap, painted on a marble. The gallery is fill'd with statues, three ranks on a side: among them we took notice of the *Minerva* worshipp'd in her temple; two huntsmen, each with a horn in one hand, and a boar's head under one arm, and a dog behind them; *Hercules*; a little model of the statue of *M. Aurelius* at the capitol; *Dea Vesta*; the heads of *Janus*, *Homer* and *Pinlar*; a *Harpy*, a modest *Veus*; a goat; two feet of an old statue, which are very neat; the heads of *Nero*, *Alexander M.* cardinal *Gustafmano*, of *Iapis*

Lydia; *Jupiter*; a horse's, a bull's and a deer's head; a fair table of porphyry; a little figure of *Nilus*; three *Cupids* tumbling and sleeping together, all of one stone; *Dea Natura*. In a yard stands a marble balustrade with basso-relievo figures on the out-side. They say, the very sculpture of this place cost 80,000 *scudi*. This prince would sell them out of *Rome*, but the pope hath forbidden him.

S. Pietro in carcere, a small chapel, where they say he and *S. Paul* were imprison'd together, formerly call'd the *Tullianum*; it is not far from *Arcus Septimii*, and is cut out of *Mons Palatinus*.

We walk'd a mile out at *Porta Pia*, and saw the church of *Santa Constantia*, formerly a temple of *Bacchus*; it is built round, and is less than *S. Stefano Rotondo*. The niches *B C D* are three doors; and at *A* probably was another, where the *Sepulchrum Facchi*, or rather *Ara Bacchi* now stand. *E* is the high altar, which is a huge hollow stone of porphyry wrought in basso-relievo, on the out-side with *Bacchi*, gathering and treading of grapes: one end and one side is the same work with the other end and other side; a cover of stone (porphyry) lies on the top. Between *A D* and *D B*, &c. are 12 lesser niches, where, it is likely, the *Dii majorum Gentium* stood; and now there are the pictures of the 12 apostles.



The roof between these niches and the inner circle consisting of 12 double pillars, is arched, and painted with the description of a *Vindemia*, &c. between each door's space were five little windows in the roof, some of which are now stopp'd up; within the pillars is the cupola, which in former days was open on the top, but is now covered; in the round of it were 12 windows, three of which give light at present; and underneath them is painted the story of *S. Constantia*; in the upper part of the cupola is the picture of the resurrection; in the pavement

ment are pieces of the ancient christian tombstones.

S. Agnese's is a pretty church; over the isles and the west end is a portico with old pillars and marble ballusters. This portico is even with the highway, yet the west door is equal to a lower ground: at the high altar is a fine marble cupola, supported by four neat porphyry pillars, erected by *Paul V.* The figure of *St. Agnese* stands upon a curious pedestal of one agar. The roof of this church is well carved in wood. There is a stately descent to this church from a garden belonging to . . . monks.

S. Susanna's church hath a fair front, in hath much *fresco* painting.

S. Bernardo is a large round building; the cupola of it made within into neat squares. This was one of the seven *Torriani* (towers) belonging to *Dioclesian's* baths; and *Anno 1598*, converted into a church by *Caterina Sforza*, countess of *S. Fiore*.

At *Santa Maria Minerva* are the monuments of *Paul IV.* and *Urban VII.* In the steps without the church is cardinal *Cajetan's*. Behind the altar are two stately tombs of two popes. Nigh the altar is the figure of our Saviour, done by *Michael Angelo*. In a little chapel is a handsome tomb for *Paul* the IVth's mother. Nigh the father general's lodgings hang the pictures of famous men of the Dominican order. In one frame are those that have been sainted, and those of royal blood, who derive themselves from the same original with *S. Dominic*, among which are the late emperors. In another frame are all that have been popes and cardinals of this order. In the third, all the *Magistri S. Palatii*; and in a fourth, such as have been bishops and archbishops. Round the upper part of a gallery are painted all the generals of this order; a picture of such as they say were kill'd by the *Albigenses*; two brothers pictured, who were twins, profess'd themselves of this order at one time, and dy'd in one and the same day; the pictures of famous nuns of this order; the picture of a Dominican, who was a great necromancer, but by a special favour of the *Madonna* was converted.

A fair tomb of *Dominicus Hisp. Comitis Beneventani Filius Cardinalis 1653.*

A curious mosaic picture of *Ubalдинus* over his monument; a fair black marble sheet inscribed to *Maria Raggia Chia. Salvatore Benigno.*

The Dominicans have a sermon here every afternoon. One *Father Barber*, secretary to the general of the order, is

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a virtuoso, and has a garden filled with variety of plants.

December 9. The pope visited the seven churches. About this time the great rains swelled the river *Tybur*, which overflowed its banks at *Ponte Molle*.

S. Sabina was formerly *Templum Dianæ*, on the *Aventine*.

S. Alexius and *S. Bonifacius*, antiently *Templum Herculis Victoris*, on the *Aventine*.

At . . . is a pillar erected with a crucifix on it, in memory of *Henry IV.* of *France*, when he turned papist, four pillars support a cover over it, and on the pedestal is this inscription,

D. O. M.
Clemente VIII. P. M.
ad
Memoriam
Absolutionis Henrici IV.
Franc. et Navar.
Reg. Christianissimi

Q. F. A. D. XV. Kal. Oct. MDLXCV.

Saturday morning, 10th December, about three and four of the clock, we saw the comet which was at the foot of *Crater*, and blazed with a large and long tail towards *Cor. Hydræ*.

S. Eusebius's church (part of the ruins of *Gordianus's* baths) belongs to the *Celestines*, who are habited in white with a black *Patentia*, i. e. a *lacinia* or tip-pet down before and behind: we here met with *Carlo Manelli* bishop of *Ter-moli* (a place not far from *Naples*) who discoursed freely with us, and somewhat discontentedly about the present pope *Alexander VII.*

S. Praxide hath a little chapel dedicated to *S. Zeno*, over the door whereof is written a prohibition that no woman should enter there under the penalty of excommunication, but we saw women kneeling at the door; the pillar which they say our Saviour was scourged at, is kept here.

S. Pudentiana hath a well in it, where they say the blood of martyrs is kept. Here is a chapel adorn'd with curious relieve work.

Prince Colonna's palace (who is great constable of *Naples*) is situated as we were told) on the highest ground of *Rome*; in the gardens are considerable ruins of *Nero's Casa Aurea*, viz. many large rooms one above another, under the side of a hill, and part of two *Corridori*, which had each three galleries, that (they say) went to the *Rotunda*. Here stood a tower whence, some guests, *Nero* viewed the burning of the city;

8 H

it

SIFTON.

it is now thrown down. By some it is called *Frontispicium Neronis*; by others *Templum Solis*. Vast stones lie on the ground, which have cornices very well carv'd. A calicata or fall of water in this garden. In the palace is a narrow gallery hung with pictures, among which was *Europa* done by one of the *Albani*. Nigh the hall door is fix'd in the wall, a large head of *Medusa* in porphyry.

S. Bartholomew.

S. Bartholomew is in the insula, and belongs to the *Frauscani minores*; here was formerly *Templum Asculapi*; in the porch of this cloister is a stone that was inscrib'd to *Simon Magus*, as many think, but we did not see any such inscription.

Pons Fabritii.

At *Pons Fabritii* are three stones, each carv'd with four heads, which give the bridge the name of *Ponte di 4. Capi*.

Villa Farnese.

Villa Farnese is on the *Palatine* hill, where are pretty gardens, and on the top an aviary, many old ruins and grotte about the garden.

The Augustines library.

The *Augustines* library is called *Bibliotheca Angelica*, from one *Angelo Rocca* of this order; it is stored with many books out of *Hofsenius's* library. Two friars always attend to deliver out what books are desired by any strangers, who have freedom to study here. Over the door is written, *Tota Bibliotheca*.

In the *Augustines* church is this inscription under a brass head.

D. O. M.

F. Onuphrio Parvino Veronen. Eremitæ Augustiniano, viro ad omnes et Romanas et Ecclesiasticas Antiquitates è tenebris eruendas nato, Qui Alexand. Farn. Card. Vicecan. in Siciliam persecutus alienissimo et sibi et historiæ tempore obiit 18. Kal. Apr. MDLXVIII. præclaris multis et perfectis et inchoatis industriæ suæ monumentis relictis Vix. An. XXXIX. Amici bonoris causâ posuerunt.

The marble figures of *St. Anne*, the virgin *Mary*, and of our Saviour here, made by *Sanfovino*. The picture of a prophet by *Raphael Urbin*, and reputed one of the best paintings in *Rome*, we heard of here, but could not see it.

Villa Mattei.

Villa Mattei is situated on *M. Cælius*; here we saw two curious tables of oriental granite, the marble head of a *Sabina*; *Apollo's* statue; the statues of *Agrippina* and *Amicitia*, with her hand upon her breast; the marble figure of *M. Aurelius* looking off on one side of his horse; the statue of *Antoninus*; a large table of mosaic work, wherein is a fair piece of *Alabaster Cotoneus*; three white marble *Cupids* sleeping and tumbling to-

gether on *Pietra Paragone*; two little figures of old comedians with masks on; a brass horse representing him slay'd, and discovering all the outward veins and muscles; a marble head found in this garden, under which is written *Cicero*; it is very lively, and is highly esteem'd. *Ceres*; the curious half figures of *Brutus* and *Portia*, of one piece; a dead sheep hanging on a stone. In the garden a great number of small square monuments to keep ashes in, having covers over them, and have short inscriptions; they are thus shap'd. We saw two pleasant fountains, and an artificial rainbow, at one of them when the sun shin'd; the statue of *Andromeda*; *Apollo* slaying of *Martius*, both made by *Paulus Oliverius*. In a grove are the figures of several wild animals; a fair ancient sepulchre, having the muses and *Apollo* in relievo about it; towards the top of the front are two heads, over which is written,



J. PI. VARIUS ALANTEROS
APPIA > LMYRSINE.

An Egyptian obelisk in two pieces, with hieroglyphick sculpture in the upper part; the head of *Alexander M.* his colossus; under it is written,

Cyriacus Matthæus

Alexandri Magni Caput ex Aventinus ruinis effossum injuria temporum nonnihil corruptum antique formæ et nitore restituit, Vetusstatu amatoribus spectandum proposuit.

Villa Montalto afforded us the sight of these curiosities in two palaces; the head of *Pyrrhus*; the statue of a gladiator in black polish'd marble; the statue of *L. Quintilius* with his plough-share by him; a mosaic table with *Sardonian* agate, which is like *alabaster-cotoneus*; the painted story of *Alexander M.* the statue of *Germanicus*, with the sculpture's name, *ΚΛΕΙΜΑΡΗΣ ΚΛΕΙΜΑΡΟΥΣ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΥ. Agricultura* made of *Marmobigio*; a marble *Bacchus* on a tyger; *Nero Juvenis* with his harp; painting in fresco of many of the antiquities of *Rome*, and the erecting of obelisks, &c. by *Sistus V.* who built this *Villa*; the picture of *S. John Baptist* made by cavalier *Pomerancie*; *S. Magalena* and *Sulanna* drawn by *Terentius*; a marble head of *Sistus V.* and his sister's picture; a white marble head of cardinal *Alexander Perrot*, by *Bernini*; the head of *Alexander Juvenis*; the roof of the library is painted with old philosophers; a cabinet set with precious stones;

The carv'd
work at
top.

stones; a landskip in marble, representing a man's head. In the garden lie bowls (within a box) which had chains fastened to them, that forced water out to wet the lookers on; large walks with tall cypress trees, and many water works. A statue of *Nonidius*, a statue sitting on a cushion; ceremonies at a Roman marriage, and sacrifices to *Priapus* of relievo work; the heads of *Geta*, *Caracalla* and *Antoninus pius*; a brassy ape that was an Egyptian idol; the picture of *David* cutting off *Goliath's* head, done by *Daniel Volterrano*; a dance of naked boys designed by *Raphael Urbino*, but painted by *Fontagna* a French woman; the marble head of *Scipio*; the picture of *Mars* and *Venus* catch'd in *Vulcan's* net; *Venus* kissing *Adonis*; a piece of basso relievo in white marble; the head of *Drusus*; a prospect drawn by *Annibal Caruaggio*; two little boys representing *S. John Baptist* and our Saviour, drawn by *Julio Romano*; the heads of a pope and a cardinal, which appear at a near distance long and unshap'd, but looking thro' a hole in a board on each side, they are well proportioned; little brassy figures of the *Florence* centaur, the boar, *Mercury*, and the ravishing of the *Sabins*, *Hercules* and *Anteus*; a rustick catching birds with a lamp and a net; two horses; the lion killing the horse; two bulls; a lion killing an ox; the centaur carrying away *Dejanira*; a curious table of oriental alabaster; birds and trees pictured in very small mosaic work; a lornucelle table, which is of a greenish colour; a marble *Martius* tied to the stump of a tree to be slay'd; the statues of *Perseus* and *Diana*; a monument with relievo figures, and the temple of *Janus*, made when the temple of *Janus* was shut. Many white peacocks at this Villa.

On Christmas eve N. S. the cardinals were invited to supper at the pope's palace, and all strangers were freely admitted to be present; before supper there was excellent vocal and instrumental musick in a little room; the different shap'd napkins were first taken away, and more ordinary ones brought, then the cardinals (who were but 14) put off their upper garments of scarlet, which they gave to their gentlemen, and sat down in their red silk cassocks with their square caps on, and every one had his napkin tied about his neck; great store of sweet meats were placed as inter-messes, which they gave away to standers by; every cardinal had his mess by himself, serv'd up in small dishes, which were serv'd up but one at a time; when

they called for drink, four glass cruises, three with wine, and one with water were brought together; *Switzers* stood at each end of the table.

At midnight there was good musick at the *Apollinari*.

On Christmas day we went to *S. Maria Maggiore*, where the pope came in cavalcade, attended by the cardinals in their red hats. When he came to the church, he was carried in an embroidered chair on a bier, supported by 12 men with red habits; on each side of him was carried a great fan made of white peacock's tails; he had his triple crown on, the three golden crowns being fix'd on a cone of silver. Trumpets sounded at his entrance, and before him went a rich black cap wrought with silver, and two maces went on each side of it; next followed two mitres and the cross-bearers, and immediately before him came the cardinals two and two together. He was brought to the chapel on the south side where the manger (they say) our Saviour was laid in, was expos'd to view, they set him down, and his triple crown being taken off, he made his devotions to the manger; thence he was hoisted up again upon mens shoulders, and carried backward with his face towards the relique, and then brought behind the high altar, where he placed himself on a high throne at the further end, with the cardinals seated round, while cardinal *Francis Barberino* with his mitre celebrated the mass. When the pope received the sacrament, the people kneel'd, and a loud choir of voices sung, which was often repeated.

When the mass was near concluding, 4 vast tapers were carried up lighted, and two stood one on each side of the pope, while he address'd himself nigh the altar. All finished, the pope went again to the manger, and return'd home with the same solemnity as he came, only the cardinals went back in their coaches.

This morning the castle of *S. Angelo* fired its guns.

December 26. A student of the *English* jesuites college made a latin speech before the pope, which we were not present at.

We saw the ruins of *Mausoleum Augusti*, which is well pictured in *Roma Antiqua*; on the top of it is a garden belonging to the palace of the *Floravanti*; within the walls are large vaulted rooms, and round about upon them are many gardens, whence is an ascent to a walk round another wall that rises from the inner superficies of the lower wall.

Vespasian's

The pope carried on mens shoulders.

The cardinals at supper.

Mausoleum Augusti.

Saffron. *Vespasian's tomb at S. Saba on the Aventine.*

A little chapel, where they say S. John was put into a cauldron of oil. It is situated on *M. Caelius*, and near it is a great piece of an old brick building.

S. Maria in Campitelli hath this inscription on the front, *Sacris Deiparæ Natalib.* and under one statue is written *Deiparæ Sponsus*, and under another *Deiparæ Pater*. This place belongs to the *Chierici della Madre di Dio*, vulgarly called *Preti di Luca*.

S. Maria in Via is not far from the *Collegium Romanum* in the *Corso*; which hath a fair front with a portico one over another, built by the present pope *Alexander VII.* In the lower porch is a passage down to the place where S. Paul lived two years, and there is kept the pillar he was scourged at. This inscription here,

Alex. VII. Pont. Max. locus antiqua veneratione sacer et nobilis in quo S. Paulum apostolum diu moratum, non semel una cum ipso Ecclesiæ capite S. Petro de rebus Christianæ fides deliberasse ubi S. Lucam Evangelistam et scripsisse et Deip. Virginis imagines depinxisse jam inde à primis temporibus traditum congestu terræ olim depressus atq; inaccessus facili scalarum desensu, immensusq; fenestris lumine Peruis factus perpurgatus exornatusq; pio fidelium cultui restitutus est. Anno Sal. MDCLXI.

English. *December 19.* Was a festival solemnised by the *English* Jesuits in memory of *Thomas Becket*, whose picture with a hatchet on his head, stands in their parlour; it was given them by the earl of *Mandels*. This college is but a mean building.

The Jesuits have seven colleges in Rome.

Palazzo Farnese, or *Palazzo di Duca*, is a stately building, where the French ambassador lodged; we saw here the famous statue of a bull by *Apollonius* and *Tauriscus*; the naked marble figure of *Augustus* on horseback; the stone figure of a goat; many old heads great and small. In the hall is the statue of *Alexander Farnese* treading on a naked man and woman, with a *Victoria* standing by him; in one room very good fresco painting. In other rooms the French king's, the queen's, the queen mother's, monieur's, and princess *Henrietta's*; a small statue of *Meleager's* in red stone; an *Egyptian* idol; a picture of a woman singing, and a fellow playing on a lute,

well drawn; an old head of *Uranus*; a gallery roof rarely well painted by *Annibal Carnaggio*. *Vespasian's Congius* is preserv'd here. The roofs of little rooms curiously painted.

At the *Rotunda* these epitaphs were transcribed.

D. O. M.

Tadæo Zuccaro in oppido Divi Angeli ad ripas Metauri Nato

Pictori Eximio

Ut patria moribus, pictura, Raphaeli Urbinati Simillimo, et ut ille natali Die, et post annum Septimum et trigessimum Vita functo, ita tumulum eidem proximum

Federicus Fratri Suaviss. Marens post. anno Christianæ Sal.

MDLXVI.

Natura quod in magno tumulo Raphaël peragere Tadæo in magno pertinuit Genetrix.

D. O. M.

Raphaël Sanctio Joan. F. Urbinati Pictori eminentiss. veterinque, amulo Cujus spirantes propè imagines si Contemplare naturæ atq; artis sædus facili inspexeris

Julii II. et Leonis X. Pont. Max. pictura

Et Architect. operibus gloriam auxit

V. A. xxxvii. integer integros

Quo die natus est et eo esse desit

Vii. id. Aprilis MDXX.

Hic situs est Raphaël, tumit quo jussit vincit Rerum magna parens & moriente mori.

D. O. M.

Flaminio Vacca

Sculptori Roman.

Qui in operibus quæ fecit Nusquam sibi satisfecit.

D. O. M.

Perino Bonacursio Vogæ Florent. Qui ingenio et arte clariss. egregios permultos pictores plastas fere omnes superavit. Catharina Penna Conjugi Lavinia Bonacursia Patri, Josephus Cincius Belga Socero clariss. et opt. posuerunt. Vixit an. 46. m. 3. d. 29. obit 13. Kal. Novemb. Anno Christi 1547.

Certantem cum te secum natura videres Irata in tenebras misit et ad tumulum At tumulus si te tegit et Perine tenebræ Et tenebræ et tumulus non tua facta [tegent.]

We visited father Kircher, a German Jesuit, at the *Collegium Romanum* (which is a very large and stately building belonging to the Jesuits.) He shewed us his gallery, where we saw all his works, some of which are not yet printed; he

* See the preceding description of Ton-queen, p.

he hath translated an *Arabick* book into *Latin*; wherein the virtues of plants are discoursed. He said *Johnston*, the printer at *Amsterdam*, offered him 2000 for all his writings. His *Roman* medals were fixed within a wire grate on a turning case of shelves. This pope's picture seen in a glass that reflects it from the plaits or folds of another picture. An organ that counterfeits the chirping of birds, and at the same time a ball is kept up by a stream of air. The picture of the king of *China*. A picture of father *Adam Sebal*, a German Jesuit, who is now in great favour with the king of *China*, being his chief counsellor; on his breast he wears the mark of his honour, which is a white bird, having a long bill, and red on the crown of its head. The picture of *Deva Rex Davan Navas*. The picture of *Michael Rex Nepal*. The rib and the tail (flat and broad) of a *Syrene*, which *Kircher* said he saw at *Malta*. A cross made of 300 small pieces of wood set together without glew, nails, &c. Painting of *Raphael Urbin* on earthen

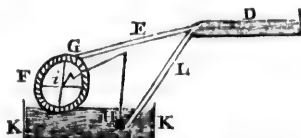
dishes. A microscope discovering fine white sand to be pellucid, and of an elliptical figure; and red sand pellucid and of a globular figure. A *China* shoe. Two *Japan* razors. A *Japan* sword, wherewith some Jesuits had been martyr'd. A *China* sword, or rather a mace. *Corvus Indicus*, a red bird. *China* birds-nests like white Gum. *Canada* money made of little pieces of bones, and a medal of the same, which faintly represented the figure of a man. Medals of the hieroglyphical obelisks in *Rome*. A cabinet door that first opened upon hinges on one side, and then upon hinges on the other. A flat and broad hoop that moved to and fro, on a declining plane, without running off; within it having a weight at A.

SKIPPO.

C B Water put into the glass B C, and by clapping one's hand at B, without touching the water, forces the water out a good height out at C.



A perpetual motion attempted by this engine. D is a cistern with water, which runs down the channel E, and turns the wheel from G to F. At i the axis of this wheel is a handle that lifts up the sucker H, that forces up the water out of the cistern K K into the pipe L into the upper cistern D.



A sphere moved regularly by water that falls on the æquinoctial line which is made like a water wheel. An image that spewed out of its mouth four sorts of water, one after another. A serpent vomiting water, and a bird drinking out of the same dish. The perpetual motion we saw at *Milan*. The heat of a man's breath or hand, expelled water out of a glass, that afterwards turned a wheel. A brass *Clepsydra* made after this manner. A and B are two cisterns for water. When that in A is uppermost it falls down thro' the four tubuli, which are the supporters into the lower cistern B, and there it springs up like a fountain, a pretty height for an hour's space; and so vice versa when B is turned up.



A notable *deceptio visus* in the pyramidal spire C. D. being turned one way it seemed to go up, and moved the other way it appeared as if running downwards. These and many other inventions are described in *Kircher de Magnete*.



* See the preceding description of Ton-queen, p.

Birds-nests, that are eaten by the *Indians, which *Worminus* p. 312, calls *Nidus Ichthyocollam referens*.

The figure of a woman he called the oracle with a hole in her breast, which applying one's ear to, words and sentences are plainly understood, though whispered a good way off.

Flies and a lizard within amber. A paper lizard with a needle stuck in it, ran up and down a wooden pillar, being moved by a loadstone. The magnet moved several figures hanging within glass globes. One figure was moved by the loadstone, thro' wood, glass, water and lead. A cylindrical glass of water with a glass figure in it, which rises or falls as you press the air at the top of the glass with your finger; the air being pressed in the cylinder, presses that in the figure into a narrower

SKIPPO. narrower room, and so water comes in and weighs the figure down, which rises upon lessening the pressure at the top of the cylinder. *Aviz Guaira*, p. 308. *Wormii*, was seen here.

Tivoli.

Dec. 26. Six of us, (*viz.* Mr. Steele, Mr. Townly, Mr. Seames, Dr. Paman, Mr. Ray and myself) hired a coach with four horses, for four crowns, and rode to *Tivoli* (going out at *Porta S. Laurentii*) 18 miles from *Rome*. *Tivoli*, anciently *Tibur*, is a small city on the side of the Apennine hills: in the piazza, stand two old figures like *Egyptian* idols. Here we saw the river *Anio*, now called *Tevereone*, make a great *Cascata* or cataract, and then run under ground for a little way. This place is called *Bocca del inferno*, where are several *Cascata* of lesser streams, that fall into a plain, called *Piazza d'Hercole*. On the top of a steep rock, are the ruins of *Templum Herculis*, which by some is called *Templum Sybilla*. We went down into some caves (where they used to make oil) called *Grotta di Sybilla*.

Palazzo d'Esse is on the side of a hill; in the gardens are fountains of old *Rome*, having a channel imitating the *Tyber*, with the *Insula*, &c. *Stanza di Diana*, a walk with two channels one above another, with artificial eagles and boats spouting out water, are worth one's sight. Five or six fountains playing one above another. Artificial thunder, vulgarly called *Girandola*, is made in this garden; we had seen and heard the curiosity of it; but late rains had too much fouled the pipes the water was to run thro'. A large and black marble statue of an *Egyptian* idol; from some of the walks we had a full view of *Campania* and *St. Peter's* cupola at *Rome*. Many olive-trees grow about this place. Without the walls of *Tivoli* we took notice of an old (as I remember) octagonal temple. Returning the same way we came, about six miles from *Tivoli*, we came to the sulphur river, which is warm, of a greenish colour, and stinks very strong, and tastes nauseously; it petrifies the channel it runs in, and makes little white stones called *Confetti di Tivoli*, being very like sugar comfits in shape. Before we reached this rivulet, we cross'd the *Tevereone* at *Ponte Lucano*, where is an old and large round tower of stone, with several inscriptions on it; one of them was transcribed, *viz.*

M. PLAVTIVS M. FAN.
SILVANVS
COS VII VIS EPVLON
HVIC SENATVS TRIUMPHALIA
ORNAMENTA DECREVIT
OB RES IN ILLYRICO

BENE GESTAS
LARTIA CN. F. VXOR.
A PLAVTIVS M F
VIRGVLANIVS
VIXIT ANN. LX.

Soon after this we cross'd the *Tevereone* again, which is a pretty river that runs into the *Tyber*.

Before we entred *Rome*, we went into *S. Laurence*, the church of *S. Laurence*, which hath a tessellated pavement, and old stone pillars, some of which are large. In the choir is fix'd a broad stone, whereon they say *St. Laurence* was laid after he had been broiled upon the gridiron. In this church, on some festival, are exposed to view some of the stones that were thrown at *St. Stephen*. An ox's head and inscriptions on *Porta S. Laurentii*. At the church is an old basso relievo monument of a *Roman* sacrifice, now the tomb of a cardinal. Under a marble pulpit is an ancient stone, with these *Roman* instruments of sacrifice, exactly made in basso relievo.

This had *Castor's* head on the top.

An *Acrostolium*.



A *Strigil* carved here.

Dec. 27. being *Epiphany*, according to the new stile, at *St. Athanasio*, was performed this ceremony. When the *Greek* service was done at the altar, a silver cross was carried in procession, the singing boys in surplices with lighted candles in their hands, and the officiating priest followed, and went out of the church, but presently returned into the middle of the church, where was placed on a table a great silver font; a good while was then spent in reading and singing, and the priest brought a nosegay of daffodils, and a wrought crucifix; both which he laid down at one end of the font, and some time after made a cross in the water with his fingers; after a little space he cross'd the water three times together, and a third time he made crosses thrice, as he

Ceremony at the Greek church in memory of the appearance at Christ's baptism.

The Annunciation.

The P. & O. run camp.

S. Bernard without Porta Orientis.

The Annunciation.

The P. & O. run camp.

The P. & O. run camp.

did the second time. He took up the nosegay and crucifix, and three times together dip'd them into the water and made the sign of the cross; at the finishing of each cross, he put the crucifix and nosegay quite under water; and when they were taken out, a silver dish received the water that drop'd from them. Then the priest kissed the crucifix, and rubbed the nosegay on his assistants and choristers foreheads; at last he carried the nosegay, &c. to the altar, gave the *Panis Benedictus*, and rubbed all that came near, on the forehead, with the nosegay. In the mean time, the people carried away the consecrated water in pots, &c. When the procession was made, he carried the crucifix (laid

on an embroidered silk) upon his head. ^{SKIPFON.} In the service-time, a thing like a dirty handkerchief, which they laid was the host, and the cup were carried from the altar, and shewed to the people.
Dec. 28. We went by coach out at *S. Paul. Porta Ostiensis*, or *Trigemina*, and at a mile distance, on a strait and broad way, we saw the church of *St. Paul*, which is large, having a wide *Navis*, and double isles, each with 20 pillars in a row, every pillar of one stone. In the middle of the wings, are pillars that support the roof. A statue to *Boniface IX.* See *Roma Moderna*. Without the church stands a pillar of old relieve figures, and on the pedestal are these verses;

*Hanc sacris veteres facibus statuere columnam
Quam Cæsenses resistuere Cruci
Olim riges nunc clara Dei vexilla triumphum
De victæ mortis Symbola Pacis habet.*

About a mile and a half farther, we came to the church of *St. Anastasio*, and *St. Vincentio*, and close by it saw *St. Bernardo*, where, they say, that saint saw souls ascend out of purgatory into hell; (*Qu.* Whether it should not be heaven?) every mass said at an altar, some are so fond to think, delivers one out of purgatory. A little distance off, we saw the pillar, they believe, *St. Paul* was tied to, in this very place, when he was beheaded, and in one row, under three marble ornaments are three fountains that miraculously sprung up in the same places where his head made three rebounds after it was cut off; some are persuaded they have each a different taste. We could only observe, that that nearest the pillar tasted a little warmer than the rest. Here are two pictures, drawn by *Guido Reni*, one of the beheading of *St. Paul*, and the other, the crucifying of *St. Peter*.

The *Annunciata* is a small church, that has the indulgences of one of the seven churches.

The *Prætorian* camp of the antient *Romans* is a square wall'd about with brick, having many towers; at one corner is a thick tower, the monument of *Metella*, the wife of *Cæsar*; it is somewhat larger than that at *Ponte Lucano*; the outside was cover'd over neatly with white marble, now in part ruin'd; round the middle of it is a cornice wrought with bulls heads, &c. and thence it is vulgarly call'd, *Capo di Bove*; the walls are very thick, and within is a hollow of a conical figure, from the bottom to the top, which was open to the air: At this same corner are the reliques of a building, that pro-

bably was the lodging of the *Præfectus*. There are gates to the camp, and from one leads a strait way, that hath on each side many ruins of old monuments.

Circus Caracallæ (is nigh the *Prætorian* camp) hath two long side walls remaining, which are indifferently high; two towers at one end, and two places, probably the *Meta*, which were hollow. Round inside, and sticking to the wall, are many urns, which were all broken.

Just by the *Circus Caracallæ*, are great ruins of a square old building called where we saw a high brick wall, continued almost round three sides, and within are some pillars of a portico.

At *St. Sebastian's* we went down with lighted candles in our hands and passed under ground; where we saw the antient grotts, where they say the christians hid themselves in time of persecution. Many old inscriptions of sepulchres up and down these grotts, and in the side of the passage are hollows, supposed to have been graves; there are a great number of ways which are stopp'd up, lest people should lose themselves. These are much inferior to the catacomb at *Syracuse*. We went down on one side of the church, and came up on the other side. In this church were shewn us several reliques, viz. the prints of our Saviour's feet, and one of the arrows *St. Sebastian* was shot with, &c. From this place we rode to *St.* where, in the middle of the church, is a stone with the impressions of *Christ's* two feet, in the same place where he appeared

*S. Bernardo
without
Porta Ostiensis.*

The Annunciata.

The Prætorian camp.

Circus Caracallæ.

At St. Sebastian's.

SKIPPON.
Domine
quo valis.

Christina
queen of
Sweden.

appeared to St. Peter. And a little way hence is a round chapel called *Domine quo vadis*, built in the very place our Saviour met St. Peter in, who, they say, said those words to Christ. These churches are in the *Via Appia*.

This evening (Dec. 28.) we went to the queen of Sweden's palace, and came into a chamber (hung with immodest pictures of women) where queen *Christina* sat, and cardinal *Azzolino* by her, and much company in the room; for the space of two hours instrumental and vocal musick entertained them, and the queen played with her little dog, talked sometimes with the cardinal, and sometimes with the strangers; she is crook-backed, was dressed in her hair; had a cravat about her neck, and a coat with short sleeves on, and had linnen sleeves like a half shirt about her hands.

The titular duke of Northumberland was here. He was son to Leicester's bastard, who was nephew to the duke beheaded in queen Mary's time. This person waits upon the queen of Sweden in quality of and has allowed him about 40 or 50 crowns a month. When queen *Christina* came in sight of *Santa Casa* at *Loreto*, she refused to kneel down and say her devotions, as some would have persuaded her, saying she would not worship stones.


Trinità del
Monte.

Trinità del Monte belongs to the Minnum friars, who shew'd us their spiceria, where was a press full of essences, &c. In the portico we observed a dial, that serves for all ways of reckoning the hours. The sun-light is reflected from a glass, in a window, and points to the time of the day, on the roof. We saw two perspectives, painted on the wall; one is a fryar praying under a tree, which cannot well be discerned except at a distance; for looking near, nothing appears, but a prospect of a country, &c. The other is an evangelist

writing, the characters being cattle on ploughed land, and the rest of the picture is an hilly shore; the eagle's neck and head make the port of *Messina*. These were made by one fryar *Magnar* of this order. Upon one of the towers, we had a large prospect of the city. In their garden is a deep well, with a winding pair of stairs that goes down to the bottom of it; in one of the chapels of the church is our Saviour's being taken off the cross, painted in *fresco*, by *Daniel Volterrano*, and is highly esteemed.

The boat-fountain in *Piazza d'Espagna*, below this convent, was made upon the taking of *Roche*. Cardinal *Mazarine* would have made a stately ascent thence up to *Trinità del Monte*, if the pope would have suffered the erecting of the French king's statue.

The weather was, for about 10 days, as piercingly cold, at *Rome*, about *Christmas*, as it is in *England*. There was snow, and the curtezans, and others, threw snow-balls out of the windows, but a bando or proclamation was published against it, a coachman being (as was reported) killed with a snow-ball. The snow lay on the ground about a week.

At *S. John Lateran*, we saw two iron keys; one silvered, the other gilt over, which are delivered to the pope when he is invested. An old broken chalice of pewter, which, they say, St. Peter used. The *Pax tecum* used by *Constantine the Great*. Two gilt crosses, made in his time. The cope St. *Sylvester* wore. In a ruined cloister stand three old stone chairs; wherein, they told us, the popes were formerly crowned; they are made like close-stool chairs, with a great slit from the hole, thus:  The reason of it, some guess to be for the trial of sexes. This rhiming epitaph in this church.

The Jew
circumci-
son.

*De Mediolano Comes hoc requiescit in Antro
Presbyter et Cardo veniat tibi splendor ab alto
Lombardis Carus, ipsorum gente creatus
De Patria clarus, de magno sanguine natus.
Tu sapiens pectus juris vexilla ferebas.
Simplex et rectus, fausta pompæ; carebas.
Pauperibus largus, ad prava per omnia tardus.
Consilio magnus, mitis devotus ut agnus.
Muneris acceptor, rarus in iustas obisti.
Neminis illektor, cur sic citò morte ruiſti?
Hunc Mediolanum Romanæq; curia ploret
Ne pleat in vanum, pro te rogo quilibet oret.
Anno Dom. MCLXXXVII. Menſ. Apr. Die VIII.*

In

In the same room, under the arms of Alexander VII. is written,

Septicelli Urbi sex montes in cæli monte exaltatos Capitulum Romanum gratulatur: Quoniam suscipient montes pacem populo et Colles iustitiam.

Alexandrum VII. P. M. Sponsum à Deo datum S. S. sua Lateran. Ecclesia Universalis Urbis et Orbis exultans gaudia lætante excipit Restitutorem suum Tertii Alexandri in Lateranensi Concilio auspiciis illustrata veneratur.

A double portico looks towards the obelisk. On the uppermost is inscribed.



Sixtus P. P. V. ad Benedictiones extruxit MDLXXXVI.

The pope once a year blessing the people at this place.

At one end of the lower portico is a room, where the brass statue of Henry IV of France is erected, and on the pedestal is this inscription;

Paulo V. Pontifice maximo sedente. Henrico III. Francorum & Navarrorum Regi Christianissimo Pietate alter Cleodoveo Varietate prætorum Carolo Magno Amplificandæ studio religionis, Sancto Ludovico Generis propagatori Statuam hanc æneam Sacrosanctæ Lateranensis Basilicæ Capitulum et Canonici Grati animi monumentum Collocari curaverunt Carolo de Neuville D. D'Hallincourt Regio Oratore Anno MDCCVIII.

The Jew
circum-
cision.

We saw, (Jan. 2.) at the Jews synagogue a circumcision, which was celebrated, before dinner, after this manner; a priest and another brought out a little casset, and sung in a howling tune for a quarter of an hour, then the child was brought in, and laid on a cushion between a man and a boy; the swaddling cloaths being unfolded, the priest took a silver instrument thus shaped,  which he put between the glans and foreskin, which he cut off with a knife, after this shape.  The priest made a loud noise, and held up the præputium to be viewed by the people, who answered with as loud a noise. When the circumcision was done, the priest sucked the child's Penis with his mouth, and presently the priest had wine given him to drink; after that, with his thumb nails, he tore the fore-

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skin towards the belly; then took some more wine, and sung out very loud, the child crying, they put a little wine into its mouth, and on its yard they laid, or sprinkled gum-dragon, and then a long piece of . . . was fastened to the yard, and several pieces of linnen with holes for the Penis to come through; this done they tied it down, and swaddled the child, who was delivered to the women relations. The præputium was buried in a basin of puzzolan earth.

The Jews have a large Ghetto; they are permitted to eat the flesh of buffalo, beef, mutton, &c. They wear red hats as at Venice, but are poorer than they, these being forbidden all profession of merchandise and trade, except brokerage. They go up and down selling and buying old cloaths, and every Wednesday keep a great market, having stalls on Piazza Navona full of old suits of apparel, &c. Some of them, as they walk the streets, cry things for sale; and some carry instruments to card wool with, giving notice to the people that employ them by striking two sticks together. If a Jew carries a sword to sell, he must have it tied fast in the scabbard.

In the Piazza Navona is the palace of prince Pamphilo, who was nephew to Innocent X. and had been a cardinal deacon, but desiring to marry, he resigned his cap. We saw here the picture of S. Katherine, drawn by Annib. Carnaccio. Cain killing his brother Abel, by Alb. Durer. An idol called Architec, of touchstone, stands on a dial of stone, whereon is an ancient inscription, and some of the zodiac signs. Several tables of Pietra Lattaria, which is of a whitish blew colour. The angel commanding Joseph and the Virgin Mary to flee, drawn by Raphael Urbini. Noah's ark, by Bassano. The conversion of St. Paul, by Michael Angelo. The sacrificing of Isaac, by Titian. Our Saviour's nativity, by Pietro Perugino, which is imitated by Raphael Urbini, when he was first his scholar. S. Francis, by Guido Reni. The crucifying of St. Peter, by Michael Angelo. Our Saviour and the two thieves on crosses, by Raphael Urbini. Nab's flood, by Paulo Veronese. S. Agnes and S. John, both by Guercino. Most of these pictures are in a fair gallery, the roof whereof was painted by Peter Cortona, who left part of the great duke's gallery unfinished, which is perfecting by one Cerrus, who is excellent for painting of story. S. Antonio di Padua is a dark piece, by one Vander Gay. Duke of Bourbon's lacking of Rome, by Romanello. A soldier with his arms thrown by him

8 K

on

SKIPPON.

on a table, and singing with two other soldiers, and a picture of grapes, pomegranates, &c. by *Il Maltese*. Two doctors, with books on shelves, and two country fellows, by *Alb. Durer*. The ravishing of the *Sabins*, by *Romanello*, done in *fresco*. Prospects in *fresco*, by *Monf. Pissin*. The triumph of *Bacchus*, in *fresco*, by *Cameseo*, a *Florentine*. Prince *Pamphilio*'s father and mother, half-statues, in white marble, made by *Algardi*; *Donna Olympia* was his mother. One *Claudio Lorrani* is famous for landskips. At this palace we saw a white camel.

Aldobrandini's palace.

Aldobrandini's palace and garden is at *Monte Magnapoli*, where we saw the picture of *Bartolus*, done by *Raphael Urbini*. A room with the picture of five naked *Venus*'s, in several frames; one lies along, and has a face like that of *Titian*'s at *Florence*. *Jupiter* in the shape of a swan with *Leda*. The copy of the *Roman* marriage; the original whereof we saw in the garden, being painted (as some say) by *Grecians* on a wall, in *fresco*; it was found in the ruins of *M. Esquilinus*, and by the air is a little faded. There are 10 figures, and it in print, and described in the note of all the galleries, &c. at *Rome*. A young cardinal's picture. A handsome shaped head of a *Roman*. The stone figure of one riding on a goat. A stone statue of a man struggling with a woman. An ancient head of black stone. A little chapel with the picture of *S. Sebastian*.

Jan. 5. It thundred very much; tho' not very loud.

The Colosseum.

The *Colosseum* palace, in the *Borgo*, is handsome; it was built by *Henry VIII.* for his ambassadors.

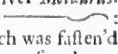

At S. Antonio.

At *S. Antonio*, *Jan. 7.* which church is near *S. M. Maggiore*, we saw a priest standing at the church door, sprinkling holy water on horses, and the people, as they came by. The vittrurins, or hackney-men, rode up and down, this day, on their horses, mules and asses, trimmed with ribbons and bells; and trumpets sounding, and a mace carried before them; many of them had large tapers in their hands; one fellow on a mule (which some said drank of the consecrated water) talked with the priest. One *John Baptista*, a *Flamming*, is a good antiquary now in *Rome*.

Leonardo Agostino.

We visited *Leonardo Agostino*, the pope's antiquary, who is 70 years old. He has made a collection of marble heads, camei, entaglie, coins, &c. He shewed us the heads of *Trajan*, *Homer*, *Tespassianus* before he was bald. *Gordianus*. *Gordianus III.* *Paris* with a *Scythian* cap. *Seneca*, which was found within

these 12 years, it is very lively. A marble head on a foot, which he called *Veto di Serapide*. A small statue of *Britannicus*, of green marble. An *Egyptian* stone. *Agrippina*'s head, of the same stone, in relievo. A little vessel of oriental alabaster. *Ileromantes Egypt.* is a small stone figure of a priest standing at an altar full of hieroglyphicks, which are birds, fishes, and plants of the river *Nile*; this was found in the temple of *Isis*. A roundish ball, of antient red coloured p.c.fume, found at the river *Metacurus*.

A *Secepsita*, thus shaped; : *insigne militum*, or that which was fasten'd like the labarum on the top of a lance. A flat patera. A little brass figure of *Cybele*, in an odd sitting posture. A *Damasco* dagger, perfumed. A *Turkish* scimitar, perfumed. The camei of *Charles* the Vth, *Tiberius*, *Britannicus*, *Semiramis*, *Ivabia Musa*, *Severus* and *Julia Mamae*. *Democritus* on one side and *Hieracitus* on the other. An entaglia of *Caligula*, with his three sisters sacrificing to *Priapus*, in a heliotrope stone. An entaglia of *Julius Caesar*. Brass lamps hanging in chairs. A *Præfericulum*. An old measure made of brais. Two sorts of antient *fibulae*, one thus shap'd,  the other like a pair of buckling

clafps. Entaglie heads of *Junius Brutus*, in a corneole. *Alexander the Great*. *Medusa*. *Agrippina*. A woman's head, unknown. *Iole*. *Antinous*. Coins of the 12 *Cæsars*, in gold and silver; the silver *Orbo* thus inscribed, *Imp. Orbo Cæsar Aug. T.R. P.* on the reverse, *Senatus Aug.* The gold *Orbo* thus inscribed, *Imp. M. Orbo Cæsar Aug. T.R. P.* on the reverse *Securitas P. R.* A gold *Caligula*, which he said cost him 20 scudi; this written on it, *Ti. Cæ. Div. F. Imperator V.* on the reverse *Rom. et Aug.* *Agostino* told us that all onyx-stones engraven are antient. And he informed us how to make a red wax,

which will take off the impressions of entaglie very clear, *viz.* melt sulphur, and then mingle vermillion with it, till it gives a true red; when he uses it, he melts it in an iron ladle, and anointing the entaglia with oil, he pours the wax on, which is kept from running aside by a ring of paper about it. A cameo of an emperor on horseback killing a man. A relievo nicolo with an hermaphrodite, *Cupids* and other figures. Camei of *Seneca*, *Pallas*, a *Vindemitor*. A dog made of chalcidony. The earl of *Arundel*, he said, offered him seven pistoles for a broken cameo, which had part of a garment, the left arm and hand remaining. A nicolo of *Agrippina*. *Claudius*.

How to make red wax.

A marble
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of Isis. A
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of a lance.
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re, Scutroneus,
Julia Mani-
de and Hera-
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Brass lamps
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tackling
Junius Brutus,
the Great. Me-
woman's head,
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and silver; the
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and anointing
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running aside
it. A cameo
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with an herma-
figures. Ca-
a Vindexator.
ony. The earl
erced him seven
neo, which had
e arm and hand
Agrippina. Clau-
dinus.

dus. The half figure in an agat of Cleopatra, her breasts, &c. of a carnation colour, and her hair yellowish, all one piece of stone. A crystal icosihedron found in a garden of the monks of Rischatto. The head of king Pergamus is a curious entaglia in Corniole. Aeneas and Anchises were highly esteemed by him. Old medals with obicene figures, whence Arctino took his postures; on one side is the number put for the place they visited in Lupinaribus. Statira antiqua, which had three sides, one for a different centre of gravity.

Benedictus Mellinus, and one Falconero, are learned antiquaries.

Cavaliero dal Pozzo.

We visited Cavaliero dal Pozzo, who most courteously obliged us with a sight of his curiosities, among which we observed the copy of a stone relievo in Barberini's palace, which represents on a vessel the dream of Alexander Severus; the figures here were in plano, and hung up in frames. Brass modern medals fix'd in long frames. The famous women are together, among which is queen Elizabeth. Italian princes, popes, cardinals and religious, among which is Savanarola and P. Jovius. French princes, emperors and princes of Germany, among which is Henry VIII. Four folios pictured with plants well done. Many pictures of birds, &c. in loose papers. The picture of an onocrotalus, phenicopterus. The picture of a boy that defended philosophical theses when but ten years old, now grown a most ignorant man. His study is well furnished with books. An octagonal table with shelves round the sides for books. Salviatus's fishes done to the life in miniature. A great number of large volumes filled only with all sorts of antiquities. In one all the instruments used in sacrifices; in others were remark'd these particulars, viz. one playing on an instrument like an organ, and another blowing with bellows. Little figures of children; a hare, &c. which were ancient Crepidia found in urns. Pondera antiqua Crotalum, a musical instrument shap'd thus, which he said is now used in the French galleys; the Sistrum, he told us, was made of Corinthian brass, and the cross bars in it were loose, which being moved to and fro, made a musical noise. A lamp with the Calige express'd. [qu?] Lamps shap'd like a griffin's body, and a Priapus be-

fore and another behind. A medal with Malleoli pedis in reverse, and this written, Qui ludit, arram det, quod satis est. The Fritillus was like our dice-boxes. Strigiles are to rub off sweat with. A medal that was tied about a slave's neck, on the reverse whereof was written this in three circles, viz.



On the other side was the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus. A drinking vessel made like a Priapus. Bello Antico of lead, which had Severus's head on it, having been a mark in marble bought for his use. The picture of a stone Priapus preserv'd by the duke of Tuscany, the lower parts like a lion; figures of animals, &c. hung round the glass. In a book of birds, the picture of a white parrot. Porphyrio, so called from its colour, it is bred in Sardinia, having a red bill and feet, the claws thus divided. It feeds itself with its teeth, and catches flies with them. Turdus indicus, which is red and pretty frequent in Spain. A book of the most noted Italian men and womens pictures, and some strangers; among them Eleonora Toletta, who poison'd her father that came purposely to poison her husband Cosmus I. Laurentius Medices had a very ill aspect; Cosmus Medices, father of Leo XI. Martinus Navarrus, a Portuguese lawyer, who took a journey to Rome when he was 80 years old, to defend the cause of his country. Jo. Petrus, Aloysius Mesius, vulgarly il Palestrino, Merula and Cyprianus were three famous musicians. Sarra Colonna, who put Boniface VIII. into prison. The weights and statera of the antients were the same now in use at Rome. Medals of the Austrian family. These inscriptions, viz.

Divo Georgio Votum solvit Thomas Zambebarinus.

M. VAL-

medies here are not so obscene as at Venice. Nasty spitting out of the boxes upon the people in the pit.

Cardinal
Alabrandini
dying in
Chi-fa
Nova.

Jan. 12. At *Chiesa Nova di S. Philip-po Nerio*, cardinal *Alabrandini's* dead body was exposed to publick view in the middle of the church. His face was naked, and his cap laid on his feet; two persons on each side held banners, and in each side the nave of the church was a row of lighted torches; the church was hung round with mourning, and an innumerable number of escutcheons. The cardinals were present at even-song, and sat nigh the high altar; one always gave the cardinals a sign when to stand up, and when to kneel.

About this time four persons in one family were poison'd at Rome.

Mich. An-
geo Ricci-
ci.

We visited *Michael Angelo Ricci*, a learned priest, and were civilly entertained by him; his library is stored with select books, among which all mathematical authors; he is esteemed a good mathematician: He told us somewhat of his would be printed at Florence. He was scholar to *Torricellius*, and hath great correspondence and friendship with learned men. He shewed us an Italian commentary on a Latin Virgil, done by one *Venuta*. *Astronomia restituta*, by one *Levera* a Roman. *S. Ambrose* and *S. Augustine*, printed at Basil by *Amlembacius* 1492. He told us one *Father Raynaltus* an oratorian at the *Chiesa Nova*, is a learned historian, and has in several volumes continued *Baronius's* annals. He gave us a recommendatory letter to *Father Honoratus Fabri* a French Jesuit, one of the penitentiaries at *S. Peter's*, esteemed more learned than *Kircher*.

C Giovanni
Pietro
Beccati.

Giovanni Pietro Bellori is a skilful antiquary, whom we visited, and saw in his museum these particulars; a head drawn by *Titian*, and two other heads, one by *Tintoret*, and the other by *Caravaggio*. A little dog by *Vandyke*. The figure of a man and woman sitting, a basso relievo piece in the ancients *Creta*. A *Quadriga* running in the *Circus*, and the chariot overthrown, with a man lamenting standing by it, are in two relievo pieces of the same *Creta*. This inscription on them, *Annie Arethæ*. In this antiquity we observed the driver's being girt with cord several times about the waist, the *Ova Castoris*, &c. on the *Metæ*, the dolphins on the temple of *Neptune*, the running round the *Metæ*, which explained that in *Horace*, *Metaq; fervidis excitata rotis*. A little brass vessel shap'd into the head of *Isis*, in which they brought water to the sacrifice. A large

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vessel of earth painted after the manner the Greeks call *Monocroma*, there being no shadows, and only one colour, and simple lines. Many such vessels were found about *Surrentum*, nigh *Naples*. This was pictured round with the old manner of being served at the baths. See *Bellori's* description of it in his *Note delle musei*, &c. An *Arostolium* shap'd like that on the basso relievo at *S. Lawrence's* church. A brass *Sirgil* thus shap'd.

SKIPPON.



A *Patera* dedicated wrought towards the bottom. A *Patera*, wherein were engraven figures of men, and in Greek characters was written *Mercurius & Alexentrom*. A brass ring with a medal (inscrib'd *Tene me ne fugiam*, &c.) that hung about a slave's neck. A marble relievo with *Silvanus*, having a fox in his right hand, and a pine branch in his left, &c. described in *Cassius*, and *Tomasius de Donariis*, c. 26. A *Medaglion* (brass) of *Caligula*. Several sacrificing instruments preserved very entire. A *Præfericulum* of metal, having two snakes made into the handle, which was probably used in sacrifices either to *Apollo* or *Æsculapius*. A *Præfericulum* curiously varnished with green. A piece of crystal cut into eight angles, on the upper part of it were hieroglyphical figures, and below them *Agyptian* characters. A *Patera* for the blood. A brass spoon to take up incense withal, made thus,



A little brass figure of *Hercules*, and another of *Jupiter*. Two small figures of *Lictores* in brass, having their garments fastened to the right shoulder with a *Fibula*; in their left hand they carried the *Fasces*. A small brass figure of *Fortuna*, with a long *Trabalis* in her right hand, and a *Cornucopia* in her left; this explains that in *Horace*, *Sæva necessitas clavo trabali*. A shield of brass broader than a man's hand, whereon was the head of *Bacchus* in relievo, having his forehead bound with a *Fascia*, and two roses fix'd on it against drunkenness and a crown of vine-leaves on his head; on the right side of him was a *Patera*, and on the left a *Pballus*. A brass armilla worn by the ancient christians, having a cross on it. A marble stone made with five perforated *Radis*, called by *Pliny*

8 L

Lych-

SKIPPON.

Lychnus, which served as a lamp. *Fibula antiqua*, or *Alia*, described in *Casalius de ritibus antiquis*. A rare and curious little figure of an empress in brass. A large brass lamp with a *Labarum Constantini* in the handle, and a *Corona Civica* of oak-leaves and acorns round about it. A lamp inscribed *Palladii Victrici* described also in *Casalius*. A lamp with a griffin devoted to *Apollo*. Another with a sea-horse's head, to *Nephtune*, and one with a vine-leaf to *Bacchus*. On the handle of another lamp A and Ω. A brass figure of *Mercury* having a *Cornucopia* in his hand. A little brass lamp with a Greek inscription to *Diana*, viz. *Ἀφροδίτη*. &c. dedicated by *Eutyches* præfect of *Melitopolis*. *Erizzo* in his book of medals, translates his name *Felix*, which *Sig. Bellori* will not allow of. A *Votum* for a fore finger's recovery, made of brass, and shap'd thus,



A spouse veil'd, with her friends about her in relievo. The head of . . . in black *Aethiopian* marble, harder than porphyry, and seems like iron at first sight. The case of the upper part of one of *Pietro della Valle's* mummies. An earthen vessel dedicated to the muses, which are painted round the outside. A fair brass *Janus*. A brass figure of young *Hercules* killing the serpent. A little brass *Tripus*. Two feet of another *Tripus* having two figures (*Bacchantes*) well express'd. Two large matques of brass, and one small one. A small figure of *Sphinx*, *triplex Isidis figura*, described in *Casalius*. An earthen lamp to *Serapis* with the figure of *Bacchus* on it. A marble head of *Serapis*, which is like *Jupiter's* only, the dividing the hair before distinguishes this from that. A brass figure of a *Pocillator*, that used to attend the emperor, &c. at meals. An earthen lamp with the figure of an emperor, a *Pocillator*, and a globe, &c. Another lamp with a dying soldier held up by another, and several arms all in relievo upon the lamp. The *Pelta* thereon was thus shap'd,



A lamp with the figure of *Prometheus*. A lamp with *Aeternitas* symbolically represented in a relievo head radiated like the sun, and the moon on his breast. *Sig. Bellori* shewed us some me-

dals with *Aeternitas*, that are printed by *Hemclarius*. An earthen lamp with obscene postures, as the *Spintria*, &c. One of the *Clavi trabales* of the *Rotunda*. A *Simpulum* thus made. Two brass and sharp things he knew not the use of, shap'd like chisels thus. A piece of a red earthen vessel which had been curiously adorn'd with the relievo figures of the muses, the upper parts of two are preserved, over one in Greek characters is written, ΘΕΛΙΑ. Pieces of the ancient *Purpura*, of a dirty reddish colour. An old brass figure of the *Madonna*. A little brass figure of *S. Peter*, in the posture of blessing with his right hand, and in his left holding these two letters alluding to *Ferte vobis vobis meum*. A small ivory head of *Helena*; these last things were found in the *Cimitera* of the ancient christians. *Aurum textile* of the ancients is gold round wire, which confutes *Ferrarius* his contrary opinion. A small brass figure of *Deus Lunus*. A brass head of *Deus Ebbo*, having bulls horns in his forehead; this was worshipped by the *Neapolitans*. Several *Bulle*, some made like round boxes in which they carried *Amulita*. In a marble statue of a *Puer prætextatus*, we observed a *Bulla* hanging at his breast. *Priapi*, &c. worn by the *Roman* women. *Sig. Bellori* told us the letter T was esteemed by the *Egyptians* *Signum salutis*. Some triangular *Bulle*; whence the custom of *Agnus Dei*, being worn now among papists. Old rings with keys. A *Tessera hospitalitatis*, being a long square stone. Antient seals with letters of names. A little and long square piece of brass being one of the ancient *Sortes*, whereon was written, *Fausse Viras*. A relievo head of *Silenus*. A stone thus inscribed.

LABVCCIVS HERMES
SIBI ET

TYCHAE L. SVAE

AB TITVLO SVSVM OL. XIX.

An ancient brass weight with two faces on one side. A very small stone weight. A stone weight with *ex auctoritate* written on it. *Anubis* an *Egyptian* idol of red stone. An idol with the face of a monkey.

The picture of *Annibal Caruaggio*, drawn by himself on his pallet. *Sig. Bellori* was very civil to us. He has good medals and *Entaghe*, and a collection of designs made by the best masters; he draws pictures, and makes good landscapes, and he is a learned antiquary. He wrote

Honoratus
Fabri.

wrote the explanation of Leon. Agostino's *Gemma Antiche Figurata*, and of the coins in *Symbolica Dianæ Ephesiæ statua*. He published *Nota dell'i Musei*, &c. in Roma, and is now printing a book of *Bassi relievi*. He is making an addition to the lives of the painters, and shewed us his corrections of *Erizzo*.

Eustathius de Divinis was visited by us, who shewed us glasses of his make-

ing: we looked thro' two of his perspectives, one of ten palms long, with four glasses, which made the objects large, but somewhat obscurer than another of eight palms long, into which he removed two glasses from the first, and then the objects were more large. We observ'd a contrivance to rest a perspective on.



AB is a leather channel to lay the perspective in, being fastned by a moveable axis at *o*, to a perpendicular iron *o c*, which at *c* hath a spring that serves to fix it, when it is put into a square iron frame *D*, at *s* above or on each side; the frame *D* may be fix'd by the screw *E*, either perpendicularly or horizontally.

He told us, when he makes *plano* convex glasses, that he makes them a femidiameter thinner than the convex on both sides, to have the same distance of focus for both forts. He shewed us his invention of a telescope with seven glasses, *viz.* the first objective, and the other six *plano*-convex, placed two and two together, touching one another on the convex sides, thus. The object thro' this perspective is larger, and with a bigger area than in that with four glasses, which yet made the object clearer. In a perspective with two glasses, objects appear inverted; in that of seven, and the other of four glasses, they appeared inclining in one, and *in situ naturali* in the other. In that of seven, the *lentes* are without any coloured circle, but in the last we observed a yellow, and the glasses of this grow moist (tho' at first whiter and clearer than the others) which he thinks is occasioned by a mixture of salt. *Vide* his letter to cardinal Manzini.

Eustathius de Divinis hath writ against *Hugenii Systema Saturninum*, which was answered by *Hugenius*, and a reply made, but since *Hugenius* hath been silent, *Honoratus Fabri* the Jesuite, writ also for him in Latin, who esteems more of *Divinis* than of *Campani's* glasses.

Honoratus Fabri, a French Jesuite, and one of the penitentiaries at St Peter's, is a good philosopher and mathematician; he received us with great civility, and told us he was about to print five tomes

of his works at Lyons; the first that will be published is *De Homine*, which is last in order. A quarto book of his, is *De motu locali corporum*. He discoursed of reflexion of light, which he says is not made only from the first superficies, instancing in a thin piece of *Talcum*, which will hardly make any reflexion. He said also, that a speculum may be made to thicken, that it shall reflect as well as with quicksilver, &c. By this scheme he demonstrated that reflexion is not only made from the first superficies. The radius *A* is imbib'd into the globuli, and is reflected into the radius *B*.



He proved the angle of incidence not equal to that of reflexion, because the superficies of a glass *C D* being covered with a cloth all over, except at the point *E*, nothing of the radius *F* will be reflected till the superficies *C E* be uncovered.

S. Cecilia in *Transvere* belongs to Benedictine nuns, where we took notice of a rich shrine, and of an old tomb of an English cardinal; under his effigies is written,

D. O. M.
Adam. Anglo Tit. S. Ceciliae presbytero
Cardinali Episcopatus Londinensis perpetuo
Almiferatori, Integritate, Doctrina
Et religione præstanti
Obiit die xv. Augusti MCCCXCVII.

The king of England's arms, and on each side the cardinal's (*viz.* a red cross charged with an eagle in a field argent) are on the monument. In the porch of this

SKIPPO.

this church cardinal *Barberin* has set up the old cover of this tomb-stone, about which are these verses in odd characters.

*Artibus iste Pater famosus in omnibus Adam
Theologus summus Cardinalis eram
Anghiacui patriam, Titulum dedit ista Beato
Edes Cecilie merisq; suprema locum.
MCCCLXXXV. I. Mense Septembr.*

Ceremony
on Candle-
mas day.

Jan. 23. Being *Candlemas* day, *St. N.* at the great chapel in the pope's palace, cardinal *Antonio Barberino* seated before the high altar, distributed wax candles to the cardinals and others; the pope used to perform this ceremony, but he was indisposed this day; some said he counterfeited himself ill, because he would not give audience to cardinal *Orsini*, who was going into *France* for an *Abbatia* the king intended to bestow upon him, which cardinal *Aldobrandini* had. This *Orsini* within these six months came over to the *French* faction. After the candles were distributed, the cardinals made a procession in the great hall, carrying every one a lighted taper, having their mitres and copes on; before them went several bishops with mitres, and among them one without a mitre, who, I think, was an *Armenian* bishop.

The government see in my collection of governments.

Customs,
Sec. at
Rome.

When the pope dies, every house is obliged to set out a light every night; which custom is strictly observed all the time the *Sede vacante*. The bells at the *Campidoglio* are never rung but at the pope's death. When a new one is chosen, his friends and relations ransack and carry away what they can find in his palace. One had been formerly elected pope, but he wanted those fingers usually lifted up when the people are blessed.

Cardinal *Esse* is altogether of the *French* faction, who some few years since gathered 800 men against the pope in the city of *Rome*.

Six white loaves now fold for one *juilio*: In *Urban VIII*'s time, 18 were fold for the same price, which might be from the price of corn.

Buffalo's are used in waggon, and they are guided by a ring that is fastened in their nostrils.

Leti informs us, that the pope is always guarded with 50 *Switzers* in two companies, 12 light horsemen, and four lances at least.

That the cardinal nephew subscribes letters *di ordine*, and the patents of some governors; but the pope subscribes patents of legats, &c.

That the pope's court consists of about 350 persons, besides guards.

Il Maestro di Stalla wears a sword.

That the pope's armories are at *Ferrara*, *Bologna*, *Ca. S. Angelo*, the *Vatican*, *Ancona* and *Ravenna*. He has 300 workmen for making of arms at *Trivoli*.

That the pope may have about 60000 soldiers, horse and foot.

That in all expences the pope spends not above a million and a half of *scudi per annum*; his daily revenue is somewhat above 20000 *scudi*.

This pope *Alexander VII.* has laid on 14 new gables, and they say it is never the custom of the successors to eat the people of those laid on before their time. This pope is a *Senese*, his name *Eubius Cbisus*; he was legat in *Germany*, and hath related his travels in *Latin* verse, among many other poems of his: he is very careful of his health, never going abroad without the advice of his physicians, who told him the air of *St. Peter's* would be bad for him this winter, and therefore it was reported the canonization of a *Spanish* and a *French* saint was deferred. Don *Mario* is the pope's brother, whose palace was repairing nigh *Antoninus's* pillar. Cardinal *Padrone Fab. Cligi* is his nephew (son to Don *Mario*) who is counted a lover of women, and has, they say, been infected with the *French* pox. Don *Agostino* is another of his nephews, and son to Don *Mario*. The pope's *Staffieri* or servants in the summer, wear red silk coats made like the *Spanish* soldiers, and in the winter they wear red velvet. The captain of the guard of *Switzers* is always nigh the pope, and is privately armed with pistols. Don *Agostino* is prince of *Farnese*, a place in the ecclesiastical state, given in exchange by the duke of *Parma*. Don *Sigismondo* is his younger brother, and is a knight of *Malta*, and is designed to be cardinal the next creation.

Cardinals, when they ride incogniti in their coaches, order the tassels to be taken off their horses heads, and then the coaches of inferior persons are not to stop as they pass by. Dukes and princes have the like tassels about their horses, and their coachmen sit on velvet cushions.

The title of *Altezza*, i. e. highness, is taken away from cardinals that are princes, and all have the title of *Eminenza*. Cardinals pull off their hats or caps only when they drink the pope's health, but ambassadors stand up. Cardinals swear in the pope's hand, but governors, &c. that are not cardinals, swear in the *Camerlengo's* (chamberlain's) hand.

The

The chief families in Rome, are the *Colonna, Orsini, Conti and Savelli*.

Widows are here distinguished as at *Florence*, by their great sleeves; young married women and maids do wear curled hair, which they desire may be of a reddish colour; they wear little farthingales, and have short sleeves behind them thus shap'd, and before and behind hangs down a *lacina*. Young women never walk the streets without their mother or some old woman at their heels, as young boys, sons of gentlemen, &c. have always priests attending them. The women wear much of ordinary blue, red, &c. druggets.

Great number of courtezans live in Rome, some of them live splendidly, but none can ride in coaches without licence, and then the curtains must be drawn: they dare not come where the sacrament is, or where any festival is kept; and about *Christmas*, the men are strictly forbidden to visit them, under a penalty that reaches both. These and hereticks, as they call the protestants, are buried in a place by themselves without *Porta del Popolo*.

Burdasties are kept by noblemen, and, as some say, by cardinals.

The king of Spain's ambassador, on *St. Peter's* day, presents the pope with a *Neapolitan* horse, and 5000 scudi.

Great linnen is usually dried on iron bars, that run from house to house cross the streets, which the people had rather do than pay gables for carrying it out and in at the city gates.

Every parish priest is obliged once a year to bring to the vicegerent the names of all that live in the parish.

Variety and plenty of wines at Rome, as *Vino Albano* (which is most common and is pleasant, of a whitish colour) *Greco, Vernatico, Monte Fiascone, Monte Portio*, &c. that which is well tasted they say is *Boccato*.

Porters are not suffered to carry burdens on festival mornings.

The carts are narrow and long, and made descending towards the horse.

Auctions or outcries are made here as at *Venice*.

Two testons, i. e. about three shillings, is a physician's fee for a visit. He is obliged to acquaint the parish priest when he sees his patient in danger. If a heretick, i. e. a protestant, will give leave before his breath be quite out of his body, that but a piece of an host may be put into his mouth, he shall have the usual solemnities of a burial, if not, they say, the sbirri, i. e. fellows, who go up and down as a guard or watch, must carry him to his grave.

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Dead bodies are dressed up in cloths, and laid on biers (seldom in coffins) and carried with their hands and faces naked.

Monachi di Rifebat'o, called so from their redeeming of slaves, are white bare-footed friars, who wear a red and blue cross on their breasts.

We observed in some parts of the city, many country fellows (who probably stood to be hired) in their russet cloaks.

About *Christmas* time, many sorts of cakes and bread are sold, one sort of cake is called *pan-giallo*, like our plumb-cake; others are of other colours.

Rouzaaba is a play in the streets, three or four playing together, winding a cord several times about a trundle, and he that throws it furthest, wins.

These famous painters now in Rome: *Painters.*

Pietro di Cortona Berritini; Cavaliero Calabrese; Carluzzo, a young man; *monfieur Pufin*, an old Frenchman; *Salvator Rosa; Mar. di Fiore; Siebrandon*; a *Burgundian* Jesuit paints battles; *Filippo Louri*, makes landscips and figures; *Cavaliero Bernino*, is an excellent sculptor.

We lodg'd some time, at our first pension, in the house of a *Spanish* cavaliero of *S. Jago*, who wore a red cross on his shoulder: He told us, that his countrymen always dealt cards to the right hand: that four or five leagues from *Barcelona*, at a mountain call'd *Bique*, amethysts are found; and in the mountains southward of *Madrid*, is crystal: at *Gualdel* canal was a silver mine, sufficient for the building of the escorial; it was afterwards stopp'd up by water.

This winter there were at Rome two brothers, titular dukes of *Brunswick*; the younger was a papist, and the other a lutheran, marry'd to the prince *Palatine's* sister, her husband is the bishop of *Halberstadt*. Most of the canons there are Roman Catholics, who choose one time a Lutheran, and the next time a Catholic bishop. Prince *Colonna* entertain'd them with a feast of four dishes, each costing 200 crowns.

We observ'd in the market all sorts of bird to be sold, and venison, wild boar, porcupine, &c. Most of the hogs in these parts are black. When they intend to kill them, they drive them through the streets, and thrust sharp irons of their long staves into them. Before they kill beeves and calves, they bait them with dogs in the streets. Six post-houses in Rome. 1. That for *Venice*. 2. *Milano* and the *Tramontane* countries. 3. *Ligorne* and *Genoa*. 4. *Florence*. 5. *Naples* and *Sicily*.

S M

The

SKIPPON.

Sicily. 6. The ecclesiastical state, where twice a week letters are expected by crowds of people.

The water we wash'd with every morning, in the coldest weather, seem'd as if it had been a while set over the fire, it was so warm.

Limuncelle, are little lemons, which some pickle up.

Monte di Pietà

Monte di Pietà is an office where any one may deposit their household stuff, plate, jewels, &c. and take up money upon them; and afterwards may have them again, allowing some interest. The usual time of leaving goods here is for a year and a day; but oftentimes they renew it from year to year. Noblemen, &c. when they intend to be absent a good while, think this the safest place to lodge their plate, &c. in.

Rome is disprais'd by some, and prais'd by others.

It is a proverb said of *Rome*,

*Jamais ni Cheval ni homme
N'amenda d'aller à Rome.*

Also,

*Chi Bestia vè a Roma
Bestia ritorna.*

In *Italy* are these princes and commonwealths that have absolute power, according to *Leti*.

Princes, &c. in Italy.

1. Alexander VII.	_____	_____	Pope.
2. Philip IV. king of Spain	_____	_____	King of Sicily and Naples, and D. of Milan.
3. Carolus Emanuel	_____	_____	Duke of Savoy.
4. Ferdin. II.	_____	_____	Duke of Tuscany.
5. Carol. II.	_____	_____	Duke of Mantua.
6. Ranutius II.	_____	_____	Duke of Parma.
7. Almericus	_____	_____	Duke of Modena.
8. Sigisfn. Fra.	_____	_____	Bishop of Trent.
9. { Several families	_____	_____	{ Prince of Bozzolo.
10. { of _____	_____	_____	{ Marquis of Castiglione.
11. { Gonzaga	_____	_____	{ Duke of Guastalda.
12. { _____	_____	_____	{ Duke of Novellara.
13. Ursini	_____	_____	Duke of Bracciano.
14. Ursini	_____	_____	Conte di Petigliano.
15. Augustinus Chisius	_____	_____	Prince of Farnese.
16. Pico	_____	_____	Duke of Mirandola.
17. Grimaldi	_____	_____	Prince of Monaco.
18. Cibo	_____	_____	Marquis of Massa.
19. Aldobrandini	_____	_____	Marquis of Meldola.
20. Ferreri	_____	_____	Prince of Massarano.
21. Malaspina	_____	_____	Marchese di Monte.
22. Colonna	_____	_____	Prince di Pagliano.
23. Ludovisi	_____	_____	Prince di Piombino.
24. Barberino	_____	_____	Prince di Palestrina.
25. Medina de las Torres	_____	_____	Prince di Sabioneta.
26. Doria	_____	_____	Marquis of Torreglia.

The following Republicks; viz. 1. *Venice*. 2. *Genoa*. 3. *Lucca*. 4. *S. Marino*.

Tuesday,

Likewise,

Roma quanta fuit ipsa ruina docet.

*Terrarum Dea Gentiumq; Roma
Cui par est nihil, nihilq; secundum.*

Rome toujours à voulu avoir le premier rang sur toutes les autres villes du monde anciennement en vertu, maintenant en vices Et meschancetez abominables.

Voyage du D. de Rohan.

The Jesuits have a treasury in *Italy*, *The Je.* France, Germany, and Spain: In *Italy* *Int.* at *Naples*, *Florence*, *Mantua*, and *Rome*. Six colleges make a custodia; and five custodie a province. Every college puts into the private treasury two per Cent. and half that goes into the treasury of the custodia; and the custodia puts $\frac{1}{2}$ of that into the provincial treasury; and the provincial treasury puts in $\frac{1}{2}$ into the general treasury.

Priests when they are ordain'd have the fore-finger and thumb of each hand bless'd and cross'd by the bishop; and with those four they can only touch the host. If one of them should be cut off, &c. another must be consecrated: and we were told, when they are degraded and put out of orders, the tops of those thumbs and fingers must be cut off.

Otricoli.

Narni.

Tuesday, Jan. 24. Hiring two horses for nine scudi, we began our journey for Ancona, and set forth about noon; we rode over *pont Milvius*, which at each end has a wooden bridge, to break down on occasion of war. The *Tyber* was very high at this time, almost even with its banks. Seven miles from *Rome* we pass'd through *Prima Porta*, a small village, and then travell'd hilly ground on the *Via Flaminia*, which is pav'd with broad flints; and in some places we observ'd a ridge of stones set on each side of the way, and at about every two paces distance were fix'd stones higher than the rest; we took notice of some old ruins, and one round building with broad buttresses. Nine miles from *Prima Porta*, we lodg'd at *Castelnuovo*. The *Campagna* of *Rome* is not well inhabited.

We paid two pistoles for our horses at *Rome*, and one more at *Spoleto*.

Jan. 25. We mounted before break of day, and went seven miles to *Arignano*, a little wall'd place, and eight miles farther came to *Civita Castellana*, another small wall'd town, where we cross'd over the river *Trigilia*; from hence we had 12 miles off a prospect of *Caprarole*, a famous palace made into a pentagon; it belongs to the family of *Farnese*: there we were told is a whispering-place like that in the duke of *Mantua's* palace of *T*. Four miles from *Castellana* we din'd at *Borghetto*, a poor wall'd palace, where our pasto or entertainment was but bad. In the afternoon we rode over the *Tyber* at *Ponte Felice*; which was begun by *Sixtus V.* and finish'd by *Clement VIII.* On our left hand we saw *Maziana*, and two little castles. Four miles from *Borghetto* we pass'd by the ruins of the ancient city *Otricoli*, and went over a hill, where the new town, a small and mean place, is built. On an altar-pl. here, is this inscription, with a *praefriculum* on one side.

IVLIAE INCILIAE
LIVII IVLIANI FIL.
PATRONI MVNICIPI
CVIVS PATER
THERMAS OTRICOLAE
NAS A SOLO EXTRVCTAS
SVA PECVNIA DONA
VIT
DECVR. AVG. P. . P.
D. D. D.

Hence we travell'd a stony and hilly way eight miles to *Narni*, a small city with a castle on the top of a hill, a mile or two before we reach'd *Narni*, where

we lodg'd this night. We rode by a ^{SANFON.} very steep and high precipice.

We observ'd in this journey *Eremites*, that sprinkle holy water on passengers, when they beg their charity.

Jan. 26. We went seven miles in a pleasant valley cultivated like *Lombardy*, and the highway was strait till we came to *Terni* (anciently *Interamna*) a pretty city built in a plain. In the midst of the piazza stands an old pillar before the cathedral church, which seem'd to have been a *Roman* temple. Hence we travell'd and ascended a high hill. Soon after we left . . . seven miles from *Terni*; and seven miles farther, we rode through *Spoleto*, a large city on the side of a hill. Here we chang'd our horses, and had a prospect of a large and pleasant valley that reach'd to *Fuligno*; it was till'd as the country in *Lombardy*. Eight miles from *Spoleto* we pass'd by *Trevi*, (anciently *Mutusea* and *Trebia*) a wall'd town upon the top of a hill on our right hand. The way this afternoon was very strait and very good. We lodg'd this night at *Fuligno*.

This evening we saw the comet high *Aries*, with its *barba* towards the *Pleiades*, but it was very dim.

Jan. 27. We took a litter (as we did at *Spoleto*) and fresh horses, which carry'd us a mountainous way up four miles to *Bala* a small village, where they make paper. We had here a pretty prospect in a narrow valley, and had a good road the higher parts of the mountain, where we met with snow. We din'd at *Serravalle*, and there chang'd our horses again. This is a little village by the river *Chiente*, that runs in a narrow valley, 14 miles from *Fuligno* hither. In the afternoon we travell'd 14 miles more, and lodg'd at *Valcimarra*, a small village, seated in the same valley and the river *Chiente*.

Jan. 28. Two hours before day, we took fresh horses and another litter, and rode seven miles to *Tolentino*, a little wall'd city, where we had fresh horses again, and then went 10 miles to *Macerata*, (anciently, according to *Fernarius's Lexic. Geograph. Alia Ricina* and *Hebvia Ricina*) leaving the high mountains of the *Apennine* behind us. A little before we enter'd this place, we pass'd under a fair ne. arch, with the half figure of cardinal . . . of brass upon it. *Macerata* is indifferently large. We should have chang'd our horses, but travelling on, after dinner we met with some on the road, with whom we chang'd horses; and eight miles from *Macerata* came to *Recanati*, (*Recinetum* and

SNIFFON.

and *Risina nova*) a long city on the top of a hill. Here we observ'd an inscription on the side of a house, signifying that the *Santa Casa* had rested there. Many poor boys were importunate beggars as we came up to this city.

Loreto.

We went four miles up hill and down hill, and in very bad and deep way, passing by an aqueduct, and at night arriv'd at *Loreto*, where every innkeeper we saw invited us into his house.

The church dedicated to the virgin *Mary* is built like a cathedral, where the story of *Santa Casa's* removal from place to place is hung up, and translated into, 1. *Hebrew* 2. *Arabic*. 3. *Greek*. 4. *Latin*. 5. *Sclavonian*. 6. *Dutch*. 7. *French*. 8. *Spanish*. 9. *Italian*. 10. *Welsh*. 11. *English*. 12. *Scotch*. 13. and *Irish* language. One father *Corlington* a Jesuit turn'd it into the four last. See Mr. *Ray's* travels.

A fair brass font here, which is well carved. A pretty monument of cardinal *Cajetanus*. The church-gates are brass, and wrought with relieve figures, representing stories in the bible.

The treasury.

A French Jesuit introduc'd us into the treasury, which is a large room with a painted roof; within several presses and iron grates we saw many rich presents made to the *Madonna* of *Loreto*, by princes, &c. We observ'd particularly the wood at *Vincennes* nigh *Paris*, in a silver model; a crown of gold set with pearls, given by prince of *Transylvania*; the crown and scepter of queen of *Sweden*; an emerald, presented by wife of *Henry III.* king of *France*; a large heart of gold, given by *Henrietta Maria* queen of *England*: On the outside of it are these three letters, I H S, made of fair diamonds; opening it, on one side is the *Madonna* pictured, and on the other, the queen's picture curiously drawn, 'Tis said by *Cooper* and her name is thus written, *Henrica Maria Regina Angliæ*. A gold chalice set with precious stones, by the emperor; a little book of gold set with camei, &c. and adorn'd within with pictures of the virgin *Mary*, &c. furniture for an altar worth 120 scudi, by *Camoski*; a heart with two great diamonds; a bason and ewer of *lapis lazuli*, the pieces being foder'd together, by count *Olivares*; a chalice of *lapis lazuli*, one entire stone, by *Henry III.* of *France*; the picture of the *Madonna*, made of feathers; a vestment for the image of the virgin *Mary*, set with diamonds, by *Isabella* governess of *Flanders*; a spread eagle, set with diamonds; that diamond in the breast is large: a diamond valu'd at 12,000 crowns,

by don *Carlo Doria*; a diamond, sent by the present king of *Poland*, worth 8000 scudi. The family of the *Medices* have been great benefactors. This pope hath yet sent no present. A model of *Taberna* in *Calabria*, twice freed from sieges; a model of *Augusta Prætoria* (*Aosta*); a model of the city *Nantz*, 1633. The story of our Saviour's nativity, carved in box, given by a German Capuchin; part of the evangelists, written so small that it cannot be read without the help of a glass; *lapis bezoar occid.* given by a Jesuit.

Within the area of the cupola of this church stands the *Santa Casa*, crufted over on the outside with marble rarely carved with story; vide the pictures of it. At the west end is a window, where they say the angel saluted the virgin *Mary*: In the middle of the north side was the old entrance, now stopp'd up, and four other entrances are now made; over one is written this distich:

*Nullus in Orbe locus præluet Sanctior isto
Quaq; cadit Titan, quaq; refurgit aquis.*

A stone table is preserved under the altar; the image of the virgin *Mary*, which they say was made by *S. Luke*, hath hanging before it a great gold lamp, given by the *Venetians*, *ex voto*, when they were infected with the plague; which 'tis said abated presently after this present was made; two large cornucopia of massy gold; three scudelle or poringers are preserv'd here, wherein people rub their beads; an old piece of a plank wrapt up in an embroider'd cloth was shewn us for a great relic, also two gilt stars of wood; the bell which causes the pestilence to cease, &c. when it is rung; the pavement is of marble, which hath many times been cover'd with iron plate, yet both that and the pavement have been worn away; but a wooden beam, plac'd in the pavement, is reported to remain miraculously the same without wearing. The walls of this house are built of stone of a reddish colour, shap'd like bricks; and at *Nazareth* they find the same kind of stone. They have a legend that *Suarez* desired one of these stones to be put into a chapel he was building, like this, in *Spain*; which was granted by the pope, and it was sent to him while he was at *Trent*, when the council was there: but *Suarez* fell immediately sick, and till he sent back the stone to *Loreto*, had no hopes of recovery; but it was observ'd, as the stone was brought nearer and nearer to *Santa Casa*, so he gradually recover'd.

Legend.

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Sanctor isto
esurgit aquis.

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Mary, which
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The stone is now distinguish'd from the rest in the wall by an iron grate about it. At the upper end of the choir is an esteem'd picture of the Jews accusing the woman of adultery.

The apothecary's shop hath all the gally-pots painted with Roman and Sacred story, by *Raphael Urbin*. The duke of Florence offer'd as many of silver in exchange, but it was refus'd. In the cellar, which is large and well stor'd with wine, we saw three several colour'd wines drawn out of one tap.

At the steps leading up to the church, is a fair brass statue of *Sixtus V.* who made *Loreto* a bishoprick; a pretty fountain in the piazza, one side whereof is double portico'd, belonging to 24 canons. A dung-hill place was shew'd us, where they say the *Santa Casa* rested before it came to the place it is now in.

Loreto consists of one short street on the top of a hill, and is walled about; it is three or four miles distant from the sea; most of the houses are inns or shops, where they sell beads, measures of the *Madonna*, &c. without the walls is an indifferent street.

January 30. We took fresh horses and rode deep and dirty way, up hill and down hill; and eight miles distance we pass'd through *Canerona*, a small walled place on the top of a hill. Seven miles further we arrived at *Ancona*, a pretty large and well built city, but the streets are narrow and not well paved.

The *Banco* or exchange is a fair place like that at *Genoa*, having the roof well painted, and a balcony looking into the haven; over the entrance is a stone figure of one on horseback removed from *Trajan's* triumphal arch (on the mole) which is built of large *Parian* marble, and is very handsome and kept entire. At the end of the mole is a fort, where there is a light-house to direct ships in a dark night; for there is a rock not far off that is dangerous. On the top of a hill is a strong fort (finished by *August. Cbifus* the present pope's nephew) which commands the city. Ruins of the old port are still remaining.

S. Cyriacus, the domo, is seated on a hill. The monument of *Van Loofen* of the *Bojch* in *Flanders* here.

A pretty new play-house was built up for this carnival.

In *S. Francis's* church are many *tabule* ^{SKIPPORE} *Votive*, whereon these letters were written, *P. G. R. i. e. Per Gratia Ricevuta*.

In the Dominicans rosary church is a tombstone thus inscrib'd,

D. O. M.

*Sepulchrum Baltasaris Vander Groes Bol-
dus Flandrie suorumq; successor. Anno
Domini MDCXXXIV.*

Many Jews live here.

At night our host at the inn took our names.

Here we observed a kind of muscle, ^{Ballare} *Concha altera longa Rondeletii*, vulgar- ^{marino.} ly called *Ballare* or *Dattyl di Mare*; they live within great stones that are soft; some of the stones are as big as a man can lift, and many muscles are found in one of them; they are fed by the sea-water, &c. that runs in at little passages. The meat is delicate and sold dear.

In the road from *Rome*, vines are fastned to reeds.

January 31. Hiring for seven scudi two horses to carry us to *Ravenna*, and to see *S. Marino* by the way; we had a good road on the shore, nine miles to a long wooden bridge over the river *Funesino*, and pass'd by a ruin'd castle; eleven miles further, we rode good way on the shore to *Senigallia*, a ^{Senigallia.} small city, with low walls and a shallow ditch; it hath a little port and haven, and a strong fort towards the sea.

Many Jews here. We travelled 15 ^{Jews.} miles after dinner, passing bridges over the rivers *Cesano* (Lat. *Senna*) and *Mitro*, which last is nigh *Fano*, where we lodged ^{Fano.} this night without the walls. This city is fortified with a higher and stronger wall than that of *Senigallia*; it is handsome, having strait streets indifferently well built. The piazza is neat.

The Augustines church is a broad and square structure, formerly the temple of *Fortune*; the brass figure of this *Fortuna* is in the palace.

We saw an old Roman arch, which is represented on the wall of a church close by it, where is this written,

*Effigies Arcus ab Augusto Erecti posteaq;
ex parte divi: bello Pii II. contra Fanen.
An. MCCCCLXIII.*

SECTION.

DIVO AVGVSTO PIO CONSTANTINO PATRI
DOMINORVM.IMP. CAES. DIVI F. AVGVSTVS PONTIFEX MAXI
MVS COS. XIII. TRIBVNICIA POTEST. XXXI. IMP. XXVI
PATER PATRIAE MVRVM DEDIT.CVRANTE. L. TVRCIO SECVNDO APRONIANI PRAEF
VRB. FIL. ASTERIO VC. CORR. FLAM. ET PICENI.

Malatesta usurp'd the authority of this place, and was driven out by Pius II. and the duke of Urbino.

The arms of this city are a red and white ladder, which they have from two families, *Carignano* of *Ausona*, and *Cassara*.

In hac Porta stat Leo Fortis, was formerly written on a gate.

Pesaro.

Feb. 1. We rode on the shore seven miles to *Pesaro*, a pretty city with a handsome piazza. The domo hath a large cupola. We went bad way 10 miles further, and din'd at *Catholica* a poor village, having *Gradara* on our left hand. Hence we travell'd good road on the sea-shore, and the *Via Flaminia* brought us to *Rimini* 15 miles from our baiting-place. Antient inscriptions in the piazza of *Pesaro*; and at the gallows were many skulls and quarters of men.

Rimini.

Before we entred *Rimini* we pass'd under an arch of brick, thus inscrib'd;

Veni, Vide et Impera
Tor felix Piccolomineo
Gentilitia tua Aquila.

Veni celerior, Vide oculatior, Impera augustior
Hec sunt Ariminensium Vota
Quorum indicem obsequii
Vel rinde Saxum tuus reddit adventus.

Within the walls we pass'd under another arch of stone, made in honour of *Tiberius Caesar*, but the inscription is defac'd: It is a high and large arch.

In the piazza is a brass statue of *Paulus V.* The piazza is fair, with some portici about it; and here is preserv'd the stone *Julius Caesar* stood on when he spoke to his soldiers after he pass'd the *Rubicon*; these modern inscriptions on it:

The place
where
the
stone
of
Paulus
V.
stands
is
the
piazza
of
Rimini.

C. Caesar Diſt. Rubicone Superato civili
Bel. committit. Juos hic in Foro R. ad-
huc.

Suggestum hunc Vetusstate collapsum Coss.
Ariminensium Novembris et Decembr.
MDCV. Reſtit.

On a little chapel is written,

Eucharistice Sacramento non pauci ad
Chriſti fidem deducti D. Antonio heic
Concionante.

Rimini is a great and handsome city. An old stone bridge built of huge stones, by *T. Caesar*, over the river *Marecchi*.

Cardinal *Piccolomini* is legat, and present governor here.

This carnival there was much masking and running at the ring.

We found the weather much colder in these parts than between *Rome* and *Loreto*.

A Spanish pistole worth but $30 \frac{1}{2}$ *julio* on this side of *Italy*, and worth 31 *julii* at *Rome* and elsewhere.

Cardinal *Carafa*, nuncio at *Vienna*, was here in his return from the emperor's court.

Feb. 2. After much wrangling with our vitturine, we procur'd two fresh horses, and rode by a cloister of white monks, two miles from *Rimini*; five miles farther we began to ascend a mountainous country, and enter'd the territory of *S. Marino*, passing through a small village with a castle, call'd *Serravalle*; and three miles thence came up to the borgo of *S. Marino*, where we dined at the sign of this commonwealth's arms, which are three towers on a mountain, and this underwritten, *Libertas perpetua*. This borgo, like some of our country villages, hath but mean buildings; in the middle there is a piazza with a portico before the shops, and a market kept here every *Wednesday*, which from *Christmas* to the end of carnival, is frequented by people with a great number of hogs, sometimes amounting to four or 5000. This borgo is situated directly under a precipitous high rock, whereon is built the city of *S. Marino*. Two ways lead up to it; one very steep, the other more easy and winding; In the first is a cross cut in the rock, call'd *Croce di Carvaliero*, because a knight was kill'd there in *Malatesta's* time. At the city gate we left our swords, which were return'd us again by the favour of the captain of the militia, and permitted to wear them. This city is on the ridge of the highest mountain

S. MARINO.

mountain in these parts, having a perpendicular precipice on one side, and on the other a wall with a difficult ascent up to it; on the highest places are three towers, one of which is call'd the fortress, and is a prison; a cistern nigh it. The houses are but indifferent, and the streets narrow and uneven. The piazza before the council-house is small; underneath it are two great cisterns for water. On a wall here is fix'd a stone, mark'd with these measures: *Piede da mano* equal to 12 inches; *piede commune*; *braccio piccolo*; *braccio grande*. *Faccie delle Canne*, *Mattone Cotto*, *Travella Cotta*, and *Coppo Cotto* are the sizes of bricks; and in stone are carved the measures for corn.

Measures.

About 60 Jews live here.

Here are four convents; the discolateate Franciscans min. oberv. the nuns of St. Clare; and without the walls are the Capuchins and the Servites.

The jurisdiction of this republick is about eight miles in compais, and three miles in length. Four castles subject to it: 1. *Serravalle*. 2. *Pietano*. 3. *Monte Giardino*. 4. *Florentino*.

About 1500 fighting men in this commonwealth. We saw no soldiers, only some sbirri at *Serravalle*. At a distance we saw the garden of S. Marino, nigh *Monte Albo*, where they hang malefactors; under the fortress they behead some offenders. Without leave none are suffer'd to wear swords or pistols, but daggers are allow'd. There belong 25 small pieces of cannon to this republick, two culverins and about 50 horse pistols.

We were told, if any one kills another in his own defence, he forfeits 100 *scudi*, but the magistrates remit all but 25.

The little river *Canova* bounds the territory towards the north, where are eight corn, and two powder mills. *Acqua della valle* is a water, they say, springs out on S. Jo. Bapt. at night, and cures all discolate but the French-pox. We had a prospect of a very mountainous country, and saw S. Leo, a strong fort of the pope's, whose country environs this republick on all sides.

The bishop of this place is also bishop of S. Leo, *Monte Feltré*, and *la Penna*.

The cathedral dedicated to S. Marino, is pretty large, where his head is preserved within one of silver. Behind the chapel devoted to the sacrament, are two hollows in a rock, which, they believe, were S. Marino and S. . . . beds, who were both stone-cutters, and made these places with their own hands. Another place cut out of the rock, where S. Marino used to chastise himself, and in a garden we saw of that sort of garlick he

used to eat when he did penance. In the cloister is an old monument of a countess and her son, who gave this mountain to S. Marino.

In the Franciscans church is a tabernacle of wood pitch'd over, whereon the evangelists, prophets and saints are handsomely pictured in gold, and covered with glais.

Two apothecaries shops, and but two butchers shops in this city. The republick gives maintenance to a physician and a chirurgion.

When the parent dies, children have equal shares.

Good *Moscabellia* wine grows in this territory, and they have olives and sheep, but breed no cows. The soil is indifferently good.

The republick sends ambassadors, and presents of cheeses, made of sheeps milk. They have enmity with no prince or state, nor particular friendship with any; and in the several wars of Italy, lived in peace. Their commonwealth is 1163 years old. Little or no impositions on the people. But one coach here, which is kept by signior *Giacomo Bellozzi*. They stamp no money.

Cardinal *Carolus Barberino* is their protector at Rome.

On S. Bartholomew's day is a great fair for calves, &c. which is encouraged by reason of the small gabelle that is paid; for whether more or less are brought, they say but a julio is the custom. All the soldiers are then in arms, and stand in the ascents up to the city. When they march the captain of the militia goes first, then the two captains of the republick, with the gentlemen after them; the siera, who carries the colours, followed by the lieutenant and four sergeants.

The inquisition can do nothing without leave first from the magistrate.

The government is described by Mr. Ray.

Every Wednesday a court is held to hear causes, in the Borgo.

We returned in the evening to Rimini.

Feb. 3. We had a good road nigh the shore, and at 12 miles distance went over the *Rubicon*, and three miles further dined at *Cesenatico* (*Cælena*) now a small village, with a port for little barks; we rode then five miles, on a cauley, in a fenney country, and passed through *Cervia*, it is like a small English market town, with a low earth-work about it. We travelled for five miles by a pine wood, on our right hand, and then ferried over the river *Cervia*, paying $\frac{1}{2}$ julio for a horse. Above five miles more we

we

SKIFFON. we had another pine-wood on our right hand, and rode in a fenny country, on a firm cauley. Ten miles farther, we rode by a channel (for small barks) that comes five miles from the sea to Ravenna; we crossed the river *Bedese*, and immediately entered the city of Ravenna, at *Porta Pampphilia*, whereon is the half stone figure of *Innocent X.* and painting relating to his name, and *Columba's* discovery of the *West-Indies*. The dove being that pope's arms.

The domo. The domo is a large church, with double isles; the body is painted in fresco, with stories, and the end of the choir is pictured in mosaic work, with 18 arch-bishops of this city, and 11 of them have a dove sitting on each of their heads, signifying their being chosen by divine inspiration, for at their several elections a dove appeared, and came, and lighted on their heads. The pavement is antient tessellated work; the steeple is round, and so are the steeples of many other churches here.

La Classe. *La Classe* is a monastery of the *Monachi Classenses*, who wear a white habit and white hats. One of their cloistered courts is stately; their church, dedicated to *S. Romualdus*, is neat, tho' small.

S. Apollinaris. *S. Apollinaris* is a large church, with old stone pillars; the pulpit is of stone, and they shewed us the chair of *S. Apollinaris*, who was made first bishop of Ravenna, by *S. Peter*. This belongs to the *Francisc. discalceati*, who have a fair cloister. In the portico, before the church, are these two Roman inscriptions.

PROPAGATORI ROM.
NI IMPERII FVNDATO
QVIBVS PVBLICAE D
FL. CONSTANTINO
MAXIMO VICTOR
SEMPER AVG DIVI
CLAVDI NEPOTI DIVI
CONSTANTI FILIO
SETORIVS SILANVS
VP PRAEPOSITVS
FABRICAE DEVOTV
N M Q E

M. COCCEIO M
POL NEPOTI
TRIB PLEB. DESI
LEG. PR. PR. PROV. IN
SICILIAE QVAES.
TRIB MIL LEG XI CL
SEVIRO EQ. R. XVII ST
PRIMITIVVS LIT
VIVIR.

Nigh this church a large porphyry monument is fix'd in a wall, and this inscribed underneath.

Vas hoc Porphyriacum of Theodorici Gotor. Imp. cineres in Rotundæ apice recondens, huc Petro Donato Casio Narnien. Praesul. favente translatus ad perennem memoriam. Sapientes Reip. Rav. P. P. G. MDLXIII.

On the north side of the city is the river *Marecchio*, and a little distance without the *Porta Cybo*, is an old gothic building called the *Rotunda*, which is about 14 paces broad, having the roof of one stone, in the middle whereof is a cross made of four stones, upon which formerly stood the forementioned *Vas porphy.*; underneath, they say, was another church, now filled up with earth and water. This *Rotunda* is built of stone, on eight arches in an octogonal figure, and the outside, except towards the cornice is octogonal; upon the arches were placed round, a portico of pillars, now thrown down. These two inscriptions here under two relievo figures.

*Duo Juvon Lupi et Apri
Una Juvoniae Domus hos produxit alumnos
Libertatis opus contulit una dies.
Naufraga mors pariter quos junxerat ante
Et duplices luctus sic periniqua dedit.*

*An. Do. MCXLVIII. tempore Eugenii P.
P. et C. Imp. hoc opus est factum ad
honorem Dni et S. Marie pro aia Ali-
prundi et Guillie Uxor is ejus et Ga-
ludi filii ipsorum et omnium parentum
eorum.*

The church of *S. Maria Portuensis* is *S. Maria* very handsome and hath a stately cloister belonging to the *Canonici Lateranenses*.

The *Benedictin* convent is a fair building, they have a round church erected by *Justinian* the emperor, and dedicated to *S. Vitale*, which is fill'd up almost half the height of the pillars to make it more dry and healthful; there are eight pillars, and between each are two pillars. This church is crufted over with marble, wherein are odd representations, viz. the legs of a man, a man's face and bones like a skeleton. Under the altar of *S. Vitale* is a well, where he was drowned and martyred. The altar table is of oriental alabaster which is transparent, tho' above three inches thick; the pavement is old and tessellated. A little chapel wherein is a well, they say, full of martyrs blood, which one pope doubting of, put his ring in, and had it taken out bloody, whereupon he bestowed great indulgences, and called this chapel *Sanctum Sanctorum*, which

into which no woman must enter; the bodies of S. Ursinus Episcopus, S. Eusebius Episcopus, and of S. Victor Episcopus here. A square stone in the pavement of the church, whereon the martyrs suffered. Within an altar is a stone with two hollow impressions, made by S. Ursinus; his knees, when he was beheaded, who carried his head in his hand for a quarter of a mile. Under the marble head of Justinian, is written. amends; their water is still bad, as formerly,

Memorie Justiniani magni legum parentis Divi Benedicti Patris patrulis, quem Augustus Augustum appelles, ex agnatione tanti viri quam ex diademate Sac. Rom. Imp. sibi ab Avunculo suo Justino Cæs. delato, quod templum hoc S. Mariæ Vitali à fundam erexit et una cum uxore Theodora dedicationi interfuerat Abb. et monachi agnato suo Benefac. suo observantia pignus, gratitudinis monumentum pos. An. Domini MDCCCLII.

Below this is an old basso relievo stone, with these figures; a chair, a monster like a dragon; three boys, one of them winged holding a trident, the second is winged, and the third carries a Concha turbinata; on each side is a curious pillar, that seemed to have been cemented of several stones. The Venetians, they say, offered for them their weight in gold. The like relievo stone, with a pillar on each side, is under another marble head, and this inscription.

Joanni XI. Archiep. Raven. ex Traversar. nobiliss. familia, cujus regie ac premunificentia argumentum esto tota insula Palatiola monachis dono data, in qua cum natura solum sterile dedisset, Ars amula nobile Pinetum, ne Italie suum miraculum deesset, exstitavit quadagesimo tertio anno supra septem secula ab accepto beneficio. adhuc non immemor. pos. Anno Domini MDCCCLII.

In the Sacristia (vestry) are two fair white marble pillars that were found under ground. A chapel dedicated to S. Matildis. Over the door of a house, called Pompiia, is written, Deesse terra in qua vivamus, in qua moriamur non potest. There is a square leaning tower of brick belonging to the council-house. Ravenna is a large, but meanly built city. It is ill served with fish, which is brought from Rimini and Cesenatico. We met with bad oil and wine here, but their cheese and pine kernels made some

Sit Cisterna mihi quam Vinca malo Ravennae. Justings and maskings, this carnival in the piazza before the palace, where the governor cardinal Piccolomini resided, whose guard of Switzers were in the same livery with those at Rome, as all the cardinals (who are governors of cities) guards are. Half a mile from Ravenna we observed the ruins of an ancient round building. Feb. 5. Paying 12 julii for two horses to Faenza, we rode 16 miles on a chaise, having the river Montone on our left hand. Four miles before we came to Faenza, we entered the road from Loreto, which was a bad way, and under the picture of the Virgin Mary, we saw written,

Tu qui transis cave ne dimittas dicere Ave. We dined at Faenza (Faventia) a large town walled about, having a long and fair piazza; Mayolek or earthen ware, that is much esteemed, made here. We passed through a borgo, trenched about, and went over a bridge, and under a tower in the middle of the bridge, which is cross the river Anone, before we came into Faenza. Nigh this town is a church dedicated to S. Maria Paradisi. After dinner paying six julii for fresh horses, we rode ten miles in a strait road passing through Castello Bologna, a little walled borgo, and went over the river A little before we came to it, a quarter of a mile before we reached Imola, we forded one stream and ferried over another (giving one julio for a horse) called San Ermo. Comelia or Forum Cornelius, is

Imola, which is a city somewhat less than Faenza, the piazza is indifferent, with large portici before the shops. Feb. 6. Paying six julii, we took fresh horses, and rode 10 miles to S. Nicola, passing first through Castello S. Pietro, and at S. Nicola changed horses for six julii more, and travelled to miles further, to Bononia. This day we crossed the river Lice, and several others going over bridges, and had a strait road most part of the way. We staid at the gates of Bononia till we had licence from the consoloniero to enter; there being some suspicion of us, because we had no bills of health. A long and fair portico on one side before we came to the gate.

SKIPPON.

The country between *Ravenna* and *Bononia* is fruitful like *Lombardy*.

Juggling as
Bononia.

This afternoon we saw juggling performed by two cavaliers on a sledge, who were in armour, *cap à pe*, and were richly adorned with huge plumes of feathers, &c. At the sounding of a trumpet they ran a full gallop at one another with their lances having a long partition of wood between them; some of their lances were broken, and some beaten out of their hands.

Feb. 7. In the afternoon we gave the *Florence* procaccio or courier a chicquin a man for our passage by water to *Venice*. All this night and till noon next day,

Ferrara.

Feb. 8. We were journeying 45 miles to *Ferrara*, where we dined and then took boat again and went three miles in a channel that brought us to the river *Po*, where at a place called *Ponte*, we changed our boat. And all this night went 30 miles to *Corbola* in the *Venetians* country, and at five miles distance we pass'd through a *Sostegno* or *Porta* into the *Cavanella Nuova*. . . miles from thence we breakfasted next day,

Chiozza.

Feb. 9. At *Loreda*, a village; after that we went against the stream in the river *Adige* [*Atbesis*] for five miles, and then entered at another sluice or *sostegno*, a channel, passing through a fenney country for 15 miles, and then went through *Chiozza*, a place in the sea built on two or three islands, having long wooden bridges that join it to . . . A fort is not far distant. Here we came into the lagune, and went in a channel marked out by stakes on each side, and five miles from *Chiozza* were forced by contrary winds to lie all night in *Palestrina*, a place built on a long island, that reaches to *Malomocco*. In this journey, from *Bononia*, our boat was sometimes drawn by horses.

VENICE.

Feb. 10. We set out before day-light, and at 10 miles distance entered the port of *Malomocco*, and viewed the outside of two castles that defend that passage; five miles from thence we pass'd by the town of *Malomocco*, and five miles farther arrived at *Venice*, when at the office of *Sanità* we delivered our bills of health we brought from *Bononia*.

We staid in *Venice* till March 13. taking Mr. Nathaniel Bacon into our company, who left us at *Naples*, and went with Mr. Willughby to these parts, and coming to us, while we were at *Rome*, he fell sick in his journey of the small-pox at *Bononia*, and returned then to *Venice*.

March 13. We took a gondola, and at seven miles distance from *Venice*, came

to *Mestre*, when we hired places in a coach for two livres a man, and 10 miles riding brought us to *Treviso*.

Treviso.

March 14. We had three horses for ourselves, and one for our vitturine, giving four hungars for *Trent*. Twelve miles from *Treviso* we pass'd by castle *Franco* on the left hand; and 12 miles further din'd at *Bassano*, a pretty wall'd town seated by the river *Brent*. To this place we travell'd in a plain country; and just here we entered the mountains, and rode along the *Brent's* side, till we took up our lodging this night at *Ponte di Sigismondo*, (14 miles from *Bassano*) where we paid 12 soldi a man for passing the bridge.

Bassano.

Women hereabouts wear falling bands. Vitriol is made nigh *Pertinco*.

March 15. About three miles from *P. Sigismondo*, giving about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ soldi a man, we came into the arch-duke of *Inspruck's* country, going through a gate, where there is a house built in the side of a steep rock, which none get up to without the help of a ladder or rope. After we had travell'd 18 miles, we baited at *Borgo*; and 13 miles further lodg'd in *Pergine*, passing a little before by a castle on the top of a round hill on our right hand, and by a lake on our left.

March 16. We travell'd five miles stony way, and steep descents, with high precipices nigh the road side, and then arriv'd at *Trent*.

TRENT.

The dome.

At the dome, on the front of the choir is an inscription in memory of the council; and a monument to *Martiniolus*, with an inscription under his head. See the inscription in Mr. Ray.

This is a small city, but well built, having two fair streets. The prince or bishop's palace is large, and fortify'd with bulwarks towards the city.

S. Maria is an indifferent church, (belonging to the order of *Ph. Neri*) where the council was held.

S. Maria.

The river *Atbesis* runs by the walls of the city, and has a good bridge over it, cover'd with a penthouse of wood. A rich valley and high mountains about the city.

Sigismundus . . . arch-duke of *Inspruck* is the present bishop of *Trent*, most.

chosen by the canons of the dome. If he marries, they may choose another. Under him in spirituals there is a vicario, whose jurisdiction reaches 20 miles beyond *Bolzan*. In temporals is a governor and a council, consisting of two canons, four deputies of the city, who must be doctors of law, and the *poderita*, who determines civil and criminal causes, but from him may be an appeal to the council;

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have themselves well.

In Tyrol they have water boiling al-
ways in their kitchens, and when there is
occasion they put some of it into a fry-
ing-pan, where they presently boil
meat.

They have also a dish called in *Ita-
lian*, *Menestra d'Ove*, thus made; they
put beaten eggs into the boiling water
in the frying-pan, and stirring them to-
gether, they serve it up.

March 18. Mr. Bacon, Mr. Ray, and
myself, bought horses, and rode 15
miles to *Solurne*, and thence five miles to
Borgo, a pretty village, and seven miles
further lodged in *Bronzolo*. We ob-
served in the vineyards of this country,
three poles set up thus together,



with a truss of hay or straw on the top,
and about them the people dance in
vintage time.

A gelding is called a *Hungar*.

March 19. We went eight miles to
Bolzano, which is a large town, pleasantly
situated in a fruitful valley by the river
Abesiss, and five miles further baited at
Ferli. Ten miles more brought us to
Mara, a pretty town having one street,
long and cloister'd. Six miles from hence,
we mounted a higher ground by the
Adige (*Abesiss*) and lodged in a village
called *Raveland*. Men and women wear
ruffs hereabouts, and are like the *Swit-
zers*. The women have great broad-
brim'd hats. Very little or no *Italian*
spoken by the people. Featherbeds used
here instead of blankets; and stoves are
frequent.

March 20. We made a constant journey
by the *Abesiss*, and pass'd thro' *la Torne*,
baited at *Schlamlern*, then came thro'
Male another village, and a quarter of a
mile from thence, to *Glurentz*, a small
place within a square wall; then we be-
gan to travel on snow, and at night we
lodged in a little *terra* or village called
Tavers, about 30 miles from *Raveland*.

From *Trent* to *Glurentz*, we rode good
way in a pleasant valley, in sight of
gentlemen's castles.

March 21. We rode about one half
mile, and pass'd thro' *Monastero*, a vil-
lage belonging to the *Grisons*, afterwards
came to *S. Maria*, and by reason the
snow began to grow soft, and therefore
bad for our horses to travel on, we stop'd
about noon at *Cerfs*, six miles from *Ta-
vers*.

These three villages are in *Rhetia*; *Cerfs*
is entirely protestant. *S. Maria*
mix'd of protestants and *Roman* catho-
licks. *Monastero* is all *Roman* catholics.
These three make a *Communità*, and eve-
ry year all above 15 years old, give votes,
by lifting up their hands, and chuse 12
Jurati, sometimes 16, who are to elect
12 others, who with the *Castellano* of
Furstenburgh, make choice of a *Masfral*
alternis vicibus out of the three fore-
mentioned villages, and with him they
determine all causes. If the prisoner
hath not estate enough to defray their
expence, then the charges are born by
the *Castellano* of *Furstenburgh*, who is
made by the bishop of *Cibur*.

At *S. Maria* the catholics have their
masses first, and afterwards the prote-
stants have their sermon in the same
church, where some altars were thrown
down by the protestants about ten years
ago.

At *Cerfs* the minister preaches Sunday
and Tuesday mornings, and in the sum-
mer time, twice every Sunday.

In those three *terra* or villages are
about 500 men.

In these parts of *Rhetia*, the people use
no taper candles, but light themselves
with a little cotton fix'd on a piece of
tallow.



A is the handle they hold the candle-
stick with three feet by.

B is the cotton and tallow.

In these mountainous countries *Rupi-
capra*, called *Gimps* and *Cbamoch*, are
frequently taken and killed; and no-
body prohibited to meddle with them.

March 22. In the morning when the
deep snow was hardened by the frost, so
as to bear our horses, we pass'd over a
mountain called *Busolera* in six hours
time, and in the middle or half way, we
went by a wooden cross that bounds the
jurisdiction of *S. Maria* from that of *Zer-
netz*, and by *Furno*, a single house near
that cross. Six hours from *Cerfs*, we
baited at *Zernetz*, a large *terra* or vil-
lage seated nigh the river *Oenus*, in the
valley of the lower *Engadine*; after that,
we rode four good hours in the upper
Engadine, and pass'd thro' several villa-
ges, among which *Zuotz* is the best, and
this night and the next lodg'd in *Ponte*,
a small *terra* in the *Engadine*, where all
the

RHE-
TIA, or,
The coun-
try of the
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SONS.

SKIPPER.

the inhabitants are of the protestant religion, who speak an odd language, called *Romantsch* (which is also spoken by the other *Grisons*) compounded of high *Dutch*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, *French*, and their own idiom; they have several dialects of it, and those in the lower speak differently from those in the upper *Engadine*. The new testament and psalms are printed in this language, which the ministers preach in.

The Lord's prayer is thus, in one dialect.

The Lord's prayer in the *Romantsch* language.

Bab nofs, qual ca ti eis en tfebiel, joing vengig fag tiu Nom, tiu Raginavel vengig nou tiers, tia velgia d'aventig en terra, fco la fa en tfebiel, no ifs paun daminchiagi dai a nus oz. Pardunniè a nòs Culpons. Nus manar buc euten pruvament, mo nus spandè d'ilg, mal. Parbei ca tiu eis ilg Raginavel, la paffanza la gliergia a fempè. Amen.

In that printed at *Basel* 1640, and translated by *Joan. L. Gruti*, out of *Matth.* chap. 6.

Bab noas chi est in l's tfebels. vegnia fantschbio tiu Nom; Vegnia tiu Regnan, avanta tia veglia, fco in tfebel nides ei in terra. Noas paun d'immanchia di do a nus boazza. Et perduna a nus noas debits, fco cir nus perdunain a noas debitadors. Et nun unar nus in approvanaint, na spenda nus da l'mel. Per ché tiu eis l'regnan, et la paffanza, et la gloria, in æterna. Amen.

Most of the people understand and speak *Italian* well, being near the *Valtelline*, where *Italian* is spoken altogether.

The bread of this country is black and hard; they have no bad cattle, and they make very good cheese.

The snow covered the country this time we were here, very thick, and their winter usually lasts six months at least. Upon the snow they draw sledges, which are changed a. several stages, when they bring wine out of the *Valtelline*, and merchandizes from thence and other places. Their carts are final, and made to go close to the ground. They bring wine, &c. also upon hories backs. When the sledges are changed, other persons drive them, that so several may have the benefit of carriage.

Most of their houses are built of stone, and handsomely plaister'd over; on the outside, sentences and the owner's name are written; their stoves or *Stufe* are

pretty rooms, wainscotted with fir; the windows are like loop-holes.

We saw no tradesmens shops besides smiths.

The *Grisons* pay no gables or taxes; and they have no fortified places. There are about 17000 fighting men of the protestant party.

They have great square tables made of one slate stone, which are brought from *Glaris* in *Switzerland*, and on them they will ordinarily sum up their accounts with a piece of chalk.

Over their rivers are large bridges of one arch, made of wood, after this manner.



The *Engadine* is in the *Leg. della Casadi Dio*.

See the *Grisons* government in Mr. Ray's and m. collection.

Under them is the *Valtelline*, which is all *Roman* catholic, except some few who enjoy their religion privately. The people in the *Contado di Chiavenna* are also papists. None of them pay more taxes, than for the maintenance of their podetta's. The podesta or governor of *Chiavenna* has 3000 florins for two years. The podesta's of the *Valtelline* have the third of malefactors estates.

The women in the *Engadine* wear much linnen about their heads and necks, and in cold weather many wear mufflers.

They scatter earth on the snow, when they would uncover their corn.

March 24. We had a very difficult passage over a high mountain, having very cold and snowy weather, and the wind in our faces; Mr. Ray lost his sight for some days, and his fingers were so benumb'd with cold, that he had not the perfect use of some for some time after. We were six hours going to our bait at an inn, that is counted but four hours from *Ponte*; an hour and a half more brought us to this night's lodging at *Borgogne*, a protestant terra.

In this *Comunità* the people of *Borgogne*, and two other terra which are protestants, chuse seven, and they elect 14 *Jurati* (but none must be chosen out of the seven) viz. nine out of *Borgogne*, three out of one terra, and two out of the other.

March 25. We travelled thro' *Aban*, nigh *Belfort*, a very mean and old castle, and baited at *Lans*, four hours from *Borgogne*; *Aban*, *Belfort* and *Lans*, are

popish

Coira.

popish *terra*. From *Lans* we rode and snowy way over another mountain, came to *Perpan*, a protestant *terra*; then we went a constant and sometimes a steep descent till we came to *Coira*, where we arriv'd in the night. This day we rode eight hours, every hour about $2\frac{1}{2}$ Italian miles.

Coira or *Chur* is a small city, meanly wall'd, seated by a little river in the beginning of a plain and pleasant valley: This river, half a mile off, runs into the *Rbene*, which hath its two streams, *viz.* the further *Rbene* arising at the mountain *Crispalten*; and the hinder *Rbene* arising at the mountain *Vogelberg*, united about five Italian miles from *Chur*, at a place call'd *Damintz*. The inhabitants are protestants, who have organs in their churches. In the castle is the bishop's palace, and lodgings for 24 canons, who choose the bishop. In their cathedral they shew'd us the picture of a Franciscan

friar, who, they said, was kill'd about five years since for attempting to preach in one of the reform'd churches.

The men and women are of a better complexion and cleaner than the *Grifons* in the mountains. The women wear much linen about their heads, which stares out every way round their faces. The Protestant and Roman Catholics marry together. No beggars in the *Grifon's* country.

This passage over the snowy mountains alter'd our complexions very much for some days, and made us look swarthy.

The *Grifons* coin only a very small money. They are in league with the *Spaniard*; which was made when the *French* under the duke of *Roban* had reduc'd the *Valteline* for them: and being unwilling to leave the country, they were oblig'd to retire by this league. When the *Valteline* revolted, all the protestants were massacred.

The curious will be pleas'd with the following specimen of the
LINGUA RHÆTICA.

LATIN	ROMAUNSH	LATIN	ROMAUNSH	LATIN	ROMAUNSH
Deus	dio, deus	Cortex	scorza	Venter	ventre
Cœlum	ciel	Folium	fuglia	Brachium	braccia
Stella	steilas	Semen	feme	Manus	mans
Ignis	feug	Pinna	alas	Digitus	dets
Fumus	fumb	Squama	taglaas	Femur	gelun
Cineres	cendra	Rostrum	pitz	Tibia	yoma, sci- enga
Aer	air, luft	Ala	ala	Pes	pè, peis
Aqua	awa	Penna	penna	Digitus	polce peis
Terra	terra	Ovum	oeuf	Genu	genoix
Pulvis	polvera	Crinis	caveaz	Calx	calcoin
Cœnum	birija, loza	Cornu	corno	Cor	ceur, cor
Tonitru	toona	Cutis	pelle	Pulmo	leif
Nubes	nuvel, neffa	Cauda	cua	Hepar	narom
Pluvia	pluvia, pluf- gia	Lac	latt	Viscera	bulia, bela
Nix	neif	Sanguis	fangue	Vir	homme
Glacies	glacia	Cerebrum	cervè	Mulier	donna
Ventus	vento, avra	Os, Ossis	os	Mons	monte
Sol	foolai	Caro	carne	Vallis	val
Luna	luna	Adeps	grasse	Mare	mar
Saxum	crap	Caput	cao	Fluvius	fume
Aurum	aur	Facies	vista	Longus	long
Argentum	argent	Oculus	oiels	Brevis	curt
Gramen	herba	Auris	oreills	Latus	larg
Flos	fleurs	Nasus	nafè	Angustus	strett
Arbor	legne	Os, Oris	brucea	Altus	ault, ate
Musca	moschias	Lingua	langue	Humilis	humel
Piscis	pefeh	Dens	daints	Oriens	domanswert
Avis	Uccheas	Collum	colutz	Occidens	da faira werf
Bestia	moagleas	Tergum	rein, deis	Septentrio	da nigium
Lignum	vide arbor	Pectus	broest		hora
Radix	raisch, ra- gisch	Humerus	spadla	Meridies	da mezo di wert
		Mamma	tetta		
		Costa	coftas		

SKIPPON.

LATIN.	ROMAUNSH	LATIN	ROMAUNSH	LATIN.	ROMAUNSH
Multitudo	berezzia	Gustus	gust	Credere	croir
Paucitas	pauz	Tactus	toccar	Dubitare	dubitare
Unum	un	Vita	vita	Inquirere	cerchare
Duo	due	Mors	mort	Invenire	affare
Tres	tre	Salus	salut	Defiderium	gargement
Quatuor	quatre	Morbus	finaladi	Placere	plaisir, ples-
Quinque	cinque	Robur	force		cher
Sex	feis	Debilitas	debole	Displicere	dispiacer,
Septem	fette	Dolor	doleur		malplecher
Octo	otte	Mas	malchial	Compassio	compassion
Novem	nof	Fœmina	fœmna	Pudor	turp
Decem	deice	Fertilis	frutciel	Amor	amore
Undecim	undeice	Sterilis	non fruteivel	Odium	has
Duodecim	dodeice	Maturus	madure	Gaudium	allegrezza
Tredecim	tredeice	Sapientia	fapientia	Tristitia	tristezza
Quatuorde-	quatuordeice	Stultitia	malperder-	Spes	speranza
cim			tudat	Metus	terna
Quindecim	quindeice	Fidelitas	fedeltà	Ira	gritz
Sexdecim	feideice	Perfidia	mal fedeltà	Rifus	ris
Septende-	deicefette	Mendacium	menzogne	Fletus	bragia, bor-
cim		Fortitudo	fermezza		gir
Octodecim	deiceotte	Crudelitas	crudeltà	Fames	fom
Novemde-	deicenove	Patientia	patienza	Edere	manjar
cim		Liberalitas	liberalita	Bibere	biver
Viginti	veint	Avaritia	averitia	Somnus	fône
Triginta	trenta	Fœlicitas	fœlicità	Somnium	fomiau
Quadraginta	quaranta	Miseria	miseria	Loqui	cenciare
Quinquagin-	cinquanta	Divitiæ	ricchezza	Canere	cantare
ta		Paupertas	pouertà	Parturire	parturir
Sexaginta	feiffanta	Lux	lume	Stare	star
Septuaginta	fettanta	Tenebræ	furdum	Sedere	fedei, fer
Octoginta	ottanta	Umbra	ombra	Surgere	levai
Nonaginta	nonanta	Pulchritudo	bellezza	Cadere	cafcà, cor-
Centum	cent	Deformitas	trite		dar
Recta	just	Albus	albe	Ambulare	marchi, mar-
Curva	stortas	Niger	neir		chir
Acuta	tagliant	Ruber	cochan	Currere	corri
Obtusa	bolz	Viridis	vert	Volare	golar, fchular
Agger	port	Sonus	foone	Claudicare	va zop
Fossa	fossa	Silentium	quietezza	Natare	nodar
Dies	di	Vox	vufch, gou-	Saltare	faltar
Nox	nott		che	Ducere	menar
Mane	baimalvai	Dulcis	dulfch, dou-	Sequi	fçquitar
Meridies	mezodi		fch	Spiratio	spirau
Vesper	faira	Amarus	pitèr, amar	Tuffis	tufch
Ætas	età	Salvus	fafe	Singulcies	ruper
Hiems	invern	Calor	caleur	Sternutatio	tornafor,
Ver	bronevira	Frigus	froid		fturnidar
Autumnus	altumne	Humiditas	humé	Morfus	mers
Infans	ufant	Siccitas	feccho	Linctus	liccare
Senex	voeilg	Gravitas	grosse	Salivare	fputar
Memoria	memoria	Levitas	iegeir	Vomere	rietfcher
Oblivio	obli, ambli-	Durities	duret, a	Mingere	piffar
	dau	Mollities	tendrezza	Cacare	caçar
Vifus	vazüda	Lævis	fchuber	Sudare	fuar
Cæcitas, cæ-	Orp, tfeheig	Asper	asper	Pedere	tretlar
cus		Benedictio	benedittione	Ructare	rupar
Auditus	udito	Maledictio	maledittione	Pellere	fufchar
Surditas	maludito	Præfervatio	confal, a-	Premere	fquiefchar
	fourd		ment	Trahere	trar
Olfactus	fourar	Deftroctio	ruoinement	Vehere	portar

Fodere

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LATIN	ROMAUNSH	LATIN	ROMAUNSH	LATIN	ROMAUNSH	SKIPPON.
Fodere	cavar	Accommodare	logar	Sursum	fura	
Plantare	plantar	Promittere	prometter	Deorsum	gieu	
Serere	semjar	Medicus	medic	Anterius	anavant	
Metere	medor	Judex	ungurau	Posterior	anavaus	
Lavare	lavar	Innocens	fenza colpa	Interior	lient	
Percutere	frida	Nocens	colpaus	Exterius	vradador	
Secare	tagliar	Condemnare	condemnar	Magnum	grand	
Frangere	romper	Absolvere	perdonar	Parvum	pitfchen	
Aperire	avrir	Homicidium	murdigiau	Æquale	ulif	
Claudere	clauder	Factum	faißt	Plenum	plein	
Colligere	rispar	Pœna	poena	Vacuum	vid	
Spargere	sponder	Premium	itrof	Otium	lifchenzedad	
Pater	bab	Pax	pache	Negotium	handligar	
Avus	auk, aug.	Bellum	guerra	Simile	fumgliont	
Filius	figl.	Pugnare	batter	Dissimile	non fumgli-	
Filia	figlia	Victoria	vintfchida		ont	
Frater	frare	Arma	armas	Habere	ver	
Soror	fora	Sacerdos	feignor	Carere	muncament	
Patruelis	naf	Votum	ampormaf-	Jungere	metertiers	
Maritus	mari		chun	Separare	sparchir	
Uxor	moglia	Precatio	rugar	Dare	dar	
Vidua	veua	Nihil	nagut	Accipere	reitscheiver	
Virgo	figlia dr. de ignob. dongella dr. de nobili	Nomen	nom	Recusare	girgieu	
Herus	padron	Bonum	bein	Incipere	anticheiver	
Servus	fornelg	Malum	mal	Concludere	ferrar	
Discipulus	scholar	Verum	ver	Mittere	tarmeter	
Amicus	amic	Fasium	fauls	Prehendere	prender	
Hostis	animic	Necessarium	dabafengs	Quæstio	damonda	
Pratum	brada	Licium	lubieu	Responsio	risposta	
Arvum	incir	Facile	leaff	Rogare	rogar	
Docere	mufar	Difficile	malmanceivel	Concedere	lubir	
Laud	laud	Utile	vizeivel	Afirmare	afirmar	
Minæ	fchmanatcha	Tutum	figir	Negare	fchnagar	
Rex	reig	Periculofum	prigel	Plumbum	plom	
Subditus	subjet	Prosperum	faung	Ferrum	fier	
Lex	fchontement	Adverfum	fchvantira	Ego	jou	
Tributum	tribut	Auferre	prenderna-	Tu	ti	
Emere	comprar		vent	Ille	el	
Vendere	vender	Medium	miez	Nos	nus	
Mutuari	fare impreff-	Extremum	oradim	Vos	vus	
	tar	Apex	fifum	Illi	els	
		Fundus	giendum	Pecunia	muneida	
		Dextra	mandrett			
		Siniftra	manfanifter			

SWITZER-
LAND.

March 29. We travelled very good way to *Maysenfeldt*, a provincial town of small note, and four hours journey brought us to a ferry over the *Rbine*, and our bait at *Ragatz* subject to the *Switzers*; then came to *Sargans*, and four hours from *Ragatz* lodged at *Walenstätt*, where is a lake, and a fish taken in it, called *weiss-fisch*.

March 30. Giving three florins, we boated our selves and horses, and by reason of contrary winds were six or seven hours passing the *Walenstätt Zee* or lake, which is not above three hours length. We landed at *Wesen*, a small village belonging to *Switz* and *Glarus*, and two

hours hence we arrived at *Glarona* or *Glarus*. Here Mr. *Nathaniel Bacon* left us, and went for *Zurich*.

Glarona or *Glarus*, is a large borgo, being without walls, situated in a narrow valley, between high mountains; two parts of the inhabitants are protestant, and one part *Roman* catholic, and the government is proportion'd between the two religions. Vide the description of the government. The reform'd call themselves *Stadt* or *Città*, the papists *Ort* or *Cantone*. They both make use of one church here, the *Roman* catholics having masses at their altars in the mornings first, and then the protestants have prayers,

SKIFFON.

prayers, and on sundays sermons. S. *Fredelinus* is counted the tutelar saint of this place.

Formerly they coin'd money here, but for some years they, and the cantons of *Zug*, *Underwalden* and *Uri* have forbore to make any. No beggars here.

The Italian language is called *Walss* by the *Switzers*.

Marmotti or *Mures Alpini* are found in these parts; they sleep under ground from *Michaelmas* time till . . .

In the house where we lodged, we saw the horns of the *Steinbeck* (*Ibex*?) that is taken in *Valesia* or *Wallysland*, where they say the old stile is used, as it is in all the protestant cantons.

April 1. One hour from *Glarus*, we rode thro' a *terra* called *Nevels*, two hours thence to *Bilten* a protestant village, and an hour further baited at *Schubelberg*, a Roman catholic village; two leagues thence pass'd thro' *Lachen*, situated by the *Rapperjuel Zee*; and in sight of *Rapperjuel* (where there is a long wooden bridge cross the lake) which is protestant, and subject to *Uri*, *Switz*, and *Glarus*. A league, or hour from *Lachen*, we left the valleys, and mounted a steep hill, and rode two hours in snowy way to *Einsfalle*, a village subject to the canton of *Switz*. Here is a Benedictine abbey, where within their church is a little chapel cruised over with marble on the outside, dedicated to the *Madonna of Einsfalle*, and is within like that at *Loretto*.

The canton of *Switz* is protector of the abbey, and if any criminal causes relate to the jurisdiction of the convent; a judge is sent from *Switz*. Here, and as we observed at most places of superstitious devotion, are many beggars.

SWITZ. April 2. We rode four leagues, descending the mountains, passing in sight of a small lake on our right hand an hour before we came to *Switz*, a borgo situated in a rich soil full of pastures; it is much less than *Glarus*, but hath a large piazza neatly paved.

April 3. We had an hour's riding to *Brunen*, a village, where for one louis or half ducar, and three batz, we hired a boat, and in three hours arrived at *Fluelen*, and half an hour thence arriv'd at *Altorff*. At *Brunen* we paid out of the half ducar, &c. eight *Switz* shillings *darii* for our horses. This day as we pass'd on the lake of *Lucerne*, we saw a great quantity of snow fall from the top of a high mountain, that made a noise like thunder.

Altorff is a pretty borgo, less than that of *Glarus*; the church is neat.

We saw the tower where they say the tree stood that *Tell's* son was tied to when his father was commanded, for not saluting his cap, to shoot an apple off his head with an arrow, and in a street not far off, is a fountain with *Tell* and his son's statues, and arrows, with an apple represented; and passing on the lake, we were shewn a chapel built in the same place where *Tell* got away. This being the occasion and beginning of the *Repub. Helvet.* I shall not here transcribe the substance of the story out of *Beobornius's* universal history, but refer to him, pag. 817. An. 1298.

With those of *Uri* or *Altorff*, join'd *Switz* and *Underwalden* (*Sylvania*.)

The *Lucerne* and *Lugano* wine drunk

We took boat at *Fluelen*, giving one and a half *Milan* scudo, and in about seven hours time landed in the canton of *Underwalden*, and an hour after arriv'd at *Stantz*, the chief village in *Switz* in *Sylvania inferior*; (*Stammer* is the chief in the upper) it is less than the borgo of *Switz*. A neat church here.

The cantons of *Switz*, *Uri* and *Underwalden* have no grounds but pastures that they look after, corn and wine being brought from other places.

High mountains and great lakes defend their countries.

April 5. We rode almost a league, and then took boat at *Stantzstadt*, and in an hour's time cross'd part of the *Lucerne* sea (which is the same we pass'd thro' some of the pipes. Round the church-yard is a handsome portico or cloister; two very long, and one shorter; foot bridges over part of the lake, covered with pent-houses, and in some places painted with legends and sacred story. In the shortest is the picture of death killing all sorts of persons.

S. *Leodigarius* is a pretty church, where we saw one of the biggest organs in *Europe*; a corpulent man may pass thro' some of the pipes. Round the church-yard is a handsome portico or cloister; two very long, and one shorter; foot bridges over part of the lake, covered with pent-houses, and in some places painted with legends and sacred story. In the shortest is the picture of death killing all sorts of persons.

The *Valteline*, *Lugano* and *Alsatia* wines drunk in this town. Corn is sown in this canton.

The Jesuits have a college and a gymnasium here. The pope's nuncio resides in this city. In these parts, as well as in some places of upper *Germany*, the host, hofstets, and servants bid you welcome, by taking you by the hand when you come and go away.

April

Altorff, or
URI canton.

LU-
CERNE.

S. Leodi-
garius.

ZURICH

Switz
engloms.

ZUG.

April 6. After five hours riding, we came to Zug (*Tugium*) a small city and not populous, seated by the lake of Zug, which, they say, affords 50 sorts of fish; the chief are, 1. Eels, 2. pikes, 3. carp, 4. efche, 5. alberlin, or weifs-fish, 6. trissa or botatrick, 7. hailer, 8. perch, 9. prafina, 10. reitell, 11. trout, 12. balla, 13. nafe, &c.

Good guns made here. They can raise in this canton about 5000 soldiers.

S. Oswald king of England is their tutelair saint, and in the church they have relics of his body, and his picture on horseback, as it is on some of their monies.

Here we ate butter made up with sugar.

These Roman catholic cantons are most experienc'd in war, and boast of themselves very much. Before they go into military service, the captain must engage to see them paid.

Alfatia and *Scapbusen* wines drunk here.

Switz
cuisine.

Their horses are fair to look on, but not good for hard working. The small boats in their lakes are like great troughs made of one tree.

In the church yards hang many holy water vessels over the graves; and when any of the deceas'd friends come by, they take some of the water, crossing themselves, and sprinkle it on the ground. Widows are distinguished by a great deal of white linnen about their heads and necks, and on the top of their crown they wear a round and broad piece of black.

At the latter end of meals they bring to the table stewed prunes, a kind of ginger-bread, sugar-plums and almonds.

The *Switzer* and *Grison* men wear great trunk breeches, trim'd with some ribbands about the knees.

April 7. We pass'd thro' a village called *Baar*, one of the *Communi* of Zug an hour from thence; a little after entered ZURICH. the canton of *Zurich*, and after five leagues journey arrived at *Zurich*, where we met with Mr. *Nathaniel Bacon* again, who travelled after us to *Geneva*.

April 13. We left *Zurich*, and pass'd thro' *Aihstetten* and *Dietschen*, two small villages, then rode over a steep hill, and four hours from *Zurich* baited at *Meltingen*, a little wall'd place in the territory of *Baden*, and situated by a large river; here we paid, as at several other places, a small toll for passing the bridge. Two leagues from hence, we went by a fair castle on a rock, and just by pass'd thro' *Lentzburg*, a little walled town under the *Berneſe*, and two leagues further lodged

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in *Araw*, another walled place by the river that runs to *Bruck*.

April 14. We came into the canton of *Solothurne*, after a little way riding, and at two hours distance cross'd the river . . . and pass'd thro' *Othen*, a small walled town. Three hours from thence we baited our selves and horses, then travelled thro' *Weilispach*, a little wall'd place in the canton of *Berne*, and having rode nine leagues this day, we arriv'd at *Solothurne*, a pretty city with an old fashion'd wall about it, whercon is a walk covered with a pent-house. The river . . . runs by the walls.

SOLO-
THURN.

The country hereabouts is very woody.

April 15. We went about three hours or leagues, and transcrib'd these verses on a stair erected upon a pillar.

Uxoris dotem repetens Cusſinus Amate
Dux Auguſtus Frater quam dabat Auſtri-
acus
Per mare trajecit validarum ſigna cobor-
tum
Miles ubiq; premens arva aliena jugo
Hoc rupere loco Bernates boſtica Caſtra
Multus et injuſto Marte dedere Neci
Sic Deus armipotens ab apertis protegat
Urſum
Protegat occultis boſtis ab inſidiis.
1648.

This *Cusſinus* came againſt the *Berneſe* about 1376.

A bear is the arms of *Berne*.

Three hours further we arrived at *Berne*, being examined by ſentinals at *BERNE* the gate.

On *Sunday*, at the *French* church here, while the ſermon is preaching, and till the laſt pſalm is ſinging, the doors are kept ſhut. The *Dutch* have a ſermon in the ſame church at ſix in the morning.

At the great church, which is a fair ſtone building, in the afternoon, we obſerved one in a deſk keeping time with a wand, whiſt two or three ſackbuts play'd, and the congregation ſang a pſalm; after that a miniſter came to a deſk in the middle of the church, and read a prayer, then put on his cap, and ſtanding in the alley made a diſcourſe in *Dutch*, and afterwards catechiſed little girls; then he returned to the deſk ſaying another prayer; and wind-muſick, with a pſalm, concluded all. We ſaw a great bell in this church, judg'd to be bigger than that at *Roban*.

At the hoſpital is a ſermon on ſunday afternoon.

8 Q

The

April

SALPOM.

The ministers and many of the citizens wear conical caps without brims, almost as high as those worn at *Basil*. Others wear round caps, broader than those at *Zurich*.

The women wear gowns somewhat like the *French* mode, and furr caps on their heads. Widows have much linnen about their heads, and, as we observ'd before, on the top of their crowns stands a black tower. Almost all the men wear swords.

This city is built on the ridge of a hill, with an easy ascent, like *Edinburgh*; it is of a good length, and hath two or three streets, besides the high-street, which is very fair, all the houses being built of stone, but not of an equal height; the eaves hang over too much. A neat, tho' small portico on each side, and a rivulet runs in the middle of the street. Several fountains, one with the statue of a bear in armour. The river *Aar* encompasses the city almost round, and saves the charge of a wall. At the upper end of *Berne* is an old double wall, and without that strong modern fortifications. In the ditch they keep deer. The city is obliged to keep six bears, which will climb high trees, as we observed. The founder of this city, *Friburg* in *Switzerland*, and *Friburg* in *Germany*, was *Bertoldus V. Dux Zeringie*, about the year 1191.

Many *Eccle* belong to this canton and *Friburg*, where protestants and papists use the same churches one after another.

At eight of the clock at night, and four in the morning, trumpets sound off a tower, and every hour of the night a trumpet is sounded. In all parts of *Switzerland* that we saw, a fellow cries aloud in the night, and bids the people take heed of their lights.

April 17. We rode three leagues, and entered the territory of *Friburg*, at a bridge where we paid a small toll; three hours thence we reach'd the city of *Friburg*, which is large, and built of stone; the houses are like those at *Berne*, but are without portici; the streets are not streight but winding; the chief street is on a steep ascent. The river *Sana* turns about this city as the river does at *Berne*. At the upper end are some fortifications, but much inferior to those at *Berne*, and are commanded by a higher ground.

S. *Nicholas* is the principal church; small, but indifferently handsome; at this city the king of *Spain's* ambassador resides. See the government of the cantons in Mr. *Ray's* and my collections.

April 18. We travelled four leagues, bad stony way, among hills and woods;

afterwards, came again into the canton of *Berne*, and two hours further pass'd thro' *Mitten*, a small wall'd place; two leagues of more stony and hilly way brought us to our lodging at *Montporvoy*, a little village.

In the travels we twice made thro' *Switzerland*, we saw these cantons.

1. *Basil*, which is of the reformed religion.
2. *Zurich*. Reformed.
3. *Scapphausen*. Reformed.
4. *Glarus*. Two thirds reform'd, and one third Roman catholic.
5. *Switz*. Roman catholic.
6. *Uri* or *Altorf*. Roman catholic.
7. *Underwalden* and *Upperwalden*. Roman catholic.
8. *Lucerne*. Roman catholic.
9. *Zug*. Roman catholic.
10. *Solothurne*. Roman catholic.
11. *Berne*. Reformed.
12. *Friburg*. Roman catholic.

The 13th, *Abbatiscella* (*Appenzel*) is half reformed and half catholic, but we did not see that canton.

The duke of *Ne burg* (*Neocomen*) is a papist, but the people in his country are of the reformed religion.

April 19. We had two leagues bad way to *Lausanne*, a city seated in a hilly country, and in prospect of the lake of *Geneva* (*Lacus Lemanus*) which is about one half-league from it. A gymnasium here. The cathedral is fair.

We only pass'd thro' *Lausanne*, and half an hour thence came down into an even road. Mr. *Drury* (the reconciler) lives here.

We rode by the lake side, and two leagues from *Lausanne*, we dined at *Morges*, a small walled town; two hours further we went thro' *Rolle*, an considerable walled place, and two hours more lodged in *Nyon*, a wall'd place. All these are *Eccle* or bailiiffries belonging to the *Bernese*, and each bailiff (*Landvogt*) hath a castle to dwell in, and every *Eccle* hath a pair of gallows. The people from *Lausanne*, and so along the lake, speak *French*, but the subjects of *Berne*, that speak high *Dutch*, are twice their number. The country by this side of the lake is called *Pays de Vaux*, where grows good wine they call *Vin de la Côte*, and is carried to *Berne* and *Friburg*.

April 20. We rode thro' *Copet* and *Verjoy*, a village belonging to the *French* king, and in four hours time we arriv'd at *Geneva*, where the sentinels were negligent in letting us pass to our inn without

FRI-BURG.

S. Nicholas.

Proff-off

King harquebusses.

out any examination. We staid in this city till July 19.

Promotion of scholars. May 1. Monday. We saw the manner of promoting school boys, presently after dinner, in S. Peter's the great church; the rector of the gymnasium made a Latin speech, then the boys were read over, and one of the syndicks threw silver medals among them; after two Latin orations were spoke by two scholars, the Hebrew professor made a speech, and other exercises were performed. All was concluded by four in the afternoon.

The citizens delight much in shooting with bows, guns, &c.

King of the harquebusses. May 2. Many being in arms, and divided into several companies, went into the plain palais, an open place without the walls, and shot at marks the length of a field, every one before he shoots, first pulling a cord that rings a bell at the further end to warn the standers-by; after some time one that hit the mark, was saluted king of the harquebusses; then one of the syndicks made a short speech in praise of the last year's king, and exhorts the new king to be true in his office, &c. The new king made a reply, and the people gave their acclamations, drums beat, and the soldiers conveyed him thro' crowds of spectators to his house, where he treated the principal of the town with a supper.

May 3. The soldiery were more brave, and had the addition of a company of boys in arms, and a troop of horse led by the marquis of Monpouillon, who married Sir Theodore Meyern's daughter. In the plain palais was built a small fort of wood, which was assaulted by the horse, and defended by the foot; in the evening they returned into the city. As the king of the harquebusses passed by the gate, the great guns were fired, and before him was carried a great naked sword; a trumpeter sounding followed it, and then the king came on foot attended by the syndicks and counsellors; after them one carried a flag. Before one company went six boys dress'd like moors with bows and arrows in their hands. The day before notice was given by beat of drum and proclamation. At these solemnities the other gates were shut, only that towards the plain palais left open. They have also a king of the volunteers, and a king of the archers, each of them wearing (as the king of the harquebusses) the arms of Geneva wrought in gold upon their hats.

May 4. One of Paris was killed by another Frenchman in a duel; they walked out in the morning, and fought in the duke of Savoy's territory.

This city is well fortified with an old wall, and good outworks, some of which towards the plain palais not yet finished. One bulwark nigh the river Rbosue, was built at the charge of the united provinces; it is faced with a strong stone-wall, and thereon is inscrib'd,

Oppugna oppugnantes me, 1662. Ex munificencia Celsiss. Ordinum Fœderatorum Belgii.

There are about 300 soldiers in constant pay, every common soldier has two crowns a month, and the captains eight, and are paid by the last syndick every month. The guards are exchange'd (30 at each gate) every night, and before they begin the watch one of the soldiers says a prayer, and repeats the Lord's prayer and the creed. The guards that are to relieve those of the night before, first come to the palace, and before two of the syndicks, the captain or leaders, draw each of them out of a hat, a paper with the name of one of the gates, and then one of the syndicks gives the word. This lottery is to prevent any captain that may have intention to betray his gate.

There are many Corps du guards of citizens, who by turns watch within the city, and are sentinels on the bulwarks; about 300 every night, but the most of them give six sols a night to some of the poorer sort, who watch in their places.

See the collection of governments.

The inhabitants are guess'd to be about 30000, and of them there are about 6000 fighting men; two galleys they arm in time of war, with 60 men apiece. A small island at the going out of the Rbosue may serve for a fortification. Every inhabitant is well provided with arms.

This city is situated on the ascent of a hill, and by the west-end of the lake, where the river Rbosue runs out of it, which divides it into two parts, join'd by two wooden bridges. One of the bridges is built with houses on each side, that are inhabited by many workmen. The side of the city over the river, and towards Switzerland and Burgundy is called the borgo of S. Gervais. The Rbosue is much higher in the summer than in the winter, the heat of the summer sun melting the snow on the mountains. An old stone tower nigh the river's side, which they say was built by Julius Cesar. Two great conservatories of wood placed in the river to keep trouts in.

S. Peter's

SHIPPON.
S. Peter's.

S. Peter's is the chief church, handsome and large, where are still preserv'd S. Peter's and S. Paul's pictures, in the east window of the choir; and in some seats are pictures (carv'd) of saints, which monsieur de la Badie inveighs against in his sermons. Two great bells here, one weighing 50000 lb. which is seldom rung, and then there must be ten men to ring it, with two ropes. In this steeple is a watch kept every night with two small pieces of cannon, and when they give an alarm, they ring a bell they say is half silver. A bell is toll'd three times a day, at four in the morning, at seven for a sermon, and in the evening to give notice for the change of guards.

From those steeples there is a prospect into, 1. France, 2. Savoy, 3. Switzerland, 4. Wallisland, 5. The county of Burgundy.

S. Gervais.
S. German.

S. Gervais is in the borgo.

S. German is a church where every thurs'day morning, at eight of the clock, begins an Italian sermon.

The dead are buried in a piece of ground without the city, where there are no monuments, none of their famous men having any erected to their memories.

The pest-house is there, which was built by Sir Theodore Meyern's gift of about 800 crowns; it is made like a Carthusian cloister, where the cells or rooms are a little distant from one another.

Every Saturday about noon, a trumpeter proclaims in several parts of the city what houses are to be sold.

Opposite to our lodging was an ancient stone thus inscrib'd.

NYMINIBVS
AVG
ET DOM DIV
VICIOR AVG
T. B. P. P. S.

Some few weeks before our arrival at Geneva, the daughter of monsieur Chouet, a bookseller, was divorced from her husband (a magistrate's son) who was impotent, yet the divorce was made so, that either might marry again. An appeal they said was made to the 200.

English
men and
women.

English men and women in this city while we were there, Mr. Rells, Mr. Boyle one of my lord Brogill's sons, Mr. Hall, lord Ilcubingbrooke, Mr. Waters, Mr. Deywood, Dr. Feanes, a son of Sir Scot; an Englishwoman married to a Dutch merchant of Rouen, and another married to one Left of Geneva. Mr.

Nath. Bacon left our company and went for Paris, intending directly for England.

The duke of Crequi coming this way from Rome, was met at the gate by many horse men, and so conducted to his inn, where one of the magistrates made him an harangue, and after dinner went away in his horse-litter, soldiers lining the way without the gate, and the horse-men accompanied him a league or two.

The ministers were. 1. Turretin. 2. The minister. 3. Another of the same name. 4. Trouchin (a kinsman of his is fled for coming Geneva and Switz money) 5. Fontaine. 6. De la Badie, who was formerly a Jesuit. 7. Du Four. 8. Chabrey. 9. Giraud. 10. Sartoris. 11. Rutet. 12. Calendrin. Some of them are great inveighers against black patches, ribbonds on shoes, &c. night-walkings, &c.

Every thurs'day there is a sermon at five in the morning, and another at eight. On fundays the like, and presently after dinner is catechizing, then the afternoon's sermon; but first chapters are read and psalms sung in the order they are printed in a paper, that hangs up in several places of the church.

While the chapters and the text is reading, the minister and men are uncovered, but in sermon time, the minister and they put on their hats.

The preacher hath his liberty to use his own conceived prayer, or the printed forms. The women sit together nearest the pulpit, and the men round about. The magistrates and ministers have their distinct seats. Between the latter prayer and the blessing, they sing a psalm. They have no other musick nor any imposed ceremonies. The ministers use no notes; they have more action in their preaching than the Switz ministers, who have a more fix'd posture. They pray for the French king, the king of England, cantons of Zurich and Berne (who are in league with Geneva) the protestant princes in Germany, the prince of Orange, and the united provinces.

On funday evenings there are sometimes dancing, musick, &c. and always recreations without the walls, as shooting at butts, &c. which some of the ministers preach against.

Every week-day at seven of the morning, is a sermon, and every afternoon are prayers about four of the clock, at S. Peter's and S. Gervais. On fridays in the afternoon is a sermon.

In the borgo of St. Gervais is a large magazine of corn, where many of the citizens have stocks employed.

Ano-

Another magazine of corn is opposite to the town-house (*Maison de la ville*) and under it is a portico to walk in. Before the *Maison de la ville* is a raised bench where malefactors are condemned; the execution place is in the plain palace; sometimes they burn the bodies after they are hang'd. Confessions forc'd by torture here.

Arsenal.

In the hall hang up several old and large sepulchral urns; here is an inscription in memory of the league with *Zurich* and *Berne*. Four or five rooms full of arms for 3000 men. Great store of bullets and other necessaries for a siege. Two great cannons taken from the Duke of *Savoy*, when assisted by the *Spaniards* and *Italians*. Six lesser pieces, with the names of six months, the other six are at *Paris*, *Henry IV.* having borrowed them when he took a castle from the *Savoyard*; in exchange he gave most of the spoil to the *Genevese*. The arms of the 13 noblemen hang'd on the bulwark of *P'oye*, who were of the duke of *Savoy's* army, when he endeavour'd to surprize *Geneva*. Several colours then taken; on most of them tears are represented. Ladders wherewith they scal'd the wall; they are thus made of three pieces. The first ladder hath sharp irons at the bottom, to fix in the ground, the second was to be fixed upon that, and the third and uppermost upon the second, having trundles at the upper end to run up against the wall-side.



The petard (not yet discharged) which was then fastened to one of the gates, and ready to be fired by a *Savoyard*, who was prevented by being slain. The rod with which the duke of *Savoy* threatened to whip the *Genevese*. Guns that can discharge four times. A resting staff that throws out a rapier and two daggers. A great number of old pistols taken from the *Neapolitans*, who were sent by the king of *Spain* against this city. The duke of *Roban's* arms. Sharp-pointed staves the first sentinels use when any

carts with hay enter the city. An iron screw to break an iron chain, after this fashion.



SKIPPON.

He that shewed us the arsenal, had a half pistol of *Lewis XII.* which on the reverse had this inscription, *Perdam Babylonis nomen.* On the other side, *Ludov. Fran. Regniq; Neap. R.*

Many of the maid-servants in *Geneva* wear red hats, like the *Jews* in *Italy*.

The pell-mell was made at the duke of *Roban's* charge; his monument in a chapel of *S. Peter's* is stately, but his statue is ill made.

Two hundred inhabitants now in *Geneva*, that have been papists, and some of them fryars.

The great street or *le grande Rue*, mounts towards *S. Peter's*.

The lower or *Rue bas*, is a fair street, only obscured by the tall portico of wood.

On an inconsiderable small house upon the bridge, are written these two verses.

*Stet domus hæc fluctus donec formica marina
Ebibat et totum Testudo perambulet orbem.*

Two eagles kept alive in a cage nigh the river, and in the front of *S. Peter's* is an old stone carv'd with an eagle.

In an old cloister nigh *S. Peter's* are three epitaphs to *Englishmen*; the first for *Mr. Ralph Willburham* of *Cheeshire*, who dy'd 1644.

The second,

Christo Servatori.

Illustris juvenis Rogerius Townshend Equestris in Anglia Ordinis, exacto in patris ædibus et patriis gymnasiis sacro pictatis et virtutis tyrocinio, dum sapientiæ Comparandæ et moribus experientia excolendis exterarum regiones peragrat, hæc non sine numine delatus vix adolescentiam egressus, ætate florente, cæso maturus mortalitate exiit et in spe beatæ resurrectionis hoc tumulo conditus requiescit. A. S. c15 1564 LVII.

The third,

*In obitum nobilissimi juvenis Gulielmi Massim Baronetti Angli.
Decemb. 19. An. Dom. 1662.*

*Si pia tutoris valuisse cura Lucani
Pollucisque preces non ea fata simul
Non ea fata tibi, te vivum complexa fuisset
Patria te reducem læta parentq; tua
Alit aliter superis primo sub flore juvenem
En juvenum florem præcœnere Deæ*

8 R

Iuvenitum

*Immeritum vobis Parcarum nomen, inique
 Atropos abrupit flamina capta modo
 Pono animum Deus hæc nec miror numina velle
 Primegenos animos primitiasq; sibi
 Debita dona Diis mens orta et reddita calis
 Altera pars terris Sancta Geneva tuis
 Non Aquila vestrae muscas volvere cadaver
 Nobilis hæredis præda petita fuit
 Non lacus insignis Votis respondet avaris
 Tristitia plures mens pia vellet aquas
 Chæra Geneva vale discedens dico precorq;
 Sint vobis tutis ossa quæta sua.*

*Flevit Sam. le Brun Anglus Cestrensis, Johannis Nepos, Calvinii Filius,
 Oxoniæ Procurator Senior. An. Dom. 1656.*

In the *Gymnasium* we saw the publick library; where are not many books, but some fair old manuscripts: among which the bible translated into *French*, 1294. by a canon of *Therouenne*. An *English* bible, printed here the beginning of queen *Elizabeth's* reign.

The *Genevois* and the *Switzers* were partially inclin'd to favour the *Hollander* more than the *English* in this war between us and the *Dutch*.

A league from *Geneva* is the foot of mount *Salève*, a long mountain in *Savoy*; upon the top of it cow-keepers dwell the six summer months, and make butter and cheese.

Two leagues from *Geneva* is mount *Thury* (*Jura*) in the territories of *France*, and it will take near three hours to ascend to the top, where cow-keepers dwell three months, and make butter and cheese; and the other two months they come half way down the mountain. On this I observ'd good pasture. Rare plants grow in these two mountains.

The territory of *Geneva* is largest towards *Savoy* to the eastward. The canton of *Berne* is very near on the N. E. The territory of *France* is nigh.

One of the *Syndicks* had been a cobbler or a shoemaker.

Tbuan. lib. 68. p. 333. tom. 3. observes as follows.

A^o 1579. Genevæ patrociniū à Rege Hen. III. in renovatione fœderis Helveticī susceptum. Si ad publicam securitatem pertinere ex fœderatorum sententia visum fuerit, Rex in v. cohortes Helveticas singulas, 300 militibus constantes stipendium conferre, in eamq; rem 1300 aureorum præsentī pecunia Soloturni deponere teneatur. Si contingat urbem ab aliquo aperta vi oppugnari ad ejusq; defensionem tam Bernates ac Soloturnenses quam alii pagi exercitum conferbere cogantur Rex 1500 aureorum singulis mensibus, quandiu bellum durabit adnumeret, v. Helveticarum Cohortium stipendio in iis confuso. — Si quis princeps hujus fœderis causā bellum aut Regi aut Fœderatis Helveticis indicat. Helveti 6000 peditum Rex 10000 aureorum singulis mensibus suppeditare teneantur. — Genevenses pro tanto Beneficio liberum accessum in itū et reditū copis regis et seriatim per urbem transeuntibus trans Alpes et ubicunq; opus fuerit, præbeant.

F R A N C E.

Wednesday July 19. we hired horses of the chaise-marin for four crowns apiece (our diet or nourishment included) and allowed for the carriage of our portmanteaus two sols for four pounds weight, above five pounds; and left Geneva about 11 of the clock, then passed over Pont d'Arve, where there is a Geneva guard; and over the bridge is the duke of Savoy's guard, that searches for salt, &c. We went through two or three villages belonging to Geneva, and after two leagues riding, ferried over the Rbône, paying five sols a man. Half a league further we came through Couleuge, a village where the French king's dogana officers search passengers portmanteaus, &c. Half a league from thence we rode in a narrow passage between the mountains, divided by the Rbône on the left hand of us; and passing through a small fort called Chûsa (where six or seven French foldiers keep guard) were examined whence we came, &c. About two leagues thence, we observed the place where the river Rbône, in the winter time, runs under great stones for about half a stone's cast after, it passed through a channel three or four yards broad: Half a league further brought us to our lodging at Châillon.

Thursday, July 20. We set forward about four in the morning, and rode mountainous ways, passing by a fall of water called Pisse Vache, which Goltz in his itinerary, says runs under ground into a lake called La Bourge, that was on our left hand. La Bourge is divided into two parts by a wall; one part is marshy, belonging to St. Germain, the other belongs to Nantua, filled with water and stored with fish. We travelled through Nantua, a long town with portici like those of the Ruedas at Geneva; it is situated at the end of the lake we had on our left hand. This place is noted for good needles. It is three leagues from Châillon. Three leagues further we baited at Cerdon, having rode between box-hedges and a hilly way, making a steep descent, just before we arrived at Cerdon, where our chaise-marin changed his horses. After dinner we ascended a

rocky hill, and then enter'd a plain which continues to Lyons. Two leagues from Cerdon we ferried the river D'Aine, and three leagues thence lodged at Verbonne.

This day we took notice of shepherds huts were made of straw, and placed on little carts.

July 21. At break of day we mounted, and after two leagues riding, came through a walled place called Mo --- and three leagues thence, rode hilly ways till we came to Lyons, where we first LYONS went through a suburb full of victualling houses. At the gate we received a billet for to lodge in the town; then made a steep descent in a well-paved way, and after weighing of our portmanteaus, we took up our lodging at the Escu d'or, or crown of France.

This is a very fair city, part situated at the meeting of the Saône and Rbône, and part on the other side of the Saône; the houses are tall and well built, only defaced by the raggedness of their paper windows. Great merchandizing here, and large shops full of all sorts of wares.

We stayed at Lyons till the 25th of July, and remarked these particulars.

Maison de la Ville is a very handsome fabrick, having a fair square piazza before it, with a large fountain. On one side of the piazza is a stately front erecting. In the stair-case of the Maison de la Ville, is a picture with this inscription on one side.

Maison de la Ville.

Una Nox interfuit inter Urbem maximam et nullam. Senec. Ep. 91.

There is also this inscription;

Annus Gallie et toti Europæ fortunatissimus dignus omnium gentium christianarum annuatus millefimus fesscentissimus sexagesimus, quo post durissimum Francos inter et Hispanos bellum, tandem Pax in Vindobonensi insula sancita est et jurata à presentib. Regibus Ludovico XII. Christianissimo et Philippo II. Catholico atq; in fœderis sanctissimum vinculum nupta Ludovico Maria Theresia Philippi filia, mox prepagata in ceteras gentes, eadem pax conciliavit imperatorem Suecis,

SKIPPOH.

Suecis, eosdem Suecos, Polonis et Danis, deinde Anglis Regem suum restituit: Hunc felicissimum annum gratulari et Posteris tradituri, Administrantibus Lugdunensem Præturam Forensem et Belliocensem Prorege Niccolao de Neufville Duce Villeregio Pare et Marefchallo Franciæ et Proregis Legato, Camillo de Neufville Archiep. et Comite Lugd. Primata Galliæ. Monumentum hoc crexerunt Præpositus Hugo de Pomey Dominus de Rochefort et des Sauvages Regis à consiliis, ac Consules Jacobus Michel Dominus de la Tour des Champs, Bartholomæus Ferrus Regis Consultarius in Molimenti Quæstura inspector veltigalium Provincialium, Dominicus de Ponsainpierre et Romanus Thomæ.

Verfes of Claudius the emperor written in brafs. See in Goltitz his itinerary.

The rooms we saw here have these names:

La Chambre Consulaire, where the provost and four elchevins sit.

La Chambre de la Conservation, where the merchants sit.

In a fair great hall are the pictures of the 14 *Louis's* kings of France. The roof painted.

Another hall, with the pictures of the elchevins. A little chamber for banquets, &c.

S. Nicy S. Nicy is a pretty church.

La Charité is the hospital; a great building.

N. Dame de Faurier is on the other side of the *Saone*, built on the highest ground; where there is a small pyramid erected to the virgin *Mary*. Here we had a full prospect of the city.

Before another, is a small pyramid, and thereon inscribed the name of God and Unity and Trinity, in several languages.

Without *S. Just's* gate is a large suburb.

The Carmelites that go barefooted, have a pleasant convent, with large gardens, whence a fair view of the town.

The Friars in this city are very importunate beggars, coming into strangers chambers.

The feast of *S. James* was kept while we were here; and we saw this procession. First went a great banner, then a great cake or loaf (called *pain benedict*) upon a fellow's head; after that two pipes and a little drum, which made some musick in the interval, between friars singing.

Belle Cour *Belle Cour*, is a spacious wide space,

where there is a mell, and a pleasant walk of trees by it.

Mr. *Peimer*, brother to the earl of *Castlemain*, was at this time in *Lyons* at the academy royal, and who lately turned papist.

The protestants are about 2000 families in this city, and have a temple at *S. Romain*, two leagues up the *Saone*. Monsieur *Moze* an apothecary, and a protestant, was civil to us.

The monument of the two lovers is on the other side the *Saone*; it seems to have been some Roman building, and is built of great Stones. A B are 2 square pillars in the front.



Two forts, *La Pierre Scize*, on the *Saone* side.

For *St. Jean*, on the same side with the body of the city.

The *Saone* is a very flow river, and there are croses it one stone and two wooden bridges. On one of them, a customer demands a liard of every one that passes over.

St. Jean is the cathedral, which is large and remarkable for a clock, with motions like that at *Strasburg*; every hour a cock on the top claps his wings twice, and crows twice, after that an angel comes out of a door, and salutes the virgin *Mary*, and at the same time the Holy Ghost, and ascends, and God the Father gives the benediction. The minute motion hath an oval circle, and yet the handle or index always touches the circumference. Invented by Monsieur *Servier*.

We had good luck in seeing monsieur *Servier's* cabinet, his humour being very difficult. He was a soldier in his younger days; but about 22 years ago he retired hither, and invented many ingenious pieces of clock-work, machines of water, &c. which he hath described with his pen, and bound them up together in a thick folio, and made the models of them in wood with his own hand. These things we took notice of which we had not before seen in *Italy* and *Germany*.


The hand of a minute-watch moved every time the ball springs up in a certain engine.

A lizard creeping up a perpendicular rule, shews the hour of the day.

A mouse creeping upon a rule placed horizontally, doth the like. These are done by magnets.

An hour-glass, that turns of itself when the sand is run out, and at the same time the hour-figure placed over the glass is changed.

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Several hydraulick machines.
An atlas bearing a globe, and upon
its equator was shewn the hour of the
day.
The clock upon a declining plane, does
not go when placed upon an horizontal
plane.
A ball put in at the mouth of a wind-
ing serpent, runs through it, and after-
wards passes up the tail of another placed
on a moveable axis, and comes out of
his mouth.
A tortoise put into a basin of water,
will never stand still till he points to the
time of the day.
A balæstra to shoot granada's at a
certain distance.
A circle, with the several humours of
persons written on it, and if you touch
the gnomon or index, it will point to
the humour (as is pretended) of him
that touches it.
A door that opens both ways.
Two gates, when one shuts, the other
opens.
Two dials a pretty distance from one
another; moving the index of the one,
turns the index of the other; but when
monsieur Servier took a little piece of
iron or loadstone (coloured white) out of
the point or end of the index that was
moved, the other would not stir.
A cannon to shoot downwards; it is
placed on a declining carriage, an axis
with cords winds it backwards and for-
wards, and when the cannon comes to
the further end, a circle of lead is round
the mouth.
We were told that the Germans living
in Lyons have great privileges; that they
have distinct courts to judge civil and
criminal matters, and when they make
h rangues to the king, they speak
standing.
Upon the clock of the cathedral is
inscribed,
Æ.
*Horologium istud jam pridem per Hæreti-
corum injuriam omnino mancum et di-
rutum, illustrissimi ac Venerabiles D. D.
Comites Lug. sua munifica pietate non
modo redintegrari, sed etiam Elegantius
construam Curarunt. Anno Domini
MVLXI. Opera Gulielmi Nourisson.*
Tuesday July 25. Hiring a postilion
for a louis d'or a man, we left Lyons,
and rode over a long stone bridge cross
the Rhône, and then passed through a
large suburb, and entered on a large
plain, where we travelled four leagues,
and after that rode a pleasant country
cast up into hills, and six leagues from
Lyons dined at Artas, having passed thro'

but one village before. After noon we
came through Merieu, La Bastie, Cham-
pier, and at night lodg'd in la Frett,
three leagues from Artas.
July 26. We rode a good way in a
level valley, and at two leagues from
la Frett went through Moyran; a little
from thence we enter'd between the
mountains, and travelled a fruitful valley,
planted like Lombardy with rows of trees,
and vines climbing about them: some-
times we mounted stony hills, among
them pass'd thro' Rives, a village noted
for its iron works; four leagues from
Moyran we arrived at Grenoble, riding by
a double pell-mell just before we enter'd
the city.
This night it snowed on the mountains
near Grenoble.
Grenoble is a large city, situated in a
fruitful and pleasant valley near the
meeting of the river Drac with the Isère.
The houses are generally neatly built,
and the streets are not handsome. A long
street (on the other side of the Isère) joined
to the city by a wooden and a stone
bridge. On the same side, upon the top
of a high hill, is a fort called la Bastie;
a wall runs up that hill.
The arsenal is another fort, guarded
now by about 150 soldiers.
The cathedral is a mean church.
The jesuits are building a neat chapel.
The protestants are here about 5000;
their temple is within the walls, and is
of an octagonal figure with a tall roof;
within are seats for counsellors of parlia-
ment, and persons of condition; a little
gallery with jealousies or wicker windows,
where many times popish gentry, &c.
sit incognito. Three ministers.
D. Lesdiguières palace has fine shady
walks, and a fair garden.
The bishop of this city is a prince.
Within the palace is a room where the
parliament sits; the lacqueys will suffer
no swords to be worn here, except you
give them a small piece of money.
Ancient inscriptions on some of the
gates, which are printed in Goltitz's
itinerary.
Three liards paid for every horse that
passes the bridge with stone arches.
We visited a garden of simples be-
longing to monsieur . . . a counsellor
of parliament (who was civil to us) and
monsieur Bernard, an apothecary.
Thursday July 27. Paying four crowns
for two horses and a guide, we imme-
diately, out of the city, ascended the
mountains, and at a league's distance,
came through a village called Sapene, and
a league and a half further, pass'd thro'
the valley of Chartreuse village. These
valleys

Sturion. valleys among the high mountains or *Alps*, are well cultivated, having great store of oats and other corn, and meadow grounds. At a narrow passage between two high precipitous rocks, we passed over a bridge cros'd a torrent, and knocking at a gate, were let in by a fervant belonging to the monastery of the *Chartreuse*; then we ascended a mountainous way above a quarter of a league, till we pass'd by a large building, where persons of all trades live, and who are habited like the fathers of the *Carthusian* order, and work for the convent. A good distance further up, we arrived at the *Grande Chartreuse*, where the porter ask'd us whence we came, and called a lay brother, who introduced us into one of the halls appointed to receive strangers in. At the gate we left our swords and pistols. Seven hours riding from *Grenoble* hither.

Grande Chartreuse

This convent is seated under one of the highest mountains in these parts, and discovers far and near into the adjacent countries.

As soon as we came into the hall, wine, bread and cheese were set before us; and one of the fathers, a very intelligent man, visited and discours'd some time with us about the news of *Europe*, which he was no stranger to. A boy guided us up into the mountain, and shew'd us a neat chapel dedicated to *S. Maria de Consalibus*, which is prettily adorned with the letters of her name in gold, and with scripture epithets: beyond this we saw *S. Bruno's* chapel built on a rock.

At night we had our supper and beds prepared for us.

We observ'd the friars at evening bowing their heads, as they sat, at the saying the *Gloria Patri*, &c. Sixty fathers, and as many lay brothers here.

No women, but those of the royal blood can enter this cloister. There are two ways more to come to this convent, besides that from *Grenoble*, viz. one from *Lyons* and the other from *Chambery*.

In their stable they keep about 60 horses, besides mules and asses.

Friday July 28. We saw their church, a dark and narrow building; before the altar stand four tall brass candlesticks; within the choir the fathers sit, and without sit the lay brothers. The fathers rise to their devotions at midnight, and are in the choir three hours: but then they sleep till five or eight in the morning, when the masses begin. The cloister is a very long and narrow square; we went into one of their cells, which are not kept so neat as those we saw at *Venice*. At meal-time, several servants bring

bread, wine, &c. and open a little window by the side of the cell-door, and there put in the provision. On *Fridays* they fast strictly, and this day we saw what they ate, viz. two or three spoonfuls of cold pease (boil'd) four or five pears, and a few stew'd prunes, and raw plumbs, besides a small pittance of bread and wine, and at night they had no supper.

In the *Refectorium* are two tables, besides the prior's at the upper end; they dine here together only on *Sundays* and great festivals. In the general of the order's lodgings, we observ'd the pictures of *S. Martin's* at *Naples*, the *Certose* of *Pavia*, and the convent nigh *Avignon*, &c. places belonging to this order. In the chapel is an altar-piece of great value. In the chapter-room is a large picture, how seven of this order were executed for treason (they say for religion) in *Henry the VIIIth's* days in *England*. Cardinal *Richelieu* profess'd himself first of this order. The lodgings to entertain princes in are neat; the chapel there is within crusted over with marble.

We gave the cook a quart d'escue, and having eaten our break-fast, and written our names in a book kept by a porter, we mounted and rode back to *Grenoble* the same way we came.

The Saw-Mill at the *Grand Chartreuse*.

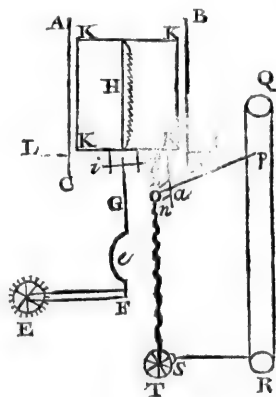


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. ABCD is a frame fixed in the middle of the floor LL; it stands perpendicular, and within it is another frame KKKK with the saw H, which is moved up and down by a perpendicular beam G, that is joined to the bottom of the jaw at i, and moved by an iron handle e, turned by the water-wheel E and

and the horizontal axis F; at *m* (one side of the saw-frame) is fastened a piece of wood *ma*, with two short pieces of wood *nn*, between which rests the end of a long piece of wood O P. As the saw goes up and down, *ma* lifts up and down O P, and that moves a long beam (on the side of the mill-floor) Q R; as in

Fig. 2.

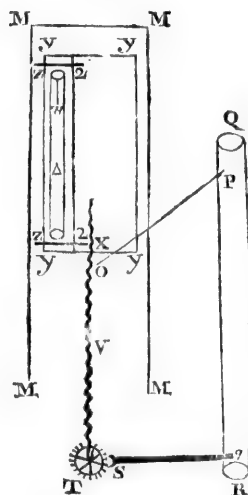


Fig. 2. When O P is lifted up, the long beam or axis Q R being a little moved, an iron *g* S with a crotch S, claps into one of the teeth of an iron wheel T, which hath a spiral axis of wood V, that enters at X, the middle of the horizontal frame y y y y, which is moved in the floor M M M M with a piece of timber Δ that lies fastened y z, y z, two iron screws z z z z passing through a long piece of wood z z, and the side of the frame z z. Suppose the saw begins to cut at w, the fore-mention'd spiral thrusts the horizontal frame y y y y with the timber every stroke, further and further from the iron wheel T.

We stayed in Grenoble till Tuesday August 1, and one day rode out, and after twice fording the river Drac (which makes a great wash) at a league's distance went over Pont de Clef, a large arch cross that river, where we pay'd one sol a man; a league further we passed through a large village called Vif, and about a league thence by S. Bartholomew, another village, and Chateau Bernard, where we saw flame breaking out of the

side of a bank, which is vulgarly call'd *la Fontaine qui Brûle*; it is by a small rivulet, and sometimes breaks out in other places; just before our coming, other strangers had fired eggs here. The soil hereabouts is full of a black stone like our coal, which perhaps is the continual fuel of this fire.

Tuesday August 1. We took boat for Orange, and went down the rivers *Isère*, and the *Rhône*; twenty crowns was given for the boat, and the passengers pay'd proportionably to the length of their journey, some more, some less. Mr. Ray and I paid four one-half quart d'escu apiece. After we had left Grenoble three or four leagues, we durst not stir from the bank's side, a furious wind arising and stopping us for the space of an hour. Then nine leagues from Grenoble we arrived at our lodging in *la Faurie*, a village on the right side of the *Isère*.

Wednesday August 2. At break of day we entered our boat, and at two leagues distance pass'd under a bridge with stone arches and a wooden penthouse over it; Romans a great walled place on the right hand; thence we went three leagues to the meeting of the *Isère* and the *Rhône*, where we observed for a good space, the *Isère* kept itself unmingled with the *Rhône*, which was of a whitish colour and much troubled, the *Isère* being much clearer and greenish. A league down the *Rhône* we landed at Valence, a poor city and university, situated on the left side of the river; afterwards we went by the *Vivaretz* and *Sevennes*, and passed by *Montlimer* on the left hand, and *Viviers* on the right, both walled, tho' mean places; and at 14 leagues from *la Faurie*, lodged at Bourg, a walled town on the right side of the river. Many peages and tolls paid by the boatmen as we came along.

Thursday August 3. After two leagues we came to Pont S. Esprit, a stately stone bridge with 18 great arches, and 4 little ones; between every arch is a window. Vide *Golnitz's* itinerary; It is curiously paved with square stones a hand broad; two coaches can go abreast on it, it is not made strait, but bending out against the stream thus;

The town of S. Esprit on the right hand is walled; a league further we landed at a peage or toll-place belonging to Orange (we might have landed a league nearer to Orange) where we gave 35 sols apiece for a horse to carry our things thither. We walked about two leagues

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La fontaine qui brûle.

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SHIFFON.
ORANGE

leagues in a level and fruitful country to Orange. In *Valence, Bourg*, and other places, we observed measures of corn cut in stone, and little portals to let the corn out of them.

Orange is but a small and meanly built city, and the walls are not considerable; but there are out-works, which if well look'd after, would render it very strong, by reason of its situation in a plain. The castle is built on the highest end of a long ridge of a hill; it was formerly of greater strength, when it had walled bull-works round about, which the *French* king in this prince of Orange's minority, caused to be blown up with gunpowder, when at the same instant 30 (all roman-catholics) were overwhelmed in the ruins. The governor is count *de Droux*; but his deputy or lieutenant is a *Frenchman* and a papist. Within the castle were now about 100 soldiers, who civilly admitted us into the castle, and shewed us many great pieces of cannon, and their armory stored with arms enough for 5000 men. In the middle of the castle is a very deep well of good water cut out of the rock.

Abiquil-
tine.

C. Marins his arch, and *la Torre ronde*, are antiquities without the wall; on some of the engravings of the arch was written BODVACVS. The *Circus* is a stately ruin, within the wall. See *Gohutz*, and a little pamphlet of the antiquities of this place.

The people here are very civil, and of a much better humour than the *French*. When the *French* king had the city in his possession, many of the gentry turn'd papists.

The university is not considerable, having about four professors, and one of them is one *Guy* (I think) a *Scotchman*.

The roman catholics have now the use of the cathedral. The inhabitants of this principality are at least half protestants, and who were sensible of the change of governors. On the tower of the *Maison de la Ville*, we saw many fable weights nailed to the wall.

The prince hath a parliament here of both religions, and hath passed a publick amnestia of all offences, wherein he calls the king of *England* and the marquis of *Brandenburg* his uncles and tutors.

In a poor woman's house, we saw an old *Roman* pavement of mosaick work, very curiously representing a cat with a rat in its mouth; round about were squares with this figure in the middle of them.

Friday August 4. Giving four livres and fifteen sols for three horses and a guide, we travelled a stony way two leagues, in

a country where thyme, lavender, box, &c. grew plentifully; many mulberry and olive trees planted in the fields. We passed by *Chasteau-neuf* on the right hand of us, and a league further ferried the river *la Nasque*, paying for each horse one sol; a league thence riding nigh the *Rbique*, we entered *Avignon* at port *S. Lazare*, upon which gate was written *Clave Petri tuta*. Having shewed our bulletins of health which we took at *Grenoble*, leaving our fire arms with the guard, and taking a note to lodge in the city, we came to a sign of a town called *St. Flour*, where we lay till Monday the 7th of August.

AVIG-
NON

In the cathedral, a small church situated on the rocks nigh the windmills, we saw an antient monument of *Benedictus XII.* Pope, a miller's son. The palace is adjoining, guarded by soldiers. *Obigi* cardinal *Padrone* is legat and governor, and monsignor *Colonna* vice-legat; who (they said) was suddenly to be removed, because he had given some suspicion to the *French* king, by making a kind of fort before the palace gate, and laying up good store of corn. On the outside of the palace, where the prison is, are pictured hanging by the heels, the chief of the late rebellion against the pope, and in the *Bando* 200 pistoles are promised to any that can bring the head of any one of them: these rebels live in safety at *Villeneuve*, a place t'other side of the bridge, just cross the *Rhône* which belongs to the *French* king, who hath threatned to burn alive any that shall offer to lay hands on them. Monsignor *Lomellino* is the new vice-legat.

The cat-
dock and
palace.

The Dominicans church is a large building of one arch.

Domin-
icans.
Cordeliers.

The Cordeliers church is larger; in the *Sacristia* they shewed us a round leaden box with a leaden medal, plain on one side, and on the other the figure of *Laura*, and these letters M. L. M. I. which is interpreted by some, *Madonna Laura morta jace*. This medal, with *Italian* verses on her written by *Petrarch*, in a neat character, was found in that box lying at her breast, when *Francis I.* took up her body, who also made verses on her in *French*, which are kept with the others. In an oblique chapel we saw her tomb-stone.

In *St. Martial's* church we searched for *Casimir* king of *Poland's* monument; but could not be informed where it was. Nigh the altar is a very stately tomb, that reaches almost to the top of the church, and below lies the figure of a bishop,

S. Martial.

Pont-
Gard

bishop, and over him our Saviour and the apostles effigies, and so upwards are many handsome marble figures.

Cathédrale.

The Celestins church hath a marble relievo altar, which they say is but of one piece, having many figures in it. The picture of a skeleton drawn by king *Renatus*, who gave the altar. In the middle of the choir is a handsome monument of *Clement VII.* pope. In a long chapel adjoining is the legend pictured of *S. Peter of Luxembourg, &c.* Vide *Golnitz*.

The coining-house is opposite to the palace, and hath a new and fair front.

Jesuits.

The Jesuits have a pretty chapel, and an inditterent *studium*; in the area of it are dials, with directions to know what it is o'clock in such cities as are under kings, and in such as are under commonwealths; the one is call'd *Horologium Regium*, the other *Aristocraticum*, in which they have plac'd *Geneva*.

The gate on the *Rhône* side is open every day, but besides that, there is but one more open at a time, and that they change every week. About 700 *Italian* soldiers in the city. Here are some palaces and good houses, but the generality of the buildings are mean, and the streets narrow; the inhabitants fear every night the rogues should creep in at their windows.

Monday August 7. Giving 15 livres of *France*, we hired three horses and a postilion, who guided us first over the long bridge at *Avignon* cross the *Rhône*, which bridge is entire on the city-side, but broken on the side of *France*, and repaired with wood: It seems to have been a *Roman* work, is built of stone, and pav'd (tho' now much defac'd) like that at *S. Esprit*, and it is more bending against the stream. Some way on the bridge stands a centinel, and the *Avignon* searchers lodge there to stop and enquire into merchants goods. When we were almost over the bridge our postilion paid about one sol a horse. At the end of the bridge is *Villeneuve*, a village, and a little way thence on the river side *S. André*, a strong place of the *French* king's. Leaving these places behind us, (without entering them) we rode among some vineyards, and then travell'd stony way over little hills till we came by *Remoulin*, a small wall'd place; about a short *English* mile thence we arriv'd at *Pont du Guard*, a stately antiquity, well design'd by *Dr. Bargrave*, and describ'd in *Golnitz* and *Deyron's* antiquities of *Nîmes*. A league from hence we dined at *Seignan*, a small village, and in the afternoon rode a direct and level way between olive fields, (the olive trees were much mortified by the extremity of the last

Pont du Guard.

winter) and after three leagues riding arrived at the *Lutzenbourg*, a good inn without the city of *Nîmes*.

SKIPPOON.

Nîmes.

Amphitheatre.

We saw the amphitheatre, the outside whereof is very entire, and is two stories high; the steps or seats are ruin'd, and the *Arena* fill'd with houses: Over the great entrance are two halt bulls in stone, and on the outside is a wolf suckling *Romulus* and *Remus*, also a *Triplex Priapus*, or *Penis* wing'd, and the figure of a woman holding by a bridle.

In a private house we saw eagles excellently well made in stone; a double statue of a woman having two bodies and four legs; it was made without a head, but now they have fix'd on it the head of an old man; some will have this to be the statue of *Geryon*, but *Deyron* contradicts it.

A small piazza, call'd, *Place de Salamandre*, from a pillar with a salamander upon it.

La Maison Quarrè is a fair antiquity within the city, being one pile of building, adorn'd with statues, pillars, &c.

Without the port de la *Couronne* are many old inscriptions, and an ancient statue with his hands upon his head.

A little walk without the town we saw the ruins of the temple of *Diana*, which is under the side of a rock, and close by is *Fons Diane*, which first makes a deep pond, and sends water enough to furnish all the gardens of the city; in winter or any rainy season it overflows very much.

La Torre Grande, on the top of a hill, is a ruin'd tower of the old *Roman* wall; in other places are seen the ruins of the old wall.

The circuit of this city was but 2000 paces less than *Rome*, and was built formerly upon seven hills.

The front of the cathedral is adorn'd with antient carving.

A large plain or level round the town, except on one side, where several hills run along in a hill.

The *Splanade* is an open walk without *Port de la Couronne*, sometimes frequented by a great deal of company.

In the *Maison de la Ville* are kept two or three crocodiles, (dead) which are the arms of *Nîmes*, and signify their founders came out of *Egypt*.

A new inscription here to *Chigi*, cardinal *Padrone*;

Felicissimo adventui Eminentissimi Cardinalis Legati Chigii, publicum sue fidei monumentum Nemanfi Nobilis quondam Romanorum Colonia Consules posuere.

In a court of this *Maison de la Ville* is erected on two pillars against the wall the monument

monument of *Dandalo*, the general of the protestants.

The protestants of this city are three parts of four, and they had two temples, but one is lately pull'd down: Every morning they have a sermon, and in the afternoon prayers: On *Sundays* they have four sermons: They have three burying places without the walls; and they had a college and professors, but now the Jesuits are masters: The protestants have a bell to ring them to church.

We met here with two *English* gentlemen, viz. Mr. *Alred* and Mr. *Parker* of *Montmouthshire*.

Wednesday Aug. 9. Paying four livres apiece for places in a coach of return, we travell'd four leagues to *Lunelle*, where we dined, and four leagues further arriv'd at *Montpelier*: About a league from the city we had very sandy way, the rest was pretty good, except now and then stony.

Friday August 11. We took two chambers, and paid five crowns a month; and pensioned, i. e. dieted, at madam *Mignot's* for ten crowns a month more.

These *Englishmen* were at *Montpelier* while we staid there: My lord *Clinton* the earl of *Lincoln's* son, Mr. *Witbers* his governor; Sir *Thomas Crew*, lord *Crew's* son; two Mr. *Harveys*, with one *Spirito Rubatti*, uncle to him at *Geneva*; Mr. *Peter Vivian*, fellow of *Trinity college* in *Cambridge*; Mr. *Martin Lyffer*, fellow of *St. John's college*, *ibid.* Mr. *Ward*, student of *Christchurch*; Mr. *Whitcombe*, Mr. *Tanner*, Mr. *Spicer*, of the Temple; Mr. *Samson*, formerly fellow of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*; Mr. *Jessop*; earl of *Alisbury*, and lord *Bruce* his eldest son, with a great train, his lady and daughters being with him; Mr. *Havers*, formerly of *Trinity college*; Mr. *Ol. St. John*, formerly lord chief justice, who went by the name of monsieur *Montagne*, and his lady; Mr. *Ellock*; Mr. *Abdy*; Dr. *Downes*; Mr. *Poley*; Dr. *Croone*; Mr. *Hewlett*; Dr. *Moulins*, a Scotchman; Mr. *Norwood*; Mr. *Deane*; Mr. *Dafewood*; and Dr. *Jeanes*.

At *Montpelier* they play at mall in the highways; the players agree first how far to play, and what stone, &c. to touch, which is the usual terminus of this sport: *A* that strikes first, plays the pair, *B* plays *le plus*, but if *B* strikes beyond *A*, then *A* plays *le plus*; if *B* gets another stroke, *A* plays at two, and *B* rests at one, &c.

Verdet or *verdigrease* is made here in great quantity, after this manner: They first put wine into the bottom of a great earthen pot, and then fix two or three sticks cross, upon which they lay pieces of copper, and on them grape stalks well sprinkled with vinegar, and so *stratum super*

stratum, and the pot is shut close for five days; then they scrape off the verdet, and sell it for eight sols a pound.

Wednesday, Aug. 30. We rode out four leagues, and dined at *Frontignan*, a little wall'd place situated by the citang or lake, (in the middle of which is an island with the ruins of the bishop of *Montpelier's* house) and in a fertile soil under the hills, (warm'd by the south sun) which afford the noted rich *Mojbato* wine of *Frontignan*. Here may sometimes be bought good *Barbary* hories. At a quarter of a league distance from *Frontignan* we forded the estang, and then rode along the beach, between the estang and the sea, to a cape call'd *Monfeti*, (one league from *Frontignan*) where rare plants grow, viz. *Uca marina*, *Alypum M. Ceti*, &c. On this promontory the French king is designing a fort to defend vessels in the haven or port. We forded the estang again, and found all along great flore of *Anaroface Mattioli*; then rode by the shore side, and at night took up our lodgings at the baths of *Balerue*, one league from *M. Ceti*, (vulg. *Cap de Cete*).

Thursday, Aug. 31. We went two small leagues, and dined at the post-house in *Loupian*; and three leagues further cross'd the river *Herault*, by passing a bridge, and towards the evening arriv'd at *Pezenas*, *Pezenas*, and lodg'd at the charrue.

This is a very pretty city, and well built; three pleasant fountains in the streets, and in the great street a handsome walk in the middle for the citizens to walk in. About 160 protestants live here, who go to sermon at *Montagnac*. The meeting of the states of *Languedoc* is often at this city, near which the prince of *Conti*, governor of *Languedoc*, hath a pretty grange or country house.

Friday, Sept. 1. We return'd by *Montagnac*, and two leagues from *Pezenas* pass'd by the abbey of *Ville magne*, and came through a town of the same name, and two leagues further din'd at *Montbazene*: In the afternoon leaving the hilly and stony way, we had better road two leagues to *Verune*, noted for the making of good butter; and a league thence came back to *Montpelier*.

A league from *Montpelier* we saw a little pond, which is call'd *Bonill d'Eau*, because the water seems to boil up in several places; it has a vitriol taste, and when there is water in the neighbouring ditches, the same taste is in them: This pond did not run over, tho' always in motion.

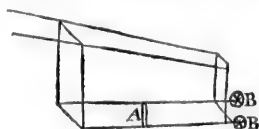
The *Passerie* or making of raisins was now begun in these parts, which is after this manner: They take a bunch of grapes and

and steep them in boiling lixivium till the skins crack, then dip them in cold water, and hang them abroad till they are sufficiently dried: They put oil into the boiling lixivium. *Vide Job. Bambini Hist. Plant.*

White wax.

White wax is thus made here: They first take the yellow wax, and melt it over a furnace; then dip in it a conical mould of wood, like a block for a steeple-crown'd hat, (daub'd over with the juice of snails, to keep the wax from sticking to it) and immediately pop it into cold water, which congeals the wax into a conical figure: After this they expose these cones of wax to the weather and hot sun in a pav'd court, for 15 days or a month's space, more or less, sometimes sprinkling water upon it; when 'tis changing to white, they purify it in a second furnace, (the dirt and dregs remaining at the bottom) and then they take it out with a pot that has a spout to pour it withal into cold water, the fellow with his left hand shaping it into a hollow spiral, like this figure, or rather like the *Bracciale* they play at *Baloue* with: Afterwards they expose it at first to the sun and air, where it is perfectly whitened. Some workmen went into *England* to make white wax, but found that air not agreeable for it. In the summer-time they constantly water the wax, but in the winter, &c. the dews, &c. suffice.

This is a weeding engine in the king's physick garden: At A is a sharp iron that



cuts up grass, as the engine runs on the wheels BB.

Physick garden.

The physick garden is well enough describ'd in *Golnitz*; it is divided, for flowers, the sempervirent plants, &c. into several partitions: That wherein the professor shews plants in is long and narrow, having four beds in it, where every plant hath its number, which makes it easy to the learner, when he has the name and the figure where the plant grows. Dr. *Cliquenau* is botanick professor, and chancellor of the university; but Dr. *Magnole*, a young man, is a better herbarist. One *Swecker*, an apothecary's son of *Dantzick*, collected and dried all the plants about *Montpelier*, and was here at this time. About 1300 plants grow hereabouts.

Dr. *Huguenot* is a physician of great practice.

Dr. *Soligniac* is reputed a learned man.

Dr. *Jollie* is a protestant, and a very ingenious person, and civil to the *English*.

Dr. *Berberach* is a good physician.

The winter weather lasts not long, but is pretty sharp for the season: The summer here is very hot: When the wind comes off the hills in the *Severnnes*, which lie northward, they account it wholesome to be abroad in the air; but when it comes from the sea or south, few will stir out of their houses; the reason must be the stagnant waters between *Montpelier* and the sea.

Montpelier is a city bigger than *Geneva*; the streets are generally narrow, but the houses high, some of which are built of stone. No piazza besides two or three small market-places: Nigh *notre dame*, (an indifferent church) and the street before the white horse inn, is large. The *Canourg* is throng'd every fair summer night with the gentry, &c. it is about the bigness of the trill at *Geneva*; a church was erecting in this very place, as appears by the foundations begun, but it was not brought to perfection, because the king was jealous it might command the town, it being on a high ground.

The poor people about *Montpelier* wear wooden shoes in the winter-time, which they call *Sabon*.

The *Splanade* is a large void space between the town and the citadel, which is now very considerable. The city is seated on a rising ground, and has no river nearer than an *English* mile, (in the road to *Nismes*) at *Castelnouf*.

The number of the inhabitants may be *Protestants*, about 25,000, some said 21,000, according to a late account; 7000 of them are hugonets or protestants, who have two temples where they have sermons every morning: Lord's-days after dinner little boys answer'd their catechisms with much confidence. The elders sit about the pulpit, the women in the middle of the church, and the men round about in galleries and other seats. There are very great congregations, that give good attention in sermon-time; but when the chapters are reading before sermon, not a word can be heard by reason of loud talking, and many were so irreverent as to have their hats on while they sung psalms. Before any reading of chapters, if they stay any time, some or other in the congregation will begin and set a psalm, which the rest join in. After sermon the collectors receive peoples charity at the door, the third part whereof belongs to the ministers.

The second of *November* a fast was kept very strictly here, all the hugonots shutting their shops, and, without refreshing themselves at dinner-time, remain'd the whole day in the temples: The people whisperingly

SKIPPON. ingly repeat the minister's prayers, not omitting the blessing. The protestants have a burying-place without the city, and bury their dead either betimes in the morning or after sun-set, the king of late years not suffering them to accompany the corpse at any other time; 30 persons is the greatest number that can go along with it; the women are troublesome when they go, because they howl and cry in a strange manner.

By some late edicts of the king, none, upon pain of death, can turn Protestants, that were first Protestants and after that Roman Catholics. As severe an edict I was told was publish'd against any monk or other ecclesiastick that shall turn Protestant.

The ministers that preach here, are, 1. *Burdeii*, formerly an Augustine monk, he preaches after the puritanical way in England, 2. *Bertau*, 3. *Eustace*, 4. *Cbouin*, 5. *Carfenac*.

Customs. Serenades, are sets of violins that play in the night under ladies windows, their gallants going along with the fiddlers.

The roots of *Napus Sativus* make good pottage.

In the vintage time the people are very busy early and late, and many presses are at work in the streets; but the grapes are first trodden before they be press'd. Vines in *Languedoc* and *Provence* grow without supporters, in large fields, and the trunks of them are cut pretty close to the ground.

Green olives slit with a knife, and steep'd in soap four or five days, then remov'd into salt and water, are serv'd up to table; the ordinary way is salt and water alone, but those are not so soon fit to eat: Ripe olives are prepar'd in the same manner.

Many perfumes, essences and confections are made in this city. The queen of *Hungary's* water is spirit of wine distill'd with rosemary flowers: Oil of cloves is made *per descensum*, viz. Take a bolt head, and upon that or any other such vessel put a cloth with cloves in it, and over them a brown paper, and then lay a copper plate with coals.

The prices of butchers meat are set by the consuls every two years, and all sorts of fish are sold at set rates, except soles. If one buys a swine, and finds it infected with the measles, he may return it back again, for it is forbid under a great penalty.

The women here are esteem'd handsome; but the generality of the people are swarthy, and many of the women paint. The widows of the meaner sort wear a black hat of this shape:



The language of the vulgar is call'd *Patois*, very difficult for strangers and those

born about *Paris* to understand, being a mixture of *French*, *Spanish*, and *Italian*; as may be observ'd by the following words and phrases therein;

Peccare! Ab Paura! Dyes à quo. A Dieu Seas. Dieus vous le donne. Cava-lisjo. Pottone. Fullou. Fumé. Fringare. Scarabigliato. Cad. Began.

The *Schola Placentina* are the law-schools. Schools Placentina

The building of the schools is very mean. In one we saw the creation of a doctor of physick; the professor first made a speech, then musick play'd, after that the new doctor was adorn'd with a chain, and the girdle, and kiss'd, &c. then musick again, and the new doctor made his speech, then musick again; then he gave the professors, &c. thanks, and musick play'd once more: Clapping of hands was the students applause: The new-created doctor had a black gown and purple cap, and the professor had a purple gown and cap: The new doctor went up and down the town with the musick before him, and a beadle with the mace, a professor on each side of him, and a troop of scholars at his heels: In the school or room where he was created hang the pictures of many *Montpelier* physicians; 17 publick exercises must be perform'd before you attain the degree of a doctor. There were several women present while the solemnity was of creating this doctor.

Every stranger gives 20 sols to see an anatomy. Dr. *Chiquenau* is the present reader.

The anatomy theatre is a building that stands alone in a garden; it hath stone seats, and over the door are stones carv'd with a lyon devouring a woman. They shew here *Rablais's* robe, which is now an old piece of scarlet. Anatomy theatre

Within the citadel is a large square, *Citadel* built round with soldiers lodgings: It hath four bastions, and but slight ditches. A fair piece of cannon, with *Carolus V.* written on it.

Marquiss de Vards, governor of *Agues-mortes*, captain of 100 *Switzers*, and formerly nigh the king's person, is now prisoner here, and hath been for above five months; his refusing to take madam *Vernouille*, the king's mistress, to be his wife, being supposed his greatest crime.

We walk'd a long league to *Villeneuve*, a small wall'd place, and a little beyond took boat and landed in *Agellone*, a ruin'd palace, which was formerly the seat of the bishop, who has now his palace at *Montpelier*. The church is still entire; over the entrance into it is represented our Saviour, and the four animals the evangelists are

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and S. Paul rudely shap'd in basio relieve.
These rhymes we found here;

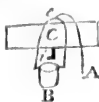
Al portum Vite Sitientes quique Venit:
Has Interdum fores vestros composito mores.
Ite in rans ora tua semper crimina plora
Quicquid peccaturachrymarum fonte lavatur.
An. Inc. D. MCLXXVIII. -|-

In the *Maison de la Ville* at *Montpelier*
are fair rooms, where are pictures of the
consuls made every year, and the king
that reigns is drawn in the same picture.
In a great room chyrurgions are made
masters after a solemn manner, with mu-
sick, &c.

The cabinet of monsieur *Gilibert*, an
apothecary, has several remarkable in it,
viz. the skin of a lynx, a mummy, the
horn of the ibex, minerals, shells, ani-
mal, &c.

At the Jesuit's college is one *Frere*
Rechet, apothecary to the society, who
shew'd us his cabinet, viz. a whole dol-
phin; fishes, shells, skins, and skeletons
of animals; four or five skins of flam-
mands; a model of the strong fort of
Pefes, and the castle de la *Tritat* in *Cata-
lonia*; the true *Balsamum*; a bottle with
a narrow top, which had a cock, when
turn'd, would spring water up a great
height; a printed picture, which if held
obliquely to the light, seem'd painted
with various colours: He hath a pretty
garden of similes. We observ'd the man-
ner of drawing water out of a well here;
a handle turns an axis, the motion whereof
is eas'd by a nut and a wheel with cogs,
and when the bucket came up to the top,
an iron turn'd the water out into a cistern;

A is the rope fastned at
e to the bucket B, which
mounting up to the iron i,
is turn'd, and the water
falls into the cistern C.



A vine cros through a chamber, and
afterwards branches and bears fruit; a tri-
angular tick, he would have had us be-
lieved the hugonots of the *Sevennes* used
to force the catholicks into their temples
with.

One monsieur *Relle* makes good micro-
scopes, through which we saw chee-
mites, small sand, &c. on polish'd cylin-
ders we saw the picture of a chair, *Carlo*
Borromeo, &c. reflected from the pictures
drawn on paper: This man drew with his
own hand two very exact terrestrial globes,
the biggest as large as both a man's fists:
He tells perspectives for three pistoles
apiece.

VOL. VI.

Monsieur *Baldasti*, a chymist, told us
he could do strange things, which he so-
lemnly attested to be true, viz. That he
could prepare a substance that should look
like a real fruit, (and be yellow within)
about the bigness of a button or tartufe;
this afterwards he can digest into a liquor
that should breed living serpents: He
bragg'd he could discover the name of
any plant only by seeing the fix'd salt of
it; if 4000 were brought one after ano-
ther, he could distinguish them: That
out of the beams of the sun he could make
a substance should at first be a water, then
a gum, and at last a crystal, which, if
carried in one's pocket in rainy weather,
would represent a rainbow, &c. He said
that *Petroleum* is the same with the oil
of jett: He had an universal liquor which
will produce any plant out of its fix'd
salt.

The *Patoille* is a night watch of 40 or
50 townsmen, that walk the streets about
midnight.

In *Languedoc* and *Provence* are two ways
of setting vines, 1. à *Pagulle*, i. e. plant-
ing the vine upright, which is the more
lasting, for sometimes they continue 40,
50, or 60 years: 2. The other way is by
putting a vine twig at the middle into the
ground, and the two ends of it to lay out;
this will bear grapes soonest, but is not
of so long continuance as the other.

I had two receipts from monsieur *Vereband*,
apothecary at *Montpelier*, the translation
of which is as follows:

To make grey Cyprus Powder.

Take the moss which grows on the branches
of the balm or scarlet oak tree, (in Latin *ilex*
coccigera, or *quercus*) and wash it several
times in common water, till the smell of the
moss is quite gone: then steep it in equal
quantities of rose water, and orange-flower
water, and put it to drain in some high
place, where the sun does not come, often
stirring it; when 'tis very dry, reduce it to
a very fine powder, and with every pound
weight of the powder mingle a dram of good
musk, and half the quantity at least of civet.

N.B. It must be steep'd three or four times
in the rose water and orange-flower water,
and be dry'd each time.

To make a paste for perfuming chambers.

Take the roots of *iris* of Florence, *cypros*
and *Calamus Aromaticus*, of each half an
ounce; dry'd red roses, sweet marjorum,
cloves, cinnamon, of each two drams; *storax*,
benjamin, and *labdanum*, of each an ounce;
reduce all to a fine powder, except the *storax*,
benjamin, and *labdanum*, which beat to-
gether

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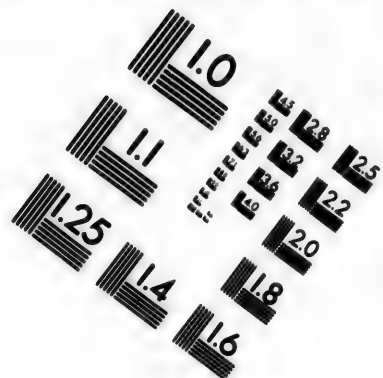
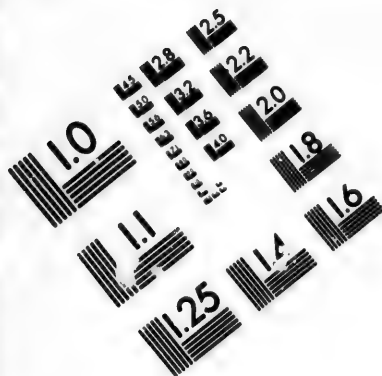
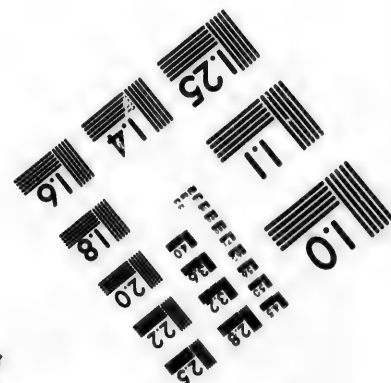
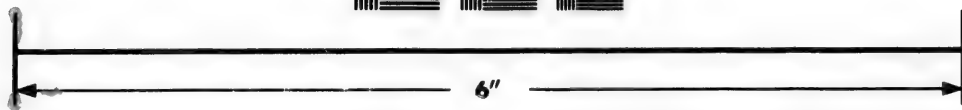
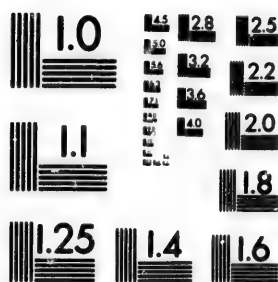


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SKIPPO. *ther in a brass mortar made very hot, with an iron pestle; and when these are melted, mix them with the powder form'd of the other ingredients, and put the whole mass into a perfuming pan of copper: As for amber, musk, and civet, you may put in what quantity you please.*

M. Steno. Monsieur Steno, a Dane, was at this time in Montpellier, and he is very happy in some anatomical discoveries, viz. the *Ductus Salivaris*, from the *Parotides* to the middle of the cheek: We were present at his dissection of an ox's head, and observ'd a blade of grass that was forc'd up that *Ductus*: In a man the *Ductus* lies frait, but in a beast oblique.

One monficur *Lort* makes counterfeit amethysts, topazes, emeralds and sapphires, which have very good colour, and by some esteem'd the best of that kind. At his house we saw the experiment of *atramentum penetrans*, and learnt that yellow oker burnt proves a red bolus: The *Turcois* stone is naturally white, but by fire is turn'd blue; and by this art a bishop of *Cominge* got a vast sum of money: *Fluor Smaragdii*, heated in a pan of coals, and afterwards put into a dark place, shines very much: At the same time several other stones were tried, but did not shine.

Passing on the ropes. We saw here a *Valacbian* walk up a sloping rope, then he danc'd on a strait rope as high as the top of a tennis court; after that he danc'd with two naked swords, one tied cross the right, and the other cross the left leg; then he had two ropes tied to his feet, and a boy hanging by the middle in those ropes was swung to and fro as he walk'd up the high strait rope; at last he cut capers, and stood upon his head on the top of a pole as high as the tennis court roof.

A *Dutchman* danc'd without a pole in his hand on a lower rope, and three or four times slip'd down and straddled the rope, and up again presently on his feet; he also cut high capers.

Another fellow tumbled upon a bending rope.

Another on a scaffold threw himself backward, and lighted on his feet; he threw himself through three hoops which were held up as high as his head, but he had the advantage of a sloping board, which he ran up, before he went through the hoops; he made use of the same advantage when he tumbled over a boy's head, who sat upon a tall fellow's shoulders, the boy's head was higher than he could reach with his hands.

Dec. 7. we began our journey into *Provence*, hiring two horses and a guide for five livres a day while we travell'd, and

four livres a day when we rested. On the left hand we had *Castres*, where *monf. de Castres*, governor of *Montpelier*, hath a house; and three leagues from *Montpelier* pass'd by *Lunelle Vieille*; and half a league further to *Lunelle Neufve*, a large village; and half a league further we arriv'd at *Pont Lunelle*, and lay there this night.

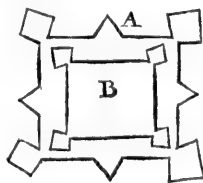
Dec. 8. We pass'd between *Gallargues* and *Lesmarques*, (*argues* signifies *ager*) and afterwards had *Beauvoisin* on our left hand, and four leagues from *Pont Lunelle* we din'd at *S. Gilles*. The first part of our journey in the morning was in a cultivated level country, but the latter part was hilly and full of shrubs. In the afternoon, nigh *S. Gilles*, we ferry'd the *Petit Rhône*, paying one *solmarque* and three liards, horse and man; then rode three leagues (crossing the *Camarque*) to *Arles*, *Ailes*, where each of us gave one *sol* for passing the bridge of boats cross the great branch of the *Rhône*. The *Camarque* is an island leagues in compass, belongs to *Arles*, and nigh the city is planted with vines, and is well cultivated: They feed great store of sheep on it: It is much like our fenns, and no pebbles or great stones are found in it, which is the more taken notice of, because on the other (*Provence*) side of the river is the *Crau*, or *Campi Lapidei*, cover'd thick with them: The *Camarque* gets often upon the sea, as appears by the several watch-towers that formerly stood on the shore, and are now within the land.

Dec. 9. Nigh the walls of *Arles* we rode thro' a place where great number of ancient christian monuments lay; and beyond them we pass'd by an aqueduct, which (a little above a furlong from the city) receives water brought in a channel from the river *Durance*, (four or five leagues distance) which runs into the *Rhône* a little below *Avignon*; then we travell'd between enclosures, which were planted with vines, olive trees, &c. and din'd at *S. Martin de Crau*, (three leagues from *Arles*) an inn that stands alone in the *Crau*, or *Campi Lapidei*: After dinner we went three leagues more in the same stone level, or *Crau*, and near *S. Martin* pass'd by an ilex wood, and two leagues from our inn rode by *la Tour d'Entrecens*, having some wood about it, and nigh it a small lake of salt water. When we were cross this plain, we mounted a craggy country, and then came down into a narrow valley set with vines, and the sides of the hills planted with olives: We had on our right hand a castle call'd *Miramas*, seated on a steep rock, and four leagues from *S. Martin de Crau*, lodg'd in *S. Chamas*, a large village, a great part whereof is built

built on each side of a high and long ridge, many of the houses having rooms within the hills, and chambers quite through; at the bottom of the ridge is a subterraneous passage, or way cut from one side to the other, like the passage through *M. Paulippus* nigh *Naples*: The earth is of a crumbling substance, and more easily therefore to be cut through than that; 80 of my ordinary paces long this passage, and broad enough for two carts to go a-breast: One side of this town looks on the *Martiques*, a large branch or *sinus* of sea water.

Dec. 10. We rode on the side of the *Martiques* in a level ground, and ferried the *Larc*, and four leagues from *S. Obamas* din'd at the griffin: Thence we mounted to a village on the top of a hill, and afterwards went rocky way, and four leagues from our dining place we arrived at *Marfeilles*; where at our entrance the guard ask'd our names, and the country we were of.

This city is situated under hills, which are thick built with *Bastides*, or summer-houses, most used by the citizens in plague time; the common report is there are 24,000 of them, but on a more modest computation, there are not above 6000. *Marfeilles* is large and well built; the streets handsome, but kept somewhat naftily: A long and broad key, where in clear evenings a multitude of people walk, and all day long is frequented by merchants, seamen, &c. A great number of barks and some ships lay within the port, and 13 *French* gallies lay here. The port is oval, but not large as that at *Messina*, and the entrance is not above four ships breadth, which is shut up by a chain. A new citadel begun five or six years ago is on one side of it, which we were denied entrance into because we were *English*, but we had a full view of it without; it is built of stone, and hath very thick walls.



A the middle building higher than B.

Many workmen are now employ'd in a work that will line all the entrance into the port; there will be three bastions, one just at the mouth of the port, within it a portico, and lodgings for foldiers, and an

open place to discipline in, below the foldiers chambers they lodge in is a fair vault, where the lower tire of guns are to be placed, and above is another fair platform. From hence they intend to make a passage by a draw-bridge to the other citadel. On that side is a room under an old tower, where the intendants of health sit and examine such as come by sea: All letters and money brought from places suspected to have the plague, are first put into vinegar; but corn and fish may be unladed without staying a quarantine, for we observed a *French* boat newly arrived from *Tunis* unlading of corn. The entrance into this port is bad, and in stormy weather sometimes ships come in so suddenly, that they break the chain before they can have time to draw it up. On the upper part of the city are 18 windmills, and on the same side with the citadel, on the top of a hill, is an old fort. Two gallies and a galliot now building here. Just before the port, and about a league off, are two large islands; 1. *S. Estienne au isle de Ratoneau*; 2. *S. Jean ou isle d'If*: at these islands ships make their quarantine, and two small *English* vessels were now there. The publick houses of office bring much profit to those that rent them. The pilot of the galley-royal wears the king's picture in a gold medall.

S. Victor is an old abbey near the city, *S. Victor*, where there is nothing of remark besides a chapel under ground, which *S. Magdalene* hath made famous among the pilgrims. In the cloister they shew the marks of the devil's claws, on a pillar nigh a well he went down into.

About eight years ago the king was here in person, but being much displeased with the town, refused to enter the gates, but commanded a breach to be made in the wall, which is not yet made up, and where at present most people go in and out: At the same time the king gave order for the razing the house of monsieur *Glandevre de Nevizeles*, who was suspected as chief of the discontents, and a pillar of infamy is erected where his house stood. He lives now at *Barcelona*.

Ludov. XIII. *Sc. Sub cujus Imperio summa Libertas*, was inscrib'd on the gate of the city that is now pull'd down. On one side of this city are some suburbs, having an open place under one part of the walls. Few hugonots live here. The great trade of this place is the carrying out five fol pieces, and selling them in the *Levant*, eight or nine for a dollar. They export soap from hence. He that is consul of the *English* nation hath ten dollars every *English* ship that comes into this port, and one per cent. for the goods sold here.

Two

SKIPPON.
English
merchants.

Two Mr. Warren, Mr. Long, Mr. Hill, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Williams, Mr. Stanly lately arriv'd here from Alicant.

Dec. 13. We rode one league and an half in a pleasant and fruitful valley, passing by several paper-mills, and had on our right hands S. Marcell. One league and an half further we travell'd in the same valley watered by the river *Vucaune*, and dined at the blackmoor's head in *Aubagne*, whence we had good way for a short league between the craggy tops of hills; then we began to mount stony and steep ascents, riding thro' pine woods, where we observed the bark of the pines cut off on one side for about the height of a man; and at the bottom of the trees, a hollow made to receive the melted rosin.

Three leagues from *Aubagne* we descended to a solitary inn call'd *la maison Brûlée*, where we drank good *Vin Cuit*, and had handsome as well as reasonable entertainment.

Dec. 14. We rode about half a league, and came thro' a village call'd *Baiffet*, pass'd a good valley, and then travell'd a pav'd way between steep rocks, where we took a watchman along with us, who conducted us by the walls of *Olliotes*, a place infected some months before with the plague. A good distance beyond the town the watchman left us, and there we saw several watchmen that look'd after such as came to buy and sell, that they should not come too near those of *Olliotes*, who pour'd the oil they sold, thro' long channels of wood. Here are very large and fair olive grounds, and some orange gardens. Capers grow hereabouts, being planted in the sides of ditches and walls, and planted in rows like vines in fields. A short league from hence we arriv'd at *Toulon*, riding thro' a good country. We rode this day two leagues and an half.

Toulon.

Toulon is a city somewhat bigger than *Exborn*, situated on a level ground, and strongly defended by bastions towards the land, and hath but two gates. The key is fair, and about a quarter of an *English* mile long, very strait; and all the houses on the key are of an equal height. In the middle of the key is the admiral's lodging. There is a handsome and broad street where markets are kept, and a piazza to sell corn in: another strait street. The inner port is about half the bigness of that at *Marfilles*, and the entrance is narrow and chained. Men of war and ships of great burthen can come in. Without this is another large port or safe bay, surrounded by a ridge of hills, and the entrance into that is commanded by a castle or block-house. At this time

The port.

almost all the *French* king's ships of war belonging to this (*Mediterranean*) sea, were in port, the duke of *Beaufort* being newly arriv'd from *Tunis*, where he had concluded a peace, and the report was, he had order to go out again to negotiate the like with those of *Algiers*, or to meet an *English* Squadron sailing into the *Mediterranean*. The men of war belonging to this sea are 22. The admiral, named *Philap*, carries 72 guns, and hath about 700 men aboard. Six new bottoms were now upon the tilts, and one of them may possibly be launch'd the next summer; but the rest will hardly be finish'd in some years, unless more workmen be employ'd. Four or five of these ships are esteem'd able to engage in a battle; but the rest of them, if our *English* seamen may be believ'd, are not considerable. *Chevalier de Paul* is reputed a good soldier, but no skilful seaman. *Marquis de Murtel* is another *French* captain; was formerly a slave in *Barbary*, and there learn'd the *Turkish* cruelty, which he now exercises on all the prisoners he takes. Some say the *French* on the *Mediterranean* understand little of navigation, and that the best pilots and seamen are fetch'd from west *France*: but others say, that the *Provençals* are the best seamen in *France*.

Strangers are willingly receiv'd into the *French* sea-service, and about 80 *English* seamen were now aboard their men of war; but they hearing of the difference between *England* and *France*, are resolv'd not to fight against their countrymen: yet some few have been prevail'd with, by fair persuasions, or by fear of undergoing a little longer the extremities of hunger, &c. to enter into the *French* service. Others seem'd very constant and resolute against all temptations.

The *French* men of war, two months ago, brought in two *English* vessels that were trading with *Tunis*, and sunk another that made resistance, killing 12 or 13 *Frenchmen*, and wounding about 35. The *English* master and all his men were saved, except two slain outright, and a boy that died afterwards. The master and his men were brought in hither: the ship's name was the *Genoa* merchant of 35 guns.

Two ships of *Beaufort's* fleet, with a *French* fire-ship, met also nigh *Tunis*, Capt. *Deacons* in a merchant ship of 28 guns and 40 men, who was in company with a little vessel of *Plymouth*, one *Symmonds* master. The *French* desired *Deacons* to come aboard them, promising on their honour he should be safely return'd into his

Pickling of
capers.

his own ship again. These fair tho' false words, and his ignorance of any quarrel between the two crowns, prevail'd so far as to bring him into one of their vessels, where having sometime discours'd with them about news, he desired leave to return into his own ship, which they perfidiously denied, and told him in a rough manner, He must go along with them to Toulon. And because he would not give order for his men to leave their ship, three soldiers threaten'd violence by presenting their swords points to his breast. The French ships perceiving the English to make away, presently overtook them (the English vessels being laden with currants from Zant, and bound for England) and forced the men out of them: then the French pretending a performance of their solemn promise, sent Capt. Deacons aboard his own ship with 40 or 50 French, and half a score English, who had once thoughts of carrying the ship away when they were out of sight of the rest; but the French outnumber'd them too much. Deacons said, he had to the value of 3000 l. on board belonging to himself. His chaplain was rudely handled, being cut over the head, as well as a seaman who gave no provocation.

He was search'd by the French chyrurgion whether he was a Jew; and tho' he affirmed he was uncircumcised, the insolent enemy immediately examined him in publick. Such kind of usage was aggravated by the barbarous welcome they found in Toulon, where the poor seamen were set ashore without providing any victuals or lodging for them. Some were beaten on shipboard, and most of them plunder'd before the ships or goods were adjudg'd in the admiralty court. Four of our ships they had forced in already, and one more was daily expected. About 70 men belong'd to these English vessels. It was observ'd by Capt. Deacons, that the French pilots mistook 25 leagues in 50, sailing towards this port. Beaufort does not understand navigation. Symonds, the master of the Plymouth vessel, was offered a pittole for every English seaman he should persuade into the French king's ships; which he scornfully refused.

A Flemming or Hollander is now the master workman in building the new men of war. The materials, coak and fir, are brought four leagues from hence.

We were told, that caper-buds, presently after they are gathered, are dry'd in the shade, then put into vinegar for nine or ten days, and, after that, remov'd into fresh liquor, where they remain for use. They keep best when salt

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is put to them. If well put up, they will last green three years. They are press'd . . .

N. Dame de bon recontra is a little chapel nigh Toulon.

Dec. 15. In the afternoon we took bills of health at the gates of Toulon, and pass'd without a watchman by Olliotes, and this night lodg'd at la maison Brûlée.

Dec. 16. We took a guide, and rode a stony way among rocks and woods in an uninhabited country, till we came to S. Baulme, two leagues from la maison Brûlée, having first ascended with some difficulty a mountain, at the top whereof we were covered with a cloud or mist, and then we descend'd a pav'd road in a wood mix'd with oaks and beech, &c. to S. Baulme, a small convent built on a rock that jets out of a steep precipice: it is inhabited by eight or ten Dominican friars, who are oblig'd in this place and at S. Maximin, to eat no flesh. Their church is a great cave, where they say, S. Mary Magdalen did 33 years penance. Behind the high altar lies a fair marble statue of that saint in a sleeping leaning posture; for they have a tradition, that in that very place she used to sleep, and that part of the rock was miraculously raised to serve her as a pillow, which is constantly observ'd to be dry, whereas all other parts of the cave, they say, is moist, water always distilling from the roof. A spring rises in this cave. See more of this place and S. Maximin in the *Abregé de l'hist. de S. Magd.*

After we had dined in an inn clos'd within the walls of the convent, we descend'd the remainder of the wood; and when we had rode about half an English mile, we had a winding way down the side of another steep hill, and thence had a continual (tho' more easy) descent till we came to S. Maximin, where several women came presently to us, and were importunate to sell us variety of beads and medals of saints.

This day I took notice of water falling out of a river into a declining channel of wood A, into a round pit (at B) made up with a stone wall, and going out thence, drives a mill.

S. Maximin is a small square town well walled about; the church is dedicated to that saint, and is a tall and fair structure, having 16 slender pillars to support it: it is lightsome, and hath no cross building, as in cathedrals. From the middle of the roof hangs a long streamer taken out of a Turkish vessel. The relics of

S X

S.



Pickling of capers.

SKIPPOH.

S. Magdalen are enshrined in a vault in the north side of the church. The adjoining cloister is handsome and large, belonging to about 60 Jacobins or Dominicans, who have a neat refectory to dine and sup in. Over the place they wash at before meals, they set up *si quis's*. The fathers have their names written in one roll, and pasted on the refectory door. The consuls of the town keep the keys of the relics in *S. Maximin's* church. Under a cradle is written,

Hec est Maria speculum Innocentie.

Under the picture of *S. Mary Magd.*

Hec est Maria speculum Penitentiae.

The front of the church is not yet faced with stone.

Dec. 17. We travell'd thro' a village call'd *Porcils*, and about two leagues together, rode over little valleys and low hills. We pass'd in sight of *Pournere*, a large village on our right hand, and then rode on a fair caufey for about a league and an half. On our left hand we had *Negreola*, another village; and, five leagues from *S. Maximin*, went thro' *S. Marc*, a small place where they find jasper. We rode a hilly country, and had on our right hand *S. Victore*, a tall mountain; and having journey'd six leagues this day, arriv'd at *Aix*. (*Aque sextiae.*)

Aix.

We went up the cathedral at *Aix*, and had a full prospect of the city, which lies round, and is about the bigness of *Montpelier*; is situated on a rising ground, which ascends almost insensibly from *S. John's* chapel to the cathedral. The streets are large, cleanly, and well pav'd, and the houses handsomely built. The gentlemens palaces are very fair with itately portals; but not placing them in the middle of the front, diminishes the beauty of their outside. A long and broad street call'd *Orbitello*, becaule begun and enclosed within the walls at the same time the town of that name in *Italy*, was taken by the *French* from the On that side of the city are other new streets and piazza's. When *Orbitello* street is finish'd on both sides, and the two rows of trees are grown up in the middle, this well-built city will be more fam'd for its building, &c. Hills cover'd with olive-trees encompass the town, which wants a good river, the *Lare*, an inconsiderable one, running close by it; therefore it is said, *Aix la plus belle Ville en France sans riviere*, i. e. *Aix*, the fairest town in *France*, without a river. I think

no city in *Italy* exceeds it for handfomeness. The river *Durance* is two leagues off. The cathedral is but indifferent, and the *Baptisterium* is a small octagon supported by eig. tall pillars, each pillar of one stone. Nigh the altar is the monument of *Car. II.* king of *Sicily*: His marble figure lies on the lower part of the monument, and above is crown'd by two other figures. See the epitaph in *Golnitz*.

Cardinal #1

A chapel here call'd *Nostre Dame de bonne Esperance*; and without the city is a small oratory call'd *N. Dame de bonne Voyage*.

Cardinal *Grimaldi* is archbishop of *Aix*, who with the canons, once a year, sit on stone seats erected in the church-yard, where the archbishop blesses the people.

S. Maria . . . will be a pretty church *S. Maria*. and fine when the altar ornaments are finish'd.

The oratorians have a very neat church.

The baths (which gave name to this city) are somewhat neglected. The water is hot near the spring-head, which is plentiful. It is used by washers and dyers.

Baths.

About 200 gentlemens coaches in this city.

La maison de la Ville will have a stately front when it is finish'd.

The palace is a great pile of building, with a strong stone tower in it that is used for a prison. Below are several shops, and above stairs we saw the great hall. The chamber of audience is like that at *Grenoble*: in the roof of it are painted all the kings of *France*, and in a corner is the king's seat. Here pleadings are heard.

Palace.

La chambre Tournelle or *Criminelle*, &c. See description of governments.

Before the palace is a large piazza, where is a pair of iron gallows erected and walled about.

We visited Monsieur *Borell's* cabinet, and observed these curiosities, viz. *Spina Delphini*; *Diable de la mer*; *Laisa piscis*; a thunder-bolt that fell in *Provence*, which weigh'd 54 *lib.* *Couteau de la mer*; a glass urn in a leaden case; another glass urn with ansæ or handles; an *Indian* colours, which was like a washing mop, having on the head feathers twisted together into little cords; old heads of *Trajan*, *Cybele*, and *Brutus*; the statues of *Livia* and *Æsculapius*; three skeletons made of terra Cotta by *M. Angelo*; crystal with grass in it; a cross of *lignum Rhodium* very curiously wrought with the history of our Saviour; a brass pottinger with *Arabic* prayers; a fish well represented in a stone; a circumcision knife of stone; a

COCCA

S. Lon.

Tomb of
N. Damus.

cocoa bottle neatly channell'd on the outside; the picture of *Ignatius* in feathers; a landskip made of silk needle-work; an ancient ring with *in* written on it; the four seasons of the year painted by *Faguerre*; a cup made of a rhinoceros's horn curiously carved; a long earthen urn with handles; the head of *Seneca* in a small stone; a rare collection of modern coins, both gold and silver, among which one very large in memory of *Gustavus Adolphus*, and his being kill'd at the battle of *Lipsie*; a piece of silver coined by *Lewis XIII.* which had mill'd round the edges, *Perennitati iustissimi Regis*; complete series of the *Roman* emperors in gold and silver; a great urn channell'd on the outside. This king *Lewis XIV.* when *Borl'*'s father was alive, saw this cabinet, and then gave him the sword girdle, or *la Banderie*, consecrated at his coronation; it is all silver, with gold buckles; and, as a further favour, gave leave it might be put into his coat of arms, which we saw painted so in the glass window, and a crown over it. Pictures made by the famous *Italian* and *Flemish* masters; great store of other antiquities, as idols, sacrificing instruments, &c.

Dec. 19. We rode by *S. Mytre's* chapel, who carry'd his head in his hand. One league from *Aix* we rode by *Aguilles* on the left hand, and then travell'd a hilly country, and observed many almond-trees and olive grounds which were the last winter almost quite destroy'd by the weather, which was a very great loss to the country. We had good way on a causeway, which probably was made by the old *Romans*. After three leagues riding from *Aix*, we had a pine wood on our right hand, and a league further saw *Pellissane*, a village on the same hand; then pass'd over a small river about half a league before we enter'd *Salon*, a large rambling town walled about.

The great church is tall, and indifferently handsome.

At the *Cordeliers* church is *Nostradamus's* tomb, placed within the church wall, which, they say, none dare open, because he prophesy'd, that that man should die within a year after such an attempt. His picture over it makes him a venerable person. On his monument is this inscription,

D. M.

Clariss. off. M. Nostradamus unius omnium mortalium iudicio digni cuius pene divino calamo totius orbis ex astrorum influxu futuri eventus conscriberentur. Vixit annis 62. m. 6. d. 10. Obiit Salo. MDLXVI. Quiescem posteri ne invidete. Anna Pontia Gemella Salonica Coniugi opt. V. F.

Monfieur de Grignan, archbishop of *Arles*, is spiritual and temporal lord of this town.

Here we were inform'd what that firing is they call *Mute*, viz. the oil being press'd out, the remaining part of the olives is made up with water into a paste, then squeeze'd into round moulds like thick cheese-fats; and when they are dry'd in the sun, they are good firing like turfs.

Dec. 20. We travell'd four leagues in a strait line upon the *Crau*, till we baited at *S. Martin*. Half way is erected a cross. After dinner, at three leagues distance, we arriv'd at *Arles*, which was antiently a kingdom, and the jurisdiction of it is still call'd a *Royaute*, comprehending 50 or 60 leagues: the *Crau* and the *Camarague* belong to it, and they get every day upon the sea.

When the *French* king was last here, he would be guarded only by those of the city, which is placed on a rising ground. From the tower of the town-house we took a view of it, and observ'd it to be larger and thicker built than *Aix*. The streets are narrow and unhandfome. On the upper part of the town are a great number of wind-mills. The walls are well built after the old fashion; and round a good part of the outside of the wall, is the mall, which hath on the outside another wall of a little height.

The town-house was pulling down, and a new one a building. Here we saw the statue of *Jupiter*, and another of *Diana*, an excellent statue, found without her right arm about 12 years ago, when they were digging a cistern under the temple of *Diana*, where at present remains an old arch and two tall pillars of marble. The amphitheatre hath two porticos as that at *Nismes*. No seats are remaining, and the houses within and without much obscure the sight of it. Underneath at the great entrance is a large cave.

The key by the river *Rhône* is but narrow, tho' of good length, where, in summer evenings, the citizens make their *Pourmenade* or walk.

S. Honoratus is an old church without the town, where, in a cave under the high altar, we saw stone monuments of six or seven archbishops of *Arles*. Three or four are laid one upon another, and in the middle is that of *S. Trophimus*, whose bones are still there; and in another there is always water, sometimes more and sometimes less, and those above and below are always dry (probably a cheat of the monks and priests.) A great many such tombs stand abroad, with inscriptions made by the ancient christians, and most of them are like those we saw

at Modena. One inscription I transcrib'd; viz.

*Julia Su. . . Filie Tyrannicæ
Vixit ann. xx. M. viii.
Quæ moribus, artibus et
Disciplinâ ceteris fœminis
Exemplo fuit. Aularius
Nurii et Laurentius uxori.*

The monument of the first duke of Savoy is at the entrance into this church. It was open'd by Carol. Eman. and the bones carry'd into Piedmont.

Much antient sculpture about this church. A convent of Minims here.

Monsieur Agar's cabinet we could not see, his father being newly dead.

We drank a good red claret in this city; and we observ'd that here and in other parts of Provence they drink a whitish and sweet wine they also call claret.

Dec. 22. We cross'd the Rhodne over a bridge of boats, and then rode four leagues in the Camargue, and came to la Baron, a very small village on the side of the petit Rhodne; and after we had travell'd one league more on the river's bank, we baited at the ferry, and paid three sols for our passage over; then had two leagues in a level, and a pine-wood on our right hand, a little before we came to Aguesmortes, where we were examined by soldiers, and left our pistols at the gates. This place is garison'd by about 300 soldiers, and is a long square town with tall and strong walls after the old fashion; and without the walls are half-moons cast up of earth. They keep open but one gate, and nigh it is a round stone tower called la Torre de Constance. A little channel brings boats to this town. The houses are low; for without the town nothing can be seen but walls. The streets are indifferently broad and handsome. In the piazza is a long open portico for the market people, which also serves for a walk. Half the inhabitants are of the reformed religion, who have a temple within the town. Nigh this place the soil is very good.

Dec. 23. About half a league from Aguesmortes we rode under a tower in a marshy ground, which was guarded by two or three soldiers: on the top several small pieces of cannon are mounted. Here we paid six liards, and then rode over many small bridges, and, a long league from Aguesmortes, came to S. Laurence, a village, and a little beyond that, forded the river. . . . after that had Marfikhargues on our right hand; and, a

league from S. Laurence, pass'd thro' Lunelle; and, four leagues thence, arriv'd in safety at Montpellier, meeting in the way foot soldiers newly levy'd, and marching towards Paris.

Feb. 26. Silo Novo, the French king joyning with the Dutch, commanded all the English out of his country; and Mr. Peter Vivian, Mr. Ward, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Ray, and myself came from Montpellier together, hiring horses of John de Guant. We dined at Pont Lunelle, and in the afternoon had a very stormy wind in our faces. At night we arriv'd at the pomme rouge in Nîmes, and there found Monsieur du Meulin of Abbeville, who shew'd us a large testimony under the hands of the ministers, deacons, and elders of the protestants in Nîmes, signifying his kindness to them in O. Cromwell's time.

The ministers names are Bruguiere, Cheiren, Arbusti, and Roure.

We gave 30 sols a horse, and 40 sols to the vinturer for our journey to Avignon from Nîmes.

We visit'd here monsieur Geyran, a counsellor, well skill'd in Roman antiquities, and saw in his cabinet three folio's of his own writing in Latin.

1. Treats of old buildings; 2. Inscriptions; 3. Medals. He is a great library to monsieur Deyron, who hath shew'd the antiquities of Nîmes.

Monsieur Geyran seems to be a careless man, not having his things in any order. He hath almost all the books about medals, inscriptions, &c. We took notice of Lozli's hist. commemorations; Savot's Comment sur des medailles antiques; P. Petavi's Veterum nummorum gnorisma, 4to. Huls's Imp. R. Series; Ant. le Pois's discours sur des medailles antiques; Glandorfus; Dictionarium familiarum R. Menestrier sur des medailles. He shew'd us many lamps and lachrymal urns; a glass candlestick used by the Romans at Nîmes only, of this fashion; a little lamp to be plac'd on an iron standard thus: stopples at the lachrymal urns, which were made of a cement; a vessel of terra sigillata, like a pottinger with which they pour'd milk on children's bones after they were burnt; on mens bones they pour'd wine; Penates; a strigil; a spoon to receive the tears, and pour them into the lachrymal urns; a Paterna; an old buckle of the Romans made long thus, At a there is a spring that opens. He shew'd us a model of old Nîmes.



These

Aguesmorte.
tes.

Avignon. no

Carthus.
fian.

These inscriptions here.

A. IVLIVS LEONAS. DO
NVM. QVOD PROMI
SERAT ANVBACIS DO
MESTICA LIBERT. D.S.P.

L. BAEBI SECVND
IBI MANES
IACENT

EROTIS
L. IVLII IVLIANI
TERPINII
CONTVBERNALIS

I
L. ET INNONI B. OP.
IMPER. PONI
NEMAVSENSES

The first line of this is to be read
Libero et Junoni bene optulanti

This was on a stone placed by the
antients, where a thunderbolt fell, to
give notice none should pass that way.

FVLGVR
DIVOM

March 1. We pass'd by S. Gervais,
Bezous, S. Bonnet, and walk'd on the top
of Pont du Guard, which is broad enough
for a coach to pass. In several places are
ruins of that aqueduct, which began at
Uzes, two leagues from the bridge, and
was continued to Nismes.

We dined at Romolin, and in the after-
noon reach'd Avignon.

Over the Rhodanus we visited the Carthu-
sians cloister in Villeneuve d'Avignon. This
cloister is dedicated by Innocent VI. to
S. M. Vallis Benedictonis. There are two
or three handsome courts, and about 60
fathers and lay-brothers. There is a
fair refectory vaulted with timber. In
the church hang up two excellent
pictures of the shepherds and the three
kings visiting our Saviour. The salu-
tation is drawn by Guido Reni: three other
pictures by Mignard of Paris: another
picture by Renatus king of Sicily, which
is the crowning of the virgin Mary. In
two chapels are the monuments of Inno-
cent VI. and Petrus Cardin. Pamplonensis,
nephew to that pope: three pictures de-
scribing the execution of some Carthu-
sian friars in England in Henry VIII's
time.

One monsieur le Brun, a physician,
was very civil to us on Mr. Moulin's ac-
count; and monsieur Giffoni, an inge-
nious scholar who had lived in England,
came and visited us.

VOL. VI.

All the river and bridge at Avignon belongs to the French king.

Lomellino is now vice-legate here. He
has pull'd down the wall that Cbigi, for-
mer vice-legate, built before the palace,
and instead of it is making a ditch.

One Bekly and seven or eight English
Roman catholics weave silk stockings here.

At the mint we saw great store of silver
pieces coin'd, having cardinal Cbigi
the legate's picture on one side. These
pieces are sold in the Levant.

The silver is first melted into broad
plates; after that it is cut into long la-
minæ, and then put between two iron cy-
linders, which are turned by a wheel
moved by two horses. The silver, by
being thus press'd, is lengthened out,
then they soften the plates in the fire, and
return them to the cylinders, and a se-
cond time put them into the fire, and
again between the cylinders; and after
a third time's passing between the cylinders,
and softening in the fire, the plate is cut
by the stamp into round pieces, which,
if good weight, are boiled, and so white-
ned in tartar, and at last minted after
this manner,



A is the stamp with two weights of
lead bb, which being turned about, comes
down upon the anvil B, and cuts, at
the same time the impression is made, a
piece out of the plate C.

March 4. We hir'd, at 12 lb. 10 sols,
a horse for Lions, and rode three leagues
to the paper-mills at Sorga, a little wall'd
town where Ferrante Pallavicino was be-
tray'd and apprehended by the pope's
command; a league further we arriv'd
at Orange, and there visited M. Guip,
professor, and Mr. Trelawny. Two pro-
testant temples and three ministers here.
Mr. Wood, called Monsieur Sylveus, a
Scotman, is a minister here. We had a
very strong wind in our faces all day.

March 5. We pass'd thro' la Palus,
Montedragone, and two or three villages
more before we dined at the golden cha-
riot in Pierre latte, five leagues from
Orange. In the afternoon we went thro'
Donzerre, infamous for the murder of a
Dutchman who lodged at the Croix d'or.
Four leagues from Pierre latte we lodg'd
at Montimart, a large wall'd town, where
the hugonots have a temple. The wind
was very blustering, and in our faces all this
day.

8 Y

March

SKIPPOH.

March 6. We journey'd five leagues to *Laureole*, a little village, and dined at the golden cross. Four leagues thence we came to *Valence*, where we lodged.

Valence.

Picture of
a giant's
skeleton.

At the Jacobins we saw *Pere Perreux*, a very ingenious and civil man. On the wall of their cloister is the skeleton of a giant painted, and these inscriptions over it.

Hæc est effigies Gigantis Bernardi Provarienfis tyranni statura 15 Cubitorum à Cabellonenfi Comite occisi anno . . . cuius ossa in monte Crusseoli recondita à Dominicano Religioso inventa prope rivum Merderii 1456 varijsq; locis dispersa, hæc ad nos usq; pervenerunt. Hoc monumentum P.S.D.M. Conf. Reg. in sede præsid. 1648.

*Ce corps dont se Voit le Sceleste
Nacquit au nombre de Geans
Chrestien Croy que la mort arreste
Le plus petits & les plus grands.*

On the other side of the river is the tower of a castle which was formerly defended by the protestants.

No olive trees grow more northward than this city of *Valence*.

On one side of *Valence*, upon the highest ground, is a double wall, and some old earth-works.

The wind extraordinary high this day.

March 7. We went through *Théin*, three leagues from *Valence*, and just opposite to *Tournon*, where the Jesuits have a stately college. Two leagues further we dined at the *Lion d'or* in *S. Valie*, where gentlewomen begg'd for the hospital. Two leagues thence we rode through *S. Rombert*, and two leagues further lodged at the angel in the *Peage de Rossillon*.

The wind continued very high this day.

We *forded a league and an halt off *Valence*, the river *Yjere*, and gave two sols marqués a man. Near *Théin* is a rock in the *Rhône*, called *la Table du Roy*, because this French king once dined upon it, and not far from *Théin* is an hermitage where excellent wine is made.

March 8. after three leagues, we din'd at the red cross in *Vienne*. Just before we entred this city, in a corn field, we saw *Pilate's* pyramid made of several stones, and erected upon four pillars, thus :



Vienne.

The situation of *Vienne* is on the side of the hills, and part of the town is on the other side of the *Rhône*, over which was a wooden bridge, which is now somewhat ruin'd by the violent stream.

S. Maurice is the cathedral church, a stately building, the front of it adorned with the figures of saints, and hath a noble ascent to it of 32 steps.

In *S. Peter's* church-yard are stone statues of two lions. Vide *Golnitz*.

Two or three roman gates are still remaining in this city, and over one is placed a large human head of marble.

The church dedicated to the virgin *Mary* was a romish tribunal, and is like the maison quarree at *Nîmes*, only that is longer and broader.

The amphitheatre was partly on the side of a hill, where some of the *Caveæ* are yet to be seen.

La Gierre is a little river here, that runs into the *Rhône*, and is useful to their mills, where they make swords, &c. They said many anchors and coutelaces were making now for *Beaufort's* fleet, and they counterfeit *Olinda* blades.

The manner of blowing the bellows, Grinding of swords, &c.

Fig. 1.

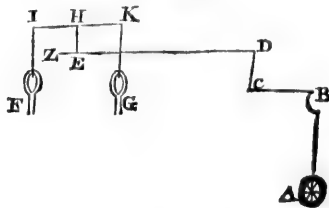


Fig. 2.

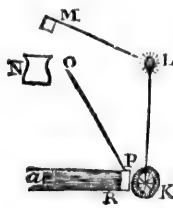


Fig. 3.

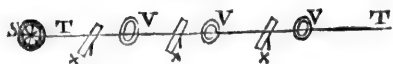


Fig.

Fig. 1. the water-wheel A turns about the handle B, that brings backwards and forwards a beam B C, and that again moves another beam C D, which communicates to a long beam D E placed horizontally, which when moved forward towards I F, or brings E to Z, and the perpendicular piece of wood along with it, and this motion lifts up the bellows F, and depresses the bellows G, so *vice versa*, the beam I K rising and falling, being moveable at H, and the weight of stones on each bellows helping to depress them.

Fig. 2. the water-wheel K turns the axis K L; at L are cogs that lift up a great hammer L, which knocks the iron held on the anvil N. The workman can make the hammer beat faster or slower, as he opens the sluice P by the handle O, which can also force down the sluice or flood gate. a R is the water.

Fig. 3. V V V are grind-stones, pass'd through by an iron beam T T, moved by the water wheel S. When the workmen grind their swords, &c. They lie all along on the sloping boards x x x. After the swords are beaten thin enough by the hammer M, [Fig. 2.] then they grind them here.

In the afternoon we travell'd two leagues, and pass'd through S. Savorin, and rode hilly way, but went over a plain about a league before we entered Lyons.

At the gates we took a billet to lodge in the city, and gave a piece of money to the searchers, who were desirous to see what we had in our portmanteaus.

This day the wind was more favourable. It sometimes lasts with great violence a fortnight or three weeks, and always in the same corner.

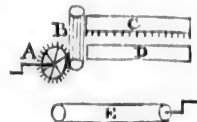
At Lyons we met with Mr. James Palmer, lately turn'd Papist, and the earl of Castlemain's brother, the lord Clinton. Mr. Montague (Mr. Oliver St. John) and his lady; Mr. Samson; Mr. Jessop; (Mr. Withers, and monf. Garzin, who attended on the lord Clinton) Mr. Elcock; Mr. Lister; Mr. Abdy; Dr. Downs; Sir Tho. Crew; Mr. Poly; Mr. Scot, a Scotchman; Sir Cha. Berkeley, and Dr. Smith. One John Anford, a stocken-maker who lives at Turin, was now here, going post for England, being sent thither by the duke of Savoy.

March 9. being Shrove Tuesday, N. S. in Bell-Cour were many masquers on horse-back, who had mallets with little hatchets fastened to them, with which they struck at a wooden cage, wherein was enclosed a lamb; and he that first broke the cage and kill'd the lamb, was adjudged king; then the trumpets sounded, and he at

the head of the rest, rode up and down ^{Savorin} the streets. The carnival seemed very mean.

We were told here how *Papier marbre Marle* is made; first they pour oil upon water, and on the oil are laid several colours; then the paper is laid over them, and the vessel those liquors are in is moved to and fro, which is the reason the paper is painted with undulated lines.

We observed an engine that raises a nap on cloth;



The wheel A turns about the nut B, and that moves the board C (fastened to the top of the room by pieces of wood) to and fro, which underneath hath little iron teeth, and is lifted up and down, that it may pass over another board D, and be wound off on the axis F.

March 6. O. S. we gave 45 livres a man, for horses, to a messenger, who for that money did also nourish us from Lyons to Paris, and allow'd him five sols a pound for every pound our portmanteau's weigh'd, above 6lb. which he carried in a fumpter-horse. By the *Cocbe d'eau*, a conveyance by the river Saone, we sent some of our things, and paid but three sols per lb. Dr. Moulins, Mr. Lister, Mr. Ray and myself, were in pany this journey, with some Frenchmen.

We went very stony way, and pass'd over hills, and three leagues from Lyons pass'd through la Brelle, and three leagues further brought us to our lodgings in Tarrara.

This day we observed oxen shod with iron.

March 7. we mounted before day, and rode over the mountain of Tarrara, where we found snow. After three leagues riding we came through S. Savorin, and thereabouts observed a perpendicular stone moved by water to bruise hemp, held underneath by two boys. Three leagues further we dined at S. Nicolas in Roanne, and there ferried over the Loire, each giving two sols marqué. We pass'd a pleasant valley, and four leagues from our baiting place lodged in Paquandiere, a small village.

March 8. we rode for the most part of four leagues hilly way, and dined at l'Ecu de France, in Palisse, where the count de S. Geran hath a house. The present count came thus to his estate; his uncle being

SHIPPON. being next presumptive heir, made a compact with a midwife, who deliver'd the present count's mother, but by casting her into a sleep, the midwife persuaded her into a belief she was deliver'd of a dead child, when the midwife conveyed away the little infant, who was bred up by a country woman, and being grown to some years the countess desired, and took him for her prize, on whom she bestowed very good breeding; and in the mean time the midwife, on her death-bed, confess'd the cheat, and declar'd the page to be the countess's true son. This discovery occasion'd a great suit between the uncle and the young heir, but at last it was determined by the parliament of *Paris* in favour of the heir the countess's son, who is now count *de S. Geran*.

Four leagues from *Palisse*, having travell'd good way in a pleasant country, we lodged at the *S. George*, without the walls of *Larene*, a small town.

Moulins. *March 9.* we travell'd seven short leagues, and dined at the three *Moors* in *Moulins*, where many women came to us to sell their scissors, knives, &c. *Moulins* is an indifferent city, which afforded us little of remark, besides the stately monument of *Montmorency*, who was beheaded in the *Maison de Ville* at *Toulouze*. The white marble statues of the duke and his lady lay on a tomb of black marble; a fair marble statue is on each side, and over them a marble urn, and other ornaments.

We rode seven leagues from *Moulins* in a very good way (as we did in the morning) and lodged this night without the walls of *S. Pierre de Montier*. Hereabouts began stony caufeys.

Nevers. *March 10.* we rode five leagues, pass'd a stone bridge over the river *Loire*, and dined at the *flower de lys* in *Nevers*, where the poor people desired us to buy their bagatells of glafs. This city is meanly built nigh the *Loire*, on a rising ground, and hath an indifferent fair cathedral, where are several marble monuments; the steeple of this cathedral is handsomely adorned with statues.

4. a hill water. After dinner we journeyed about two leagues and an half, and tasted of an acid water springing up plentifully in the middle of a court wall'd about. This water is much drank in *August*, and is reputed for curing the stone, &c. It is near *Pougue*, a village. This medicinal well rises in the level of a valley. Two leagues and an half further we reach'd *la Charité*, a wall'd place situated upon the *Loire*; over the gate we entred at is written,

In Varietate Securitas sub Lilio.

Our inn was handsome, the sign of the *Croix d'or*.

March 11. we took horse about four in the morning, and rode three leagues to *Pouilly*, where we drank wine that place is noted for. Four leagues thence we dined at *Cosne*, a wall'd place, reputed for dog-skin gloves. In the afternoon we travell'd five leagues to *Bony*, and one league and an half further lodged in *Briare*, a small wall'd town. At this place begins a channel cut from the *Loire* to the *Seine*, the water being kept up by locks or sluices.

On the other side of the *Loire*, in *Berry*, and about two leagues from *Cosne*, is *Sancerre*, a town situated upon a hill, formerly a strong place, and well defended by the Protestants about 90 years ago: they held out so long that they underwent the greatest miseries of famine, some women digging up their children they buried three or four days before. See *Tbouan*, *Hist.* l. 55. Anno 1572. p. 915, &c.

We met on the road many *Savoyards*, who were chimney-sweepers at *Paris*, &c. They come off the mountains of *Savoy* in the beginning of winter, and return in the spring.

March 12. we rode four leagues, and dined at the *Ecu de France*, in *la Buisiere*, a small village. Seven leagues further we lodged in *Montargis*, a city where we saw nothing worth our observation. An indifferent castle stands here on a hill; archbishop of this city and the king send a governor.

In the road we took notice of many thatch'd houses, and pretty country houses, with high and steep roofs covered with slate.

March 13. we travell'd about five leagues, and had on our right hand *Pont a Gasson*, a wall'd town, and a league thence dined at the angel, or *majon rouge*, a house that stands in the open fields. In the afternoon we went over a plain sowed with corn, and five leagues from our bait pass'd by *Milly*, a large wall'd place on our left hand, and one short league thence arrived at *Corrance*, where we lodged.

This afternoon we saw on our right hand the wood of *Fountain Bleau*.

March 14. we rode about a league, and pass'd among rocks, where travellers are often robb'd. About two or three leagues further we saw on our right hand *Corbilly*, a city in a valley, with many villages round it. Seven leagues from *Corrance* we dined at *Juvissi*, at the sign of the golden-lion. Three leagues thence we pass'd through *Ville Juifue*, and there on the top of a hill, had a prospect of *Paris*, *PARIS* where we safely arrived after we had travell'd two leagues more.

On

On our left hand we had a fair hospital ; from *Corbilly* to *Paris* is a causeway in a straight line, and well paved with square pebbles.

Nigh *Paris* we observed several stone quarries, where the workmen hoist up stones after this manner.



A fellow steps up the cogs of the wheel A, and turns the axis B, which winds up the cord C that is fastned to the stone D.

This stone is of very great advantage to the city of *Paris*, for were it not thus plentiful, the buildings would be but indifferent.

We staid in this city till *April 1, 1666*, too short a time for so great and remarkable a place ; but the *French* king's declaration of war against *England*, commanded us out of *France* within three months after the proclamation thereof, which was on the first of *February*, N. S.

What I could observe during my stay here, I hastily put in writing, viz.

Every *Wednesday* is a horse-market in *Faubourg S. Victor*, and every *Saturday* at port *Richelieu*.

At *Mont Martre* is made the plaister call'd plaister of *Paris*, and they have this saying about it ; *Il y a plus de M. Martre à Paris, que de Paris à M. Martre*.

Cardinal *Mazarin* left a great legacy to build the college of four nations ; *Italian, French, Spanish* and *German* ; a good part of it was now finished, the front is stately made like a theatre, and it fronts towards the *Louvre*, being placed on the opposite side of the river *Seine*.

College of four nations.

Sorbonne.

The *Sorbonne* college is a magnificent structure. The doctors wear black gowns, and when exercises are performed they wear a white furr which hangs thwart the breast.

Another college call'd college de . . . where youth are instructed by the doctors of *Sorbonne*. It is near *Clermont* college.

L'hôtel de Ville.

L'hôtel de Ville en la place de *Grave* is an old and fair building.

Pont Neuf.

Pont Neuf in the middle is joined to the island *Notre Dame* church stands in. The brass statue of *Hen. IV.* on horseback, made by *Bologna* (who is buried at the *Annunciata* in *Florence*) stands in the middle of the bridge, having inscriptions

and bassi reliev about describing his victories, &c.

Place Dauphine is a triangular piazza, built very uniform, and just in sight of *Hen. IVth's* statue ; *Rue de Harlay* is behind that piazza, where all the houses are of the same building.

Place Royale is an uniform square, very neat, having a green court railed about, and a small portico under all the houses. In the middle stands the *Statua Equestris* of *Lewis XIII.* I transcribed one of the inscriptions in *French*, viz.

Pour le Just. Sonnet

Que ne peut la V. tu, que ne peut la Cour, je
J'ay domé pour jamais l'herésie en son port
Du Tage impieux, j'ay fait trembler le Bord
Et du Rhin jusq' a l'Ebre acreu mon heritage
J'ay sauvé par mon bras l'Europe d'Eslavage
Et si tant de Travaux n'eussent balté mon fort
P'eusse attaqué l'Asie et d'un pieux effort
P'eusse du saint tombeau vengé le long servage.
Armand, le grand Armand, l'ame de nos exploits
Porta de toutes parties mes armes & mes loix
Donna toute l'esclat aux rayons de ma gloire
Enfin il m'eleva ce pompeux monument
Ou pour rendre a son nom memoire pour memoire
Je V'eux qu'avec le mien il vive incessamment.

Notre Dame is a fair church, with a N. Dame. handsome front, adorned with statues, and two flat steeples, from which is a good prospect of the city. Several colours hang up in this church, two of them were taken from the *English*.

The *Bastille* is like the tower at *London* *Bastille*, for prisoners of state, where the king gives them allowance. It is near port *S. Antoine*.

The *Arsenal* consists of many courts, and has fair walks in a garden nigh the city-wall.

S. Germain Auxerrois is a pretty church nigh the *Louvre*, and is called the king's parish church.

The *Tuilleries* is the garden belonging to the *Louvre*, which they would permit no strangers to see at this time.

The *Louvre* gallery is 900 feet long ; under half the length of it are stables.

Before the *Louvre* gallery, not far from *Pont des Thuilleries*, stood an old tower call'd la *Tour des Anglois*, which was thrown down the last year. Some say the preceding kings durst not throw it down, because of a prophecy that *France* should then be conquered. The *Louvre* will be a vast place when it is finished, that side towards the river, and the end towards the *Thuilleries* is already built.

Donce totum impleat orbem. And, *Virtuti Regis invictissimi*, inscribed on several parts of the *Chateau de Louvre*.

SKIPPON.
Jesuits
church.

In the Jesuits church, *Rue S. Antoine*, is *Lewis XII's* heart kept in a golden case held up by two silver angels. In the same church is a fair altar, with about four brass figures or statues, being the monument of this prince of *Conde's* father.

S. Clou.

I rode out of the city two leagues to *S. Clou*, where madame *Henrietta* dutchess of *Orleans*, our king *Charles II's* sister, hath a palace and gardens. In the parish church of *S. Clou* is a spiral marble pillar, and inscriptions to *Hen. III.* whose heart is kept here. In a chapel under the choir is the old monument of *S. Clou*.

Versailles.

Two leagues thence we came to *Versailles*, a pretty pleasure-house built by monsieur *Fouquet*. Here rare birds and other animals are kept, but the *Concierge* would not let us see them, or the rooms of the house, because we had no ticket from monsieur

In the rooms they say are cabinets and looking-glasses, &c. curiously adorned with silver filigree work. Here I saw *Lewis XIV.* and his queen, attended by a foot company of *Swiss*, armed with back, breast and head-piece, a company of *Swiss*, with halberds, and a company of *French* foot, besides his guard in livery on horseback, arm'd with carbines. The king hath also a guard of younger brothers, who serve him voluntarily, and wear whitish coats with silver lace; they carry muskets. Out of these the king oftentimes chooses his officers.

The lord *Douglas* was formerly the *French* king's page, who at this time commanded a regiment of *Scots*, which the king of *England* sent for over upon the declaration of war between *France* and *England*.

Every Monday comes out the journal des *Scavans*, a pamphlet written by one *Gallioyer* a *Parisian*, and but a young man.

Monsieur
Jouquet.

Monsieur *Jouquet* is professor in the king's garden, which is a handsome large place, but that at *Montpellier* is bigger and more pleasant.

Monsieur *Marchand*, formerly an apothecary, hath travell'd some parts of the *Levant*, and is very skilful in herbs; he hath the best *hortus Siccus* that we ever saw, the plants being neatly fastned on with a glew, which he freely sold us was thus made, viz. Take of *Isopycolla* and *Ξυμωλλα ανα*, cut these small, and then boil them with *Colocynthe*, and afterwards dissolve all in vinegar. Among the dry'd plants *Medica Ciliaris* & *ferrum equinum siliqua multiplici*, are most remarkable.

We met accidentally with one monsieur *Crook*, a physician in *Amiens*, who seemed to be a very ingenious person.

In a dirty narrow street call'd *Rue de la Ferranerie*, we saw the well which *Ravillac* stood against when he stabb'd *Hen. IV.* the king's footmen going through *S. Innocent's* church-yard, which is just by.

S. Innocent's church-yard hath many S. Innocent's
charnell houses round about, and it is observable that none of the graves there are digg'd much above one foot and an half deep, and yet the flesh of the dead bodies is suddenly consumed by the earth, which is of a chalky nature. When they make new graves, they sometimes meet with whole coffins, but the flesh quite consumed within them.

In *Lent* time no butchers can sell flesh, the hospitable having the gain of all the flesh that is eaten at *Paris* in this season, which must be a considerable profit, if they always, as they did this *Lent*, sell beef at eight sols per lb.

Jan. 26, N. S. the *French* king declared war against *England*, and had this expression in his declaration, commanding his subjects de *Courre Sus les Anglois*, which made most of us then in his country apprehend danger, as was represented by the lord ambassador *Nellis*, in a letter, after two messages to the *French* king's minister of state. Whereupon a second declaration was publish'd Feb. 1. commanding us to retire out of *France* within three months.

While we were at *Paris* the *French* king forbade, in a printed paper (fix'd up in several parts of the city) all commerce with the *English*.

S. Eustace is a fair and large church.

S. Eustace.

Valdegrace is a new church, building at the expence of the late queen-mother of *France*; it hath a handsome ascent up to it by several stone steps, which lead into a portico in the front of the church; it is made after the *Italian* fashion, and hath a cupola between the choir and the nave. That queen's heart is buried here.

The *Carthusians* have a great cloister in the *Fauxbourg S. Germain*, and have large walks.

Luxembourg is a stately palace, and very uniformly built; it hath fair and large walks like those of the *Roman Villa*, where all persons may walk with freedom. Mademoiselle princess of *Dom*, the prince of *Conde's* sister, lives here.

Every hour of the day there passes a hackney coach from the *Place Royale* to *Luxembourg House*, and another coach goes from *Rue S. Honore* to *Rue S. Jacques*, where the bookellers live. Every one pays five sols for his place, but goes with other company, and for that reason it is not usual for persons of any quality to go in them.

Palais

Palais Cardinal.

Palais Cardinal is a fair palace with handsome walks. Here madame *Henrietta* the dutchess of *Orleans* lives. At one side of this house is a publick stage where the *Italian* and *French* comedians act by turns. I saw here *Il maritaggio d'una Statua*, a merry play, where the famous buffoon *Scaramuccio* acted. Three antick dances pleased the spectators. The *Zyatre Scaramucie* was another pleasant *Italian* comedy. We stood in the *parterre*, or pit, and paid 30 sols apiece for seeing the first, and but 15 sols for the last.

Comedies.

We saw a *French* comedy entitled, *L'Esourdité*, which was better acted than we expected. We paid for seeing this, and standing in the pit, 15 sols a man.

In the *Maraix du Temple* are another company of *French* actors, who have machines to move their scenes.

Monsieur *Le Dauphin* hath his company of boys, who they say act very well.

Sale des Machines.

The *Sale des Machines* in the *Louvre* is made like that at *Modena*, and by the same workman *Gaspar Vigarini*; this is larger, and the roof of the theatre richer gilt; they say it will hold 5000 people, and that at *Modena* but 3000; one of the machines moves a hall, with the king and courtiers. The sea is well represented in one machine.

Noblemens houses are called *Hôtels*, and over their gates are always written the names of them, as *Hôtel des Ambassadeurs* near the *Luxembourg*; *Hôtel de Sully* is in *Rue S. Antoine*; *Hôtel de Vendôme* in *Rue S. Honoré*.

Mathurins.

The *Mathurins* are the *Padri di Riforma*, and are thus call'd in *Paris* because *S. Mathurin's* body was formerly kept here, which is since carried to the place where he was born, called *Archant*, a village in *Gastinois*. In the cloister here is a tomb-stone, with a sphere on it, and round about it this inscription;

*De Sacrobosco qui computista Joannes
Tempora discrevit jacet, hic a tempore raptus
Tempore qui sequeris memor esto quod morieris
Si miser es plora, miserans pro me precor ora.*

Clermont college.

Clermont college is a fair, square and tall building that belongs to the *Jesuits*, who teach here in several schools about 2000 boys, many of which are gentlemen's sons pension'd here, having several halls to dine in, and long chambers to lodge in; they say about 400 boys live here in this manner, and are not suffered to go out of the gate without leave. Many of the scholars wear colour'd gowns, fashion'd like the sophisters in *Cambridge*, and they have large velvet (round) caps when they learn logic, and square caps

when they read philosophy. At a dispute we saw the duke of *Guise*, a young lad. One father a *Scotchman*, procured us the sight of the machines describing excellently well the motions of the planets, according to the systems of *Ptolomy*, *Tycho Brabe*, *Copernicus*, and the *Semi Copernicans*. Several sorts of clock-dials for a day, month, year, and one for the platonick year, which were all moved by one and the same machine that moves the foremention'd spheres of *Ptolomy*, &c. invented by father *D'Arreus*.

Of clock-dials.

Le Palais is in the same stile with *Notre Dame*, where the courts of judicature sit; the lawyers wear black gowns and square caps. In the hall are many shops and galleries. One *Varenes* is the only Protestant bookseller here, who, to signify whether mafs is said or not, hangs out a pastboard having on one side the letter *N*, and on the other the letter *O* for *No* and *Ouy*, i. e. *Yes*. This is taken notice of by the Protestants that come to the hall, that they may avoid the elevation of the host.

Escabelle du Temple.

Escabelle du Temple is a great ladder that stands in the corner of a street not far from the place where the *Templars* formerly lived.

The chief streets are; 1. *Rue S. Jacques*; 2. *Rue S. Martin*; 3. *Rue Mont-martyre*; 4. *Rue S. Denis*; 5. *Rue S. Honoré*.

There are 10 *Fauxbourgs*, or suburbs; 20 gates; 11 bridges; 600 streets in the city and suburbs; more than 32000 houses; and above 100 religious houses, or convents.

At the *Gobelins* is a house where tapestry is made.

Nigh port *S. Honoré* the lord *Hollis*, *English* ambassador, dwelt.

Englishmen at this time in *Paris*; earl *Englewood* of *Bedford's* sons; earl of *Alisbury* and his lady, and lord *Bruce* and family; the earl of *Essex* and his lady; lord *George Berkly* and his lady; lord *Wbarton's* two sons; Mr. *Clifford* their governor; lord *Newport's* two sons; Mr. *Lany*, born in *France*; Mr. *John Palmer*; Mr. *Deshwood*; Dr. *Jeanes*; colonel *Doughty*, who was projecting about the tanning trade; Mr. *Henchman*; Mr. *Gosnell*; Mr. *Cage*, Ro. C. who belongs to the queen-mother of *England*; major *Carter*, a Roman Catholic, and his wife, nurse to the princess *Henrietta*; Sir *Tho. Arby* and his son, Ro. C. Colonel *Napier*, his lady and son, Ro. C. Sir *Tho. Lyddall* and his lady, sister to the late Sir *Henry Vane*; Sir *Tho. Crew*; Dr. *Ward*; Mr. *Howlett*; Mr. *Audy*; Dr. *Downes*; Mr. *Havers*; Mr. *Mobun*; Mr. *Drury*, who wrote the *French* news book in *Oliver Cromwel's* time;

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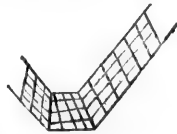
Palais

SKIFFON. time; Mr. Honywood, and Mr. Wildegeese, merchants; Sir Colladon, doctor of physick, his lady, son, and daughters.

One *Lesly*, who built the tavern-boat on the *Tbames*, was projecting how to cleanse *Paris* streets.

Few or no beggars in *Paris*.

The porters are called *Crocheteers*, who have this wooden device to carry things on their back.



Charenton.

At *Charenton*, one Sunday, we heard monsieur *Morus*, and monsieur preach.

Their temple is a long square building of stone, tall roof'd and lightfome, double galleries round. Here we saw marshall *de Turenne*, and monsieur *Rouignny*, who is delegate from the *French* Protestants to the court, where they say he is a favourite. Madame is to be conducted by him, i. e. *Rouignny* into *Portugal*, being designed queen of *Portugal*.

The ministers that preach at *Charenton*, are, 1. Monf. *Daillie*; 2. Monf. *Derincourt*; 3. Monf. *Morus*.

They preach every *Thursday*, unless there be a holiday in the week, and then they take that instead of *Thursday*, to preach on.

La Charité

La Charité is a fair hospital for men in *Fauxbourg S. Germain*.

The *Cordeiers* have a long church nigh port *S. Germain*.

The fair of S. Germain.

The fair of *S. Germain* begins the 3d of *Feb.* and holds all the *Lent*; the place the fair is kept in, is a large square house with six or seven rows of shops, where customers play at dice when they come to buy things; the commodity is first bought, and then they play who shall pay for it. After candle-lighting is the greatest gaming, sometimes the king comes and dices. Here we saw the picture of our Saviour's ascension, *S. Peter*, *S. Paul*, and two angels; it was made by *Antonio Moro*, who lived in *Charles V's* time; it is valued at 200 pistoles. The frame is curiously carved, and very richly gilt.

Theatins.

The *Theatins* have a fair church and cloister, a building by the river's side, some distance below the college of four nations; cardinal *Mazarin* gave a legacy for the erecting this convent.

Bridges.

1. *Pont S. Michel*. 2. *Pont aux Change*. 3. *Pont Notre Dame*; and 4. *Petit Pont*

have shops on each side. The *Pont Notre Dame* is a very uniform street. 5. *Pont* some years ago had many of its houses at one end, tumbled down in the night by a violent stream of the river. Every one without a sword pays two livres that passes over. 6. *Pont de Bois*, which joins the isle *Notre Dame* church stands in to isle *Notre Dame*, where are new and handsome streets.

An *English* boat rowed by 12 men (two of them *English*) in this river, and belongs to madame the dutchess of *Orleans*. The king hath one or two pleasure boats.

Cross several streets of *Paris*, hang little bells and chains, which are rung when thieves break into houses in the night-time.

At the dancing on the ropes we saw a woman for a quarter of an hour turn round and round on her feet, having two naked swords in her hands, which she plac'd in several postures as she turn'd about; when she had done, she made a low curtesey without any staggering, and walk'd off the stage very ittedly, and without the least reeling.

The *Chaftelet* is a prison not far from *Pont aux Change*, where men are clapt up for debt, and sometimes criminal matters. Such as are found murder'd in the streets are brought hither, and expos'd to view that they may be known.

Vade in Pace is a close prison in convents, where they keep such as have been profess'd of their order, and are turn'd protestants; They feed them with bread and water, and there let them lie sometimes all their days: It is like a dungeon, having only some light from the top, whence their meat is let down.

A *Frenchman* at the first sight will be very civil and familiar, and presently will forget his acquaintance with you; they will ask whether you are of the religion, i. e. Protestant; or of the *English*, i. e. Roman Catholick religion, the first time you fall into their company; and enquire where you made your cloaths, what they cost, &c.

If you employ a porter, &c. and not agree with him beforehand what he shall have, he will go away grumbling tho' you give him more than he could have expected, a bargain first made.

None but gentlemen, or such as have been officers in the army, can wear swords, &c. when they travel.

The *French* women are generally bad housewives, minding their cloaths and dressing most, which they will have in fashion; and the humour of observing modes must be satisfied, in both sexes, tho' their bellies pinch for it, for in most families their diet is both coarse and slender.

Chaftelet.

General Observations of the French.

slender. The women drink usually water, and sometimes a little wine; they have a breeding so free, that in *England* we should esteem it immodest; the hugonot as well as popish ladies, spot and paint their faces, (which some of their ministers do not approve of) and in a word, they agree too much in their morals.

Swearing and cursing, with the addition of obscene words, are customary in both sexes. Yet there are some men and women among the hugonots that are truly religious.

Look on a *French* woman, and you shall see her stare you in the face, which is a confidence that better becomes the men, who seldom or never are put out of countenance.

The *French* are strangely impatient at all games, especially at cards, which transports some that lose into a rage, and they make a dreadful noise with blaspheming, cursing and swearing in a horrid manner.

At this time most people complained of their king's imposing taxes, &c. yet they seemed to boast of him, and were proud to think themselves subjects to an absolute monarchy.

Shirking is as (or more) natural to a *French*-man as his oaths, and tho' his carriage be free, yet he is stingy enough of his purse, and will sooner lose a friend than a solmarque, and small interests will govern his affections. *Exceptis excipendis*.

Malefactors receive their sentences on their knees, which pronounced, the hangman presently ties a rope about their necks, and conveys them to the prison, whence, after confession, they are immediately hauled to the gallows; so that sometimes they are condemned in the morning and hanged before night. If one hath endeavoured to kill another, and that the assaulted person lives, yet the justice of *France* (they say) will condemn the other to die, taking the will for the deed.

The marquis de *L'Ange* a protestant, and reputed a stout man, was divorced not long since, from his wife, a very handsome and virtuous woman. She, after some years, complained to her friends, that the marquis was not able to get her with child: This made some disturbance among the relations; but at last (when physicians, &c. had given in their testimonies, they could perceive no external fault in either) it was agreed by both parties, they should prepare themselves, and a day was appointed for the physicians to be not far off; but notwithstanding all the endeavours of the

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marquis, it was concluded by a decree of parliament, that they might be divorced. The lady is since married to another; and hath children by him, and the marquis hath another wife, and hath got her often with child.

April 7. S. N. After dinner, and just as Mr. Howlet, Dr. Ward, Mr. Wray, Dr. Moulins, Mr. Lister and myself, were going out of our lodging, toward the *Chasse Marée* (a kind of a cart, that fetches fish from *Calais*) one of the *French* king's officers, a captain de Guet, asked for monsieur Moulins, and while he exchanged two or three words with him, he set his batton (which he had under his cloak, in two or three pieces) together, and presently came in eight or ten musqueteers, who seized on Dr. Moulins, and hurried him away in a sedan to the bastille; the captain first read the order or warrant commanding him to apprehend one Moulins, wherefore he could find him.

Dr. Moulins imprisoned.

Mr. Howlet, Dr. Ward and Mr. Ray, went away this day for *England*; but Mr. Lister and myself, not liking that way of travelling by the *Chasse Marée*, staid a little longer in *Paris*; in which time we could not learn any thing concerning the imprisonment of Dr. Moulins; only guesses were made that his chief crime was, he had lived too long among the *French* protestants in *Languedoc*; and that the *French* king suspected he might discover the present inclinations of that party after his arrival in *England*, he being very intimate with some of good quality that were discontented with the present manage of affairs in *France*.

When C. C. was protector, there happened this accident at *Nismes*; the protestants having a right to chuse magistrates, the popish party were resolved to hinder them by force on the day of election, and had some of the king's guards, and all the papists, in arms, standing ready about the town-house; the protestants, they also armed in great numbers, and one protestant gentleman being nigh the door that led into the *Maison de Ville*, had a pistol in his hand, and being demanded why he stood in that posture, answered to defend their privileges; then they commanded him to deliver up his arms, which he refusing, the guard shot him dead, which gave such an alarm to the protestants, that they immediately fired at the guard and others, and killed the bishop of *Nismes*'s nephew, and then turn'd the guards and the rest of the papists out of the city; after that they began to fortify, and had

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SKIPPON.

many of their friends come in daily to their assistance from the *Severnes*, &c. But some more considerate persons consulting what was to be done, at last resolved to send Dr. *Moulins*, then in *Nismes*, into *England*, and acquaint the protector with it, and to desire his intercession with the court of *France*; so Dr. *Moulins* immediately and privately rode away for *Lyons*, in bitter snowy weather, and in eight days arrived in *England*, having first waited upon lord *Lockhart* the *English* ambassador.

In this journey Dr. *Moulins* rode post with a *Frenchman*, that seeing the post-boy fall down dead with the extremity of cold, opened his codpiece, and rub'd his *Membrum virile* with snow, till he recovered him, which he did in a little time, and the boy was able again to ride post.

Dr. *Moulins* stay'd but a very short time at *London*, and then returned with Secretary *Thurlo's* letters to the *English* ambassador and cardinal *Mazarine*; the postscript of the letter to cardinal *Mazarine*, was written with the protector's own hand; the words were to this effect; *As you shew kindness to the protestants, so you have me your friend or your foe.*

Dr. *Moulins* upon his arrival at *Paris*, delivered the letters to the ambassador, within a short time; he attended on the ambassador to the cardinal's, who read the letter, and then had some private conference with *Lockhart*, and then *Moulins* was called in, who heard the cardinal promise to the ambassador, the protestants at *Nismes* should not be meddled with, and added, Mr. Ambassador, *You know France is not in a condition to deny England any thing.* Accordingly orders were sent express to stop the troops which were marching against *Nismes*, and within a day's march of the place when they received the orders.

Dr. *Moulins* sent a note for some linen to our lodging, and Mr. *Lifter* returned by the messenger a little billet, which only condoled his misfortune, but the captain of the guard at the *Bastile* tore it in pieces. All this while we heard no crime laid to his charge. He was kept a prisoner at the king's charge, and well dieted.

After the city of *London* was burnt, the *French* king sent a courtier, I think *Roumigny*, to *Moulins*, to acquaint him he should make any province in *France* his prison, if he would give security of a great sum of money, not to go out of it, which he said he was not able to give. Some time after, the king offered him all *France* for his prison upon the

said security; to which he answered as before. At last the king sent for him, and told him he had done him no wrong, and then bid him begone out of *France* within a fortnight.

This relation I had from Dr. *Moulins* after his coming into *England*.

The *Romish* Gallican church, consists at present of 14 archbishopricks, which are, 1. *Lyons*. 2. *Ambrun*. 3. *Auchs*. 4. *Arles*. 5. *Tours*. 6. *Rheims*. 7. *Bordeaux*. 8. *Toulouse*. 9. *Bourges*. 10. *Narbonne*. 11. *Aix*. 12. *Vienne*. 13. *Rouen*. 14. *Paris*.

Under these archbishopricks are 85 suffragan bishopricks, which contain 7000 parsonages, priories, and parishes, above 1140 commanderies of *Malta*, 137000 chapels, besides 557 abbies of fryers, and above 700 convents of Cordeliers, exclusive of the Carmelites, Jacobins, Augustines, Carthusians, Cœlestines, Jesuits, Minims, and other religious orders, who possess 14077 convents.

To these clergy belong 259000 farms, and 17000 acres of vineyards, which are by them leased out in *France*, not reckoning 3000 acres, from which they take the third and the fourth.

The revenue of the said church is estimated at 920000 crowns per annum, exclusive of the reservations in their leases, which amount to 120000 crowns, consisting of three pieces each.

The said calculation was made by order of the assembly of the clergy of *France*, held in the Augustines convent, at the end of *Pont-Neuf*, in *Paris*, the 16th of November 1635.

April 1. Mr. *Poley*, Mr. *Lifter*, and my self, gave 18 livres a man, for our places in a coach waggon that will hold eight persons. We had in the coach with us one of *Geneva* (a *Genevrite*, as they vulgarly call them) who had lived many years, and married a wife in *Venice*, but the last year the inquisition took notice of some that were privately protestants, and clapp'd two into prison. This man had knowledge of their design, and therefore presently retired out of *Venice*, and undertook a journey for *London*, where he resolved to end his days.

We had also in the coach a stout young *Swedish* soldier, who had stolen away a wench, and that morning we set forward, three *Frenchmen*, pretending themselves the king's officers, attempted to get her away, and carry him to prison, because he had habited the wench (which he sometimes called his wife) in mens cloths; but the *Swede* outvapour'd them, and turn'd them down stairs, and went after them, hectoring them all the way

Beaumont

Beauvais.

St. Pay.

Abbeville.

Mont-
reuil.

way to the inn-gate. When he came to London, I met with this *Swede*, and ask'd him in *Italian* where was his *Bella Donna*, he replied he had dismiss'd her, and said, *Io tengo una piu bella, i. e. I have got a handfomer.*

This day we rode thro' *S. Dennis*, four leagues from *Paris*, and four leagues further lodg'd in *Beaumont*, a little town situated by the river *Loazze*.

We observ'd some few vineyards this day.

April 2. We travell'd five leagues, and dined at the white cross in *Tilhar*, and three leagues further lodg'd in *Beauvais*, a large town, but the houses low and built of wood.

The royal manufacture here employs 400 or 500 men in weaving tapistry, having several looms in long chambers, and painters are invited hither, to draw the pictures that are to be woven. We observ'd those that weave, have the picture they work just underneath the tapistry they are weaving.

The cathedral in this city is not finished. The choir is built like those in *England*, very high and handsome, both within and without.

A large piazza in this town.

The ordinary women in these parts, have an odd head dress. *A* is a kind of rowl behind their heads, *b b* are wires covered with linnen, that go on each side, *c* another wire that comes over the top of the head to the forehead.

April 3. After six leagues riding, we dined at *S. Puy*, then three leagues brought us to *Pois*, a village where the duke of *Crecqui* hath a castle.

April 4. We went five leagues, and dined in *Airaines* a great village, and after dinner rode four leagues more to *Abbeville*, a large town built with wooden houses. Good guns and pistols made in this city.

Three or four large piazza here.

S. Ulfranc is the chief church, a tall stone building not yet finished.

The river *Somme* crosses the city in three places; little vessels of 80 tuns come up hither, the sea being but three leagues off.

Between *Airaines* and *Abbeville*, we pass'd by a fort called *Oudenaerd*.

April 5. We rode five leagues, and dined in *Berneil*, a village five leagues thence, and lodged in *Montreuil*, a garison town, indifferently built, but well paved and fortified; where we entered, there was a treble wall and good ditches, and where we went out, was a steep descent into a marshy ground.

April 6. We travelled two leagues very bad way to *Fran*, a small village, and

after dinner rode hilly way, five leagues to *Bologne*, a city built on a hill. The suburb is called the *Rasse Ville*, where we lodged. A little sea port here.

All the way in this journey from *Paris*, we bargain'd for our meat before meals, and at night did the like, or else bought it out of the cooks shops, paying only for our lodging, use of table-linen, &c. in the inn.

Picardy is a great corn country.

April 7. Saturday. We rode bad hilly way, three leagues to *Marquise*, a village, and four leagues further to *Calais*. Half a league before we came into the town, we descended into the fenny country about it. We pass'd also by a strong citadel, and among many little cottages which are used (as some told us) for pest-houses in time of infection. Entering *Calais*, the guards only examined how many *English* and *French* we were in the coach.

April 8. After taking a passport from the *Juge-major*, and our things search'd, we deliver'd our passport without the gate, and entering the *English* packet-boat, sail'd two hours S. W. to gain the wind, and in three hours, without once changing board, we safely arriv'd at *Dover*; a boat fetching us a shore.

My lord marquis of *Douglas* and many *Scots* came over in the same packet-boat with us.

A searcher and a fellow that took our names at *Dover*, had their fees.

Monday, April 9. I took post with colonel *Napier* his son, and my lord *Napier*, and rode 15 miles to *Canterbury*, where we saw the cathedral, which is a fair building; steps lead up into the choir, and other steps up to the altar; and behind that are two or three ascents to the upper end. We were shewn the place *Thomas Becket* was thrown down, and the stones coloured, as the papists say, with his blood. The church under the choir is used by the *Wallons*, who are considerable in this city. The window in the north wing of the church was curiously painted. There is old painting on wood, which represents the manner how *Thomas Becket* was killed: The stones where his shrine was, are worn away, they say, with peoples kneeling. About 22 bishops are buried in this church. I observ'd the monument of Sir *Thomas Thornbury*, killed at the battle of *Red*. Bishop *Chicheley*, who is represented by his figure in episcopal habit, and by a stone skeleton very well made. *Henry IV.* and his queen, lay on a fair tomb. *Nicholas Wotton*, the first protestant dean. A plain monument, without any inscription, said to be cardinal

Chastillon's

SKIFFON.

Chaffillon's. Depositum Poli. Bishop Courteney's and bishop Thorbo's monuments. The black prince's bras figure, on a tomb. *William Prudes, Esq;* who died at *Maestricht* 1632. Sir *James Hales* buried in the sea, as he was going ambassador to *Portugal* 1596. The monument of . . . duke of *Clarence*, earl of *Somerset*, second son to *Henry IV.*

At *Canterbury* we took fresh horses for *Sittingbourne*, and from thence I took a

fresh horse, with a post-boy, and rode thro' *Hollingbourne*, and nine miles from *Sittingbourne*, arrived in safety at *Leeds-Abbey*, Sir *William Meredith's* house, whence I began my travels, *Friday April* 16. 1663.

DEO
OMNIPOTENTI
MAXIMAS REDDIT
GRATIAS
P. S.

We shall fill up this vacant place with the following curious piece, which we had otherwise thoughts of omitting, because of the observation of its being imperfect, according to the subsequent note indorsed on the copy by our author: viz. "This was transcribed faultily by the library-keeper, and by his copy I wrote this out, at *Venice*, 1663."

Ἐπὶ Ἀριστῶν Ἀρχιερέων χαμηλὸν δεκάτην ἡμέραν
ἐκκλησία νεοειρηθεύσας ἐκκλησίας Ἰσθμίου Μενανδρίου Μενανδρῶ
Μελίτι. Ἐπειδὴ Εὐβόλου Δημητρίου Μαραθωνίου ἐν τῇ
ἡμέρᾳ ἐβήσαν ἐκκρεστονθῆ καλῶς καὶ ἐνδόξως
αὐτοῦ ἑαυτοῦ ἐβήσαν μετὰ τῷ υἱῷ καὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶν συνθέσαν
πατρὶς αὐτῶν καὶ πρεσβύτων βραβεύσαντες πρῶτον Παναθη-
ναίων ἐτύχησε τῷ Δημότῳ Ἀθηναίων τῷ ἐν δὴλῳ ἐπιμύθῳ,
καὶ χρυσῶν στεφανῶν ἀναγορευομένων ἐν ἱερῇ θεᾷ τῇ
πρεσβύτῳ τῷ Παντοκράτῳ, καὶ ἀγαπασμένοις ἰσθμίων πολλῶν
τῶν χρησίων Ἀθηναίων τοῖς ἐν δὴλῳ ἐπεκτετατοῖς ἱεροῦ
πρῶτος τῶν μεγάλων θεῶν καὶ πάλιν τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ
ἐπειτὰ ἀεὶ οὕτως ὅτι τῷ δὴλῳ καὶ λαοῦ τῷ Διόνυσῳ
καὶ ἐν τῶν ἱερῶν μεγάλων θεᾶν τῶν ποταμῶν καὶ τῶν
τῶν ἑνὶ τῇ πόλει καὶ τῇ Ποσειδῶν καλῶς καὶ ἱεροπρεπῶς
συντήσαντες οὕτως συνθέσαντες. καὶ τῶν τοῦ εὐχεῖς αἰατῆς
αὐτοῦ καὶ χεῖρας ἀγαθῆς τῆς, οἱ δὲ Διόχλωτος βουλὴ τῷ
ἐλαχίστῳ τῶν πρεσβύτων καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐπιστολῇ ἐχηρημάσαντες
τῆς τῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ κοινῇ βουλῇ εἰς τὸ δὴλῳ οὐ πὶ δοκεῖ
τῇ βουλῇ συγκαταθεῖν Εὐβόλου Δημητρίου Μαραθωνίου τῷ
ἐν τῷ δὴλῳ στεφανῶν αὐτῶν τὸ δὴλῳ καὶ εὐδοκίας εἰς τὸ
δὴλῳ προσεταῖναι δεκά πρεσβύταις πᾶσι καὶ οἱ πᾶσι
ἐπαλθεῖν εἰς τὸ Ἀθῆναις συμβουλὴ καὶ ἐκκλησίαν
περιεπαλθεῖν τῷ δὴλῳ συνεπικροτοῦν τοῖς ἐφησμε-
νοῖς Εὐβόλου φιλαυτοῦ τοῖς ἀναρχεῖν τῷ τῷ φησὶ
καὶ εἰς τὴν εἰρήνην λιθῶν εἶναι ἐν τῇ Ἡρακλείῳ
εἰς πρεσβύταις τῶν Ἀθῆναις καὶ τῷ φησὶ καὶ πᾶσι
χρηστέοντα ἀνθεστηρίαν ἐμμελῶς τις ἐν τῇ τῇ
Δημητρίῳ Μαραθωνίῳ ἐπεφημίδει καὶ Ἀθηναίων
ἐν βουλῇ Κλειόδη καὶ ἱεροῦ Διόνυσου.
ἱεροῦ Ἑλληνικό. ἱεροῦ Κλειόδη. μετὰ ἄλλων.

ἀλλὰ μαρμόρεον συγγραμμένον εἰς μνημόειον θεῶν καὶ
Μενανδρῶ φησὶ καὶ πᾶσι βουλευθεῖν.

In populum decoraretur, qua de causa, decem nuncii fuerunt nominati ac nescio qui in senatu Atheniensium interpretes ut à populo annuente peterent, ut flarent decretis. Pro Eubolo et captam pariem subscriberent, et in columinā marmoreā reponerent in Herculis templo, Nuncii Athenarum hoc mense Decembris statutum decreverunt advenarum Amator, Felix Demetrius Maratbonius et Athenis confirmabit consilium.

In Sex Coronis sunt nomina testium.

In Consilio Clidemus. Sacerdos Bacchi

Sacerdos Græcus. Sacerdos Clidemus.

Cum aliis.

Lapis marmoreus in memoriam triumphi votis consilii posuit.

F I N I S.

I N D E X

T O T H E

S I X T H V O L U M E.

N. B. *The travels of Sir Philip Skippon make so considerable a part of this volume, and contain so many curious particulars, and moreover, some of the places describ'd by him being also describ'd by Gemelli in his letters, inserted in this volume; to avoid confusion, it is thought necessary to make separate alphabets for them: And therefore this first alphabet extends only from the beginning of the book, to page 358, where Sir Philip Skippon's voyages begin.*

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